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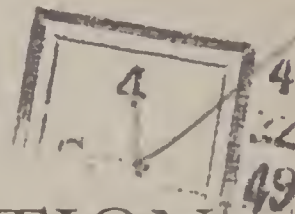
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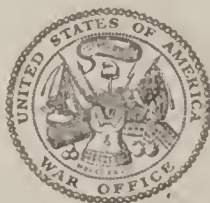
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GERMAN ECONOMIC PENETRA- TION AND EXPLOITATION OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE



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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

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FOREWORD

This Information Guide provides a general review of the history and techniques of German penetration and exploitation of South-eastern Europe. For details regarding German corporate holdings in the puppet states of Serbia and Croatia, see Information Guides, *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia* and *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Croatia*. For a discussion of German techniques of control of industry in France, see Information Guide, *German Domination of French Industry*; for the role of German combines in such penetration, see Civil Affairs Guide, *Control, Ownership, and International Relationships of Leading German Combines*.

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GERMAN PENETRATION AND EXPLOITATION OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE BEFORE THE WAR

World War I to the Rise of National Socialism

Prior to the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the Germans had considerable holdings in public loans, railways, banks, and mining, oil, and other industries of Southeastern European countries. Between 1914 and 1918 Germany somewhat increased her investments in certain industries, such as in mining of nonferrous metals (copper, chrome, antimony), and in oil, but the total increases were not large. In many cases investments increased because Germany was forced to produce, even at high cost, materials cut off by the blockade.

However, Germany and to a lesser extent Austria-Hungary made large investments of another type in Southeastern Europe. They had to finance the bulk of the war expenditures of their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey, just as the war expenditures of Serbia, Greece, and Roumania had to be financed by the Allies.

By the terms of the peace treaties, Germany lost all her holdings in Southeastern Europe, and moreover had to pay reparations to those countries that were on the side of the Allies. Properties that belonged to the Austro-Hungarian state were taken over by the new states in whose territory they were located. Private holdings of citizens of Austria and Hungary were usually nationalized, i. e., a local branch of a Viennese or Budapest company became a national corporation, with its share capital expressed in the national currency. Owing to the lack of capital and managerial skill in the new countries, there was usually no basic change in the ownership of the new company except that a few carefully selected men, native residents of the newly created states, were placed on the Board of Directors. Part of the Austrian and Hungarian holdings, especially in the heavy and armaments industries and in banking, were later taken over by France and Great Britain, as well as by Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries.

Up to 1934 German holdings in Southeastern European countries were relatively small and slowly acquired, chiefly because Germany was unable to export capital. The investments which German banks, insurance companies, and industrial corporations made in that region were for the purpose of profit rather than for the purpose of achieving political control by means of economic subjugation. The small amount of German investments in Southeastern Europe up to the middle of the 1930's can be judged from the fact that German industrial holdings accounted for only 1 per cent of the total foreign investments in Yugoslav industry and less than 1 per cent of total foreign investments in Yugoslav banking.

During the period of 1918-35, Germany had nevertheless been a very important factor in the economic life of Southeastern Europe in other respects. Germany was an important buyer of the agricultural and mineral products of these countries and an important supplier of machinery, tools, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, coke and coal. These countries came to be especially dependent on Germany for spare parts, and often for skilled workmen.

German corporations were among the leading foreign contractors in all large-scale construction programs in this area. Up to 1931, these contracts were either bid in by German firms, or, in some countries such as Yugoslavia, the contracts were paid for out of German reparations. Many of the leading German manufacturers and contracting firms maintained distribution and promotion branches in these countries. Whether German firms controlled the markets of Southeastern European countries or were only important competitors, their pressure was strong enough to impose on these countries many cartel agreements which assured Germany of important controls.

A special way in which Germany was important to the economy of Southeastern Europe was by supplying specialists, primarily in the fields of engineering and chemistry. In addition, many of the leaders in the technical and economic fields of Southeastern Europe were trained in German universities, and the German technical literature was more widely used than that of any other country. In Yugoslavia, Roumania, and Hungary there are large German minorities who provide the most efficient agricultural population of these states.

Initiation of Planned Penetration

The systematic economic drive of the National Socialists in Southeastern Europe began soon after their accession to power. The German aim was (1) to import as much from Southeastern Europe as possible, and to pay only through the clearing mechanism; and (2) to develop the economy of the region as a complementary unit to the German economy of rearmament. The region could supply items in which the German economy was short, such as foodstuffs, certain types of fibers, oil, and nonferrous metals. Moreover, supplies from this region were safe from blockade.

In this economic drive Germany employed many new techniques. Germany pressed for delivery of all exportable surpluses of certain articles, for which she was willing to pay higher than prevailing world-market prices. She sold on credit machinery to be used to develop certain resources. Almost all payments involved in these transactions were effected in clearing. Germany often gave quite liberal preferential tariffs to these countries.

In the beginning, the Southeastern European countries were glad to sell to Germany inasmuch as they were unable to sell their agricultural surpluses on other markets because of high tariffs and other protectionist measures in many importing countries, high costs of production and transportation and the lower quality of many of their products. Moreover in 1936, the sanctions against Italy cut off one of their important markets. The internal economic situation of these countries and their external trade and international position combined to make almost inevitable an intensification of trade with Germany.

The results of this closer collaboration with Germany were, however, more than these small and economically and politically weak

countries bargained for. Germany's policy of maximum buying and minimum selling resulted in the creation of large clearing balances in favor of the exporting countries. To satisfy their exporters, central banks of the exporting countries had to mobilize these balances, thus increasing the note circulating and the domestic price level and impairing still further their competitive position on the world market. When they tried to realize the clearing balances, they often were forced to import from Germany articles for which they had little use. In importing from Germany they often had to be satisfied with goods of lower quality than were available elsewhere, for which they had to pay high prices. The terms of trade differed from year to year from country to country, as did the price and payment conditions under which various products were traded. On the whole, there is a strong presumption that the higher than world prices willingly paid by the Germans for many products of Southeastern Europe were completely offset by various factors. As time went by the terms of trade became increasingly unfavorable to Southeastern European countries and they became more and more entangled in the German network of economic exploitation and political servitude.

When the governments of Southeastern Europe, in their attempts to rescue clearing balances, decided to import on state account machinery from Germany for the development of their natural resources (in mining, metallurgy, transportation, and other industries), they increased their own military economic potential which, in case of war, might easily be used by Germany. After 1936 France and Great Britain increased their investments in Southeastern Europe, especially in the field of nonferrous metals production, in order to counteract German economic penetration into this area, among other considerations. The fruits of such investments accrued largely to Germany both in the period of preparedness, since the bulk of production was exported to Germany, and after war began.

German combines and cartels increased their control of Southeastern European economy as the position of Germany in the foreign trade of this area rose. On the basis of long term contracts with German firms, some of these countries started to develop certain lines of production primarily for export to Germany. The most important examples were contracts with Roumania and Bulgaria for oilseed cultivation.

During this systematic economic drive, Germany did not engage in any considerable penetration of the corporate structure of this area. The explanation may be Germany's lack of capital and ability to obtain from this area practically all the surpluses she wanted. A more plausible explanation appears to be that corporate penetration was simply left for a later date. After the conquest and economic coordination of Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, and Belgium, important creditors of Southeastern European countries, corporate penetration followed automatically and at the least cost to Germany.

Germany also embarked upon a systematic propaganda and organizational drive to make the German minorities in Southeastern Europe tools of her economic penetration and exploitation of this area. German propaganda to nationals of the area concentrated on two points: that Germany had no political aspirations in this area, and that Southeastern Europe would benefit economically from inclusion in the Ger-

man *Grossraumwirtschaft*.¹ The Nazis also stimulated the development of fifth columns within each state, and fostered Nazi ideologies. These factors affected the political development of Roumania and Bulgaria, and in Yugoslavia aided the Germans at the time of invasion.

Effect of the Austrian Anschluss

At the beginning of 1938, the German diplomatic and military position in Europe became so strong vis à vis the democratic bloc that Germany could embark on territorial expansion. In March 1938, after careful fifth column preparation, Austria was annexed to Germany. On this occasion Germany could still contend that she was only following one of the basic principles of the Nazi Party, that of bringing all Germans into one state (*"Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer"*).

Immediately upon annexation of Austria, Germany proceeded to coordinate its political and economic life into the German scheme and to build up Austria as its tool for more thorough domination and fuller exploitation of Southeastern Europe. Austria was ideally suited for this purpose because its banking, insurance, industry, and commercial organization had important and close contacts with the economies of Southeastern Europe. These were partly the results of Vienna firms' being the channels through which Western creditors invested in Southeastern Europe, and Vienna trading firms' having a large hand in the import and export trade of this area. By means of economic coordination measures and by management techniques considerable concentration in the Austrian economy was effected, which in turn contributed to its smoother working as a tool of economic warfare.

The economic coordination of Austria brought under Nazi control and influence a large number of banking, mining, industrial, and commercial firms in the Southeast. German penetration into corporate holdings became an actuality. Especially important was their taking over of the chief Austrian bank, the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*,² which in spite of its reduced influence since the crash of 1931 was a participant in many credit and industrial enterprises of Southeastern Europe or at least knew them well from earlier contacts. The *Dresdner Bank* took over the former *Mercur Bank* and, consolidating several other Austrian and international interests, created the *Länderbank* as its Austrian affiliate.³ Austrian heavy industry, especially the *Alpine-Montan-Gesellschaft* and its machinery industry, was taken over by the *Hermann Göring Werke*.

As a consequence of this penetration of the Austrian economy, German-controlled investments in the total foreign investments in Yugoslavia, Roumania, and Bulgaria greatly increased. And in the foreign trade of these countries the German position became commanding.

Effect of the Dismemberment of Czechoslovakia

The dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, following the Munich agreement and completed in March 1939 with the creation of the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and the "independent" state of Slovakia,

¹ By 1939, after the area had been fully secured economically, Economic Minister Funk stated that in Southeastern Europe "economic policies cannot be dissociated from political policies." The logical conclusion was what political adjustments would be insisted upon sooner or later in the case of all states.

² In mid-1943, the *Deutsche Bank* owned 51 percent and the German state-owned holding company *Vereinigte Industrieunternehmungen A. G. (Viag)* 25 percent of the stock of the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*.

³ The *Dresdner Bank* in mid-1943 owned the whole stock of the *Länderbank*.

eliminated from the German flank the most efficient and best organized of the smaller armies of Europe. It increased Germany's military predominance over the democracies in Europe and showed clearly to the small states of Southeastern Europe that they could not count on immediate and effective help from the west. By the incorporation of the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia into the Reich, it became clear that the scope of Nazi ambitions was not confined to bringing only the German folk into one state. The question for small nations within the scope of Hitler's *Lebensraum* was no longer whether, but rather when, they were to be totally coordinated.

After March 1938, but especially after the Munich agreement the countries of Southeastern Europe acted both to appease the Germans and to increase their armaments. All of them, whether they were already in ideological subjugation to the Reich or not, tried to appease Germany by granting virtually all the economic concessions requested. These consisted chiefly of greater exports, devaluation of their respective currencies in terms of the Reichsmark, and partial reorientation of their production to fit better into the German Four Year Plan.

All these states started feverishly to strengthen their defenses. Despite such measures, these states with their predominantly agricultural structure and general poverty, had practically no chance of survival in modern mechanized warfare. Moreover, the financial burden of increased armament was an additional heavy drain on their economic life and, in connection with the mobilization of the increased clearing balances in Germany, introduced an inflationary trend long before the beginning of the war.

The coordination of Czechoslovakia into the German orbit was politically, militarily, and economically a much harder blow for Southeastern Europe, especially for Yugoslavia and Roumania, than was the annexation of Austria. Politically, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia ushered in a new phase of German expansion. The French political influence that still remained in the Danube Basin was waning. Militarily, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia effected not only the elimination of the Czech army, but also made available to Germany a large increase in modern arms and arms-production facilities. The Czechoslovak armament concerns Skoda and Brun, in which the British and the French were interested up to 1938, had been the chief suppliers of arms and ammunitions to Yugoslavia and Roumania. These concerns now became part of the *Hermann Göring Werke*, and Yugoslavia and Roumania thus fell into a position of unparalleled dependence on Germany for their supply of arms.

The exploitation of the Czechoslovak economy was handed over chiefly to the *Hermann Göring Werke* (which took over the mining, armaments, machinery, coal, shipping, and other industries), *I. G. Farben* (which took over the control of the chemical industry), and the *Deutsche Bank* and the *Dresdner Bank* (which took over several Czechoslovak banks and a large portion of the international business of others).

The coordination of Czechoslovakia into the Nazi economy and the consequent absorption or at least control of Czech investments in Southeastern Europe, made the Germans the leading foreign creditors in all states of Southeastern Europe. The chief Czechoslovakian holdings were in banking, heavy industry, armaments, chemicals, glass-textiles, sugar, and shoe manufacturing.

The British and the French tried to counteract the increasing German domination of Southeastern European states. They supported these states with credits, mostly for armaments and economic development. They expanded their investments in this area, especially in mining. Great Britain, and to a lesser extent France, increased their imports from Southeastern Europe, although not sufficiently to offset the predominance of Germany. A large increase in exports from Southeastern Europe to other countries, primarily those paying with free exchange, would have been, however, the only effective way of lessening their economic dependence on Germany.

Effect of World War II

At the outbreak of war between Germany and Poland in September 1939, Germany was already exercising a dominant influence over the economy and the political destinies of the countries of Southeastern Europe. While all of them proclaimed a policy of neutrality, their need for armaments imports from Germany and German-dominated territories, their need of German coal and coke, of machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and textiles forced them to trade on German-imposed terms. This can best be seen in the case of Roumania's oil exports and Yugoslavia's exports of copper, zinc, and lead. The companies producing these materials were fully or predominantly owned by the British and French. When they refused to supply the Germans after the outbreak of hostilities, the respective domestic governments preempted a large percentage of their production, and themselves supplied the Germans. Later these companies, again under German pressure, were put under government management, and deliveries to Germany increased. As for foods (grains, fruits, meats, fats, etc.), fibers (hemp and flax), wood and the like, the countries of Southeastern Europe were compelled to export to Germany and Italy even if this meant a reduction of supplies below the national requirements.

The painstaking political and economic penetration of Southeastern Europe now paid the Nazis valuable dividends, although increased supplies from this region could not balance the loss of overseas imports which ceased due to the blockade. Many of these losses were temporarily compensated for by the loot of stockpiles of raw materials and foods following the rapid German conquests in Western Europe.

The conquest of France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, and the entry of Italy into the war, which meant an effective blockade of the Mediterranean, eliminated all possibility of western support for the Southeastern European states. Their economies were almost completely coordinated within the German war economy and it was only a question of months before the Germans were to demand formal political coordination as well. In Bulgaria and Roumania such coordination was achieved during 1939 and 1940, but the coordination of Yugoslavia and Greece required military intervention in April, 1941.

However, between the conquest of western countries and the military intervention in the southeast (June 1940–April 1941), Germany proceeded to bring under her control a large part of the corporate holdings of the French, Belgians, and the Dutch in the Central, Eastern, and Southeastern European states. Although it is not clear

that the Germans engaged in large corporate penetration in the occupied areas of the West, it is evident that they took title to, or obtained effective control of, public and important private industrial properties located in the annexed parts of these states (for example, in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg), and that they took over from these countries title to the latter's important investments in Eastern, Central, and Southeastern Europe. The best examples are the taking over of the *Mines de Bor* copper mines in Yugoslavia, of the properties of the *Union Européenne* (wholly owned holding company of the *Schneider-Creusot combine*), and of the properties of various French and Belgian banks. The Yugoslav Government seemingly protested against the change in ownership of the Bor Mines and of the *General Yugoslav Banking Corporation*, but without result. On the whole Germany was gradually moving toward ownership or managerial control of the most important mining, industrial, and banking enterprises of the Southeastern European countries.

Germany had two basic aims. She sought the maximum, immediate contribution of these states to the German war machine, and lasting, legally unimpeachable control over their important resources. The political and legal techniques employed were adapted to the circumstances of each case.

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF GERMAN WARTIME EXPLOITATION OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

General Methods and Techniques

The principle of race supremacy permeates all Nazi Germany's activities, domestic and international. In the sphere of international relations the application of this principle excludes the treatment of foreign nations as equals. Nazi Germany approaches every foreign country as an inferior which has to be subjugated, and whose resources and productive powers have to be exploited for the benefit of Germany.

The methods of German occupation and domination in Southeastern Europe since the spring of 1941 vary with each country. There are no available texts of the terms of surrender of such countries as Yugoslavia and Greece, or of the basic terms governing German relations with the satellite countries of Southeastern Europe. Such terms have usually been laid down at meetings of the puppet rulers of the various states with Hitler at his headquarters.

Part of Yugoslavia, namely, the northern section of Slovenia, has been annexed outright by the Reich. After the collapse of Italy in the summer of 1943, the former Italian-annexed regions of Dalmatia and part of Slovenia (Provincia di Lubiana), and Istria were transformed into the "Adriatic Coastal Operational Zone" under German administration. Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro are under German military government, but a considerable part of the civil administration is carried on by Quisling regimes, under the supervision of the German Army of occupation. Albania is also occupied by the Germans, but the domestic government seemingly has more authority than that of the other countries. In Croatia, an extremely weak puppet government is supported by the Gestapo and the German Army. In Roumania and Bulgaria there are Quisling governments which have been under actual German control since 1940. In Hungary a wholly collaborationist regime was introduced in March 1944. For the large German minorities in Roumania, Hungary, Serbia, and Croatia, Germany achieved a special new type of autonomy.

The degree of economic coordination and exploitation of these countries varies to a certain extent. The difference is more a matter of expediency than any indication of hesitancy on Germany's part to exact from her victims and whilom allies their maximum contribution to the German war machine. Some of these nations, such as Bulgaria and Hungary, received territorial bribes, while others lost territory.

Because of their wealth in certain essential war materials such as oil, copper, chrome, bauxite, timber, certain foods, and their industrial capacity, the two most important Southeastern European countries for the German war machine are Roumania and Yugoslavia. Consequently German coordination of their economy has been most thorough. Bulgaria and Greece are much less important as sources of raw materials, although the former is important as a source of food and both are important as sources of tobacco. The Hungarian state and economy are now in a process of total coordination.

As the Nazi's chief economic aim in Southeastern Europe was to secure from the area its maximum immediate contribution to the

German war machine, direct or indirect control of all basic phases of its economic life was necessary. The following measures and techniques indicate the means whereby such control was achieved.

1. In the occupied countries, the Germans assumed ownership or control of all the available arms, most of the raw materials, and most of the food stores whether public or private. In satellite countries, control over these items was achieved indirectly through Quisling governments.

2. All gold, foreign exchange, and other foreign assets in the occupied countries were placed under the control of the Germans, while in satellite countries, these items were controlled by Quisling governments.

3. In both occupied and satellite countries, the Germans took either direct or indirect control of money, banking, and insurance. All new legislation in these fields is patterned after German examples.

4. The Germans have directly or through their satellites mobilized all the available manpower of this area, for fighting, for garrisoning of occupied territories, or for work in Germany or on German-sponsored programs in the area itself.

5. The Germans control directly or indirectly the production, distribution, allocation, and consumption of all basic products, with the aim of maintaining production of these goods and allocating them according to German needs. They are so distributed that only a minimum is left for local civilian consumption and bulk is placed at the disposal of the German war machine.

6. The Germans are taking the bulk of all surplus products of the whole area. The small portion of the surpluses used for trade between this area and the neutrals or the other German-occupied parts of Europe is largely controlled by the Germans, who control the European transportation and trading facilities and also, to a large extent, European international payments.

7. The Germans have taken over all state property in the occupied countries and in the satellite countries, communications, military installations, and armament-producing facilities have been put at their disposal.

8. The Germans took over either all or a part of the property rights in most of the leading mining, industrial, transportation, banking, and insurance enterprises. In other important enterprises which were under direct or indirect control of the Allied powers, and in which they could not acquire title to the property, the Germans appointed their own commissioners and attached these enterprises to important German combines. In the case of many state-owned mines and industrial enterprises in satellite countries, German combines appear as lessees of such enterprises and, of course, manage them.

9. In that part of Slovenia (Yugoslavia) which has been annexed by the Reich, the Germans expropriated or confiscated a considerable part of landed property from the local population and frequently drove out the population to make room for German colonists.

10. The Germans have imposed heavy costs of occupation on the occupied countries, while the satellite countries are obliged to support the German armies stationed in their territories and are required to contribute manpower, arms, and supplies to the German war machine. Such outlays are, in effect, identical with the costs of occupation.

These exploitation, penetration, and control techniques are closely interrelated. They placed upon the control of the German war machine the bulk of all resources of Southeastern European countries. While some of these techniques have been practiced by most armies of occupation, they had never, before the advent of the Nazis, been developed into an organized system of plunder and destruction of both subjugated and satellite peoples.

Some of the above techniques do not need further elaboration. The extent and techniques of Nazi penetration of corporate holdings in some parts of Southeastern Europe are dealt with in other CAD Information Guides.⁴

Specific Methods and Techniques

- The following section contains a discussion of those types of exploitation and control, mentioned above, which, together with the far-reaching control of corporate holdings, assured Germany of the principal resources of Southeastern Europe. These measures are (1) the mobilization and control of manpower; (2) control of production, distribution, and consumption of basic products; (3) control of foreign trade and foreign payments; and (4) exacting of large costs of occupation or protection.

Mobilization and control of manpower.—Manpower for fighting and for work has been one of the chief resources contributed to Germany by Southeastern Europe. Roumania, Hungary, and, to a much smaller degree, Slovakia and Croatia have contributed troops for fighting in Russia. Bulgaria and Croatia have contributed part of their troops for policing purposes in the Balkans and have thus freed German troops for other purposes.⁵

Yugoslavia has contributed labor which Germany has used in three different ways: as prisoners of war in Germany (most of them work), as free or forced labor working in Germany, and finally, as workers for the Germans in Yugoslavia. Labor from other countries is primarily in the last category, although Bulgaria and Greece have contributed small numbers of workers for work in Germany.

To meet both Germany's and their own domestic demands for manpower, all of these countries introduced total mobilization, involving complete regulation of labor supply, movements, and wages. The supply of labor which these countries have been able to put at the disposal of Germany has been greatly reduced by military mobilization and by the numbers involved in guerrilla warfare—numbers including both the growing ranks of the guerrillas themselves, and also the forces engaged in fighting the guerrillas and policing the areas not yet affected by guerrilla activity.

Labor administration is carried on by the respective national labor services in cooperation with German authorities. Management of labor for large undertakings, such as building of fortifications and operation of large mining enterprises is, as a rule, in the hands of the *Organization Todt*.

⁴ See Information Guides on *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia*, and *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Croatia*.

⁵ Besides the national troops of these countries which are part of the national armies but under German supreme command, Germany has at its disposal for fighting or policing purposes all the manpower from the German minorities in this area. According to dispatches from the German minority press in this area, the *Volksdeutsche* in Roumania, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, and Serbian Banat, contributed up to March 1944 a total of about 125,000 men to the special Waffen-S. S. formations (about 10 divisions) which are part of the German Army.

Transfer of wages by workers in Germany to their respective countries is effected through the clearing mechanism. Every worker is allowed to send monthly a certain amount to his family. Next to the export surpluses, these wages account for the continued large clearing claims of Southeastern European countries on Germany.

Special agreements regulating labor insurance problems and benefits have been signed between the German social insurance agencies in the Reich and the insurance agencies of the manpower exporting countries.

By assuming full command over the available labor force through direct or indirect control, Germany was not only able to ship a large number of workers to Germany (Yugoslavia alone supplied about 225,000 civilian workers by mid-1943) but was also able to run those enterprises whose production was essential for the German war economy. An ample supply of labor in Southeastern Europe was a prerequisite for exploiting this area. Without it, German control through ownership or by virtue of custodial management of the bulk of the important firms would have been in vain.

Control of production, distribution, and consumption of basic products.—In respect to control of production, distribution, and consumption of basic products in Southeastern Europe, some distinction must be made between the three basic groups: (1) Foods of all sorts, (2) raw materials, and (3) industrial products.

As regards food, Germany required ample supplies in this area for her armed forces which, in principle, live off the country where they are stationed. Stringent food supply conditions in Germany and difficulties in transportation intensified this need. Secondly, since Southeastern Europe always has been an important source of food supply for the Reich, Germany tried to increase the contribution of the area to the Reich. (The contribution of the area has become even more important since the loss of the Ukraine.) Concern for the population of the area itself is the last consideration. Among the domestic consumers, the highest priority is given to the Quislings who help police this area for the Germans, next come the workers on German account, and last, the remaining civilian population which is of no direct use to the Germans.

In their efforts to maintain and increase food production, the Germans and their collaborationist supporters are hampered by a great many factors, such as lack of manpower and draft animals, uncertainty of crops and livestock production due to guerrilla warfare, lack of seed, implements, fertilizers, and fungicides, and the like. Moreover, the Germans were intent on increasing production of items in short supply at home, such as oilseeds and plant fibers, while the collaborationist governments were often compelled to increase the production of some food items, for example, Serbia and Croatia had to increase the production of sugar. Rationalization of these conflicting needs demanded considerable reorganization of production. As a result, the Quisling governments have developed under German pressure annual plans for agricultural production.

One of the very important factors in the maintenance and reorientation of Southeastern European agriculture to meet German needs was the presence of large German minorities in the chief food surplus areas of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Roumania. The members of the

German minorities have, for a number of reasons, been among the most efficient agricultural peoples of Southeastern Europe. By special agreements,⁶ the Germans have secured for these minorities a privileged autonomy status. The agricultural organizations of these minorities such as syndicates and cooperatives have been entrusted by the Germans with the execution of their agricultural programs in all areas controlled fully or partly by the minorities. The food surpluses of all the regions with large German minorities have been earmarked for German use.

To maintain and, in certain cases, to expand agricultural production in areas controlled by the minorities, the Germans have helped them by supplying seed, fertilizers, machinery, credit, and advice. The principal contributions of the minorities were oilseeds, plant fibers, animal fats, meat, and industrial alcohol, but grains, fruits, and vegetables were also very important. In lines of production which the Germans considered of special importance, such as oilseeds and plant fibers, producers belonging to these minorities, as well as other producers of these areas, were directed and helped by German organized and financed companies.⁷

The chief tool used by the Germans in the agricultural exploitation of areas having large minorities is the German minority cooperative organizations. For example, in Serbian Banat with a German population of about 150,000, there were, at the end of December 1943, 141 members cooperatives in the Central Union of German Cooperatives (including 50 for credit and general economics affairs, 23 for cattle and horsebreeding, 18 for pig breeding, 4 for cooperative use of agricultural machinery, 3 for hemp cultivation, etc.). In Croatia with a German population of about 160,000, the Germans had 314 cooperatives at the end of 1942 (including 188 credit, 56 dairy, 27 pig breeding cooperatives, etc.).

One of the chief difficulties confronting the Germans and the Quisling regimes, in addition to maintaining crop production, was the collection of crops. It was relatively simple in areas with large German minorities, but not otherwise. The collection of almost all crops is the chief administrative function left to the Quisling governments in Southeastern Europe, under the strict supervision of German diplomatic⁸ and military authorities. Most crops were declared government monopolies and the producers were obliged to deliver to the government all produce above a certain minimum. In grain collection, this was achieved by government control of threshing and milling and in the case of other products by insistence on delivery of a certain amount of produce per unit of land.

The pool of government owned produce was used (1) to supply the German army, and (2) to supply the export requirements for Germany. The remainder went to the native population. Since the remaining supplies could not possibly meet domestic requirements, a stringent system of rationing was introduced.⁹ But the supply was not sufficient for the needs of even the urban population. The low

⁶ U. S. Department of State, *National Socialism: Basic Principles, Their Application by the Nazi Party's Foreign Organization, and the Use of Germans Abroad for Nazi Aims*, Washington 1943, pp. 140 ff.

⁷ See Information Guide, *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia* (discussion of the *Uljarica AG*, in Section VI).

⁸ Von Killinger, the German Minister to Roumania, and Kasche, the German Minister to Croatia, are both A. S. leaders and act more in the capacity of Gauleiters than of Ministers.

⁹ Only Roumania did not need to ration bread and edible oil in 1943.

official prices offered for the goods delivered and the scarcity of other consumers goods available in the rationed markets strengthened the tendency toward evasion of delivery and contributed to the existence of an extensive black market.

The Germans themselves do not regularly come into contact with the producers except in such fields of production as oilseeds and plant fibers, but even then the contact is on a commercial basis. Current supplies for the German army of occupation, or the army of protection in satellite countries, are also acquired on a commercial basis, that is, the Germans pay for these supplies in local currency which they obtain from the collaborationist governments.¹⁰

With respect to raw materials and fuel products, Germany obtains from Southeastern Europe the following items in order of importance: Oil from Roumania and Hungary (and very small quantities from Albania and Croatia): chrome from Serbia and Greece; copper from Serbia; bauxite from Hungary, Croatia, and Greece. Next come such metals as zinc and lead, molybdenum, antimony, mica, iron ore, etc., which are exported either in the form of ores, concentrates, or pure metals. To maintain metallurgical production, the Germans have to supply the area with coke and cooking coal. A portion of the metals produced is used by domestic metal working plants working on German orders. To maintain, develop, and fully control the production of fuel and metals (especially of oil and nonferrous metals of which Southeastern Europe supplies a large percentage of total German requirements), the Germans have taken over the title to or the management of almost all the producing companies.

Among other raw materials which the Germans are taking from Southeastern Europe are plant fibres (hemp, flax, and cotton), medicinal plants, wool, hides, tobacco, lumber, tanning materials, industrial alcohol, cement, etc. These resources are exploited either under German ownership or by means of German management of the most important producing or trading units in these branches of production.

Through ownership and management of the most important producing units in the field of production of raw materials, through ownership of the chief trading facilities in these products in the whole area, and, finally, through forcing upon the occupied and satellite countries controls regulating traffic in, and allocation and consumption of, these products, Germany is utilizing practically the whole production of these articles for her military machine.

Available civilian goods are rationed and distributed so that they primarily benefit those groups of the population working directly for the Germans. The distribution and rationing of most industrial articles is in the hands of "associations" patterned after the German *Reichsstellen* (e. g., for nonferrous metals, iron and steel, chemicals, leather and textiles, sugar, edible oils, industrial alcohol, and the like.)

Rationing of food and other consumers goods and systematic allocation of raw materials and fuels are supplemented by price control, the enforcement of which is in the hands of economic police.

The Germans have taken over directly or indirectly all the armaments-producing facilities in these areas as well as all the repair

¹⁰ The burden of the costs of protection seems to be heaviest in the puppet state of Croatia. The increase in Croatian banknote circulation, the main part of which was used to finance the German Army stationed in Croatia, amounted to 28.2 billion kunas between April 1943 and February 1944 (from 22 to 50.8 billion).

facilities. This was an important contribution to the German armies located in this area.

The Germans have been using Yugoslav airplane factories around Belgrade (mostly assembly and repair plants before the war) for repairs, assembly, and production of parts. Several former textile plants in Slovenia (in Kranj and Maribor) have been converted to production of airplane parts.

Control of foreign trade and foreign payments.—During the second half of the 1930's Germany succeeded in integrating part of the production facilities of Southeastern Europe into the German *Grossraumwirtschaft*. When the area was formally or actually occupied early in 1941, the Germans tried to supply their armies from local sources, and they also continued to drain the area for the benefit of the Reich population and industries.

The chief products that Germany obtains from the area are foods, oilseeds, plant fibres, oil, tobacco, nonferrous metals, lumber, and the like. German exports to Southeastern Europe are based on a very simple policy—that of supplying raw materials (e. g., coke), transport equipment, machinery, tools, chemicals, and seeds which directly serve the German aim of deriving the greatest possible contribution from the area to the German war machine. Germany supplies most of the necessary arms to the satellite armies in this area. Germany also had to supply some consumers goods, such as textiles and medicines. At times it has supplied small amounts of food (sugar, potatoes, grains) to some members of the group, for example, to Croatia in 1942, but this involved shifts of supplies within the area and not exports from the Reich. Germany maintains direct control over the use made of goods supplied to German enterprises in the area, and indirect control of the use of goods supplied to other enterprises by acting through the appropriate agencies of the satellite governments.

According to reports, Germany imposes upon her exports to Southeastern Europe high prices and difficult payment and delivery conditions, and also tangles all transactions with a tremendous amount of red tape. Since the Germans control the continental transportation and storage facilities, they use these also as a means of influencing the movement of goods to suit their own interests.

Trade relations between Germany and her satellites in Southeastern Europe, as well as all other trade relations, are regulated by periodic bilateral agreements elaborated and adjusted by the bilateral inter-governmental committees.¹¹

Trade between Germany and her Southeastern Europe satellites continues to operate under the clearing system. The occupied countries, such as Serbia, apparently export to Germany on the account of the costs of occupation. Since Germany cannot or does not want to export to Southeastern Europe enough goods to pay for her imports, large clearing balances remain. To reduce these balances, Germany has forced these countries (at least Roumania, Hungary, and Slovakia) to repatriate considerable amounts of their German-held government bonds, and possibly some stock. Germany probably came into possession of most of these bonds through loot of former creditors of this area (France, Belgium, and Holland).

¹¹ The Reich Group Industry maintains also a special Southeast Committee, whose members meet periodically with the industry representatives of various Southeastern European countries for discussion of economic and trade relations.

The clearing system which forces the Southeastern European countries to export much more to Germany than they wish to, has induced them, even under war conditions, to try to export to European neutrals, i. e., Switzerland and Sweden, and to some German occupied areas.

Since all goods from and to Southeastern European countries, even when coming from and destined for the neutrals, have to be transported over German controlled facilities, Germany has been able to sabotage the traffic between her satellites and the neutrals so far as this was not in her interest. In addition, Germany controls fully all international payments of the subjugated countries, including transactions with neutrals, and is thus in a position to use this mechanism to her own advantage.

Costs of occupation or protection.—The exaction of huge costs of occupation has been developed by the Germans into a destructive weapon against their victims. They were set so high in some countries—in France, for example—that they not only paid for actual costs of occupation, but left huge balances at the disposal of the Germans. These balances were used to finance the export of large amounts of goods of all kinds to Germany, and to buy up a large portion of property in the countries occupied by the Germans. Since receipt of occupation costs represents public revenue for the German Reich, the use of these balances by private interest presupposes an internal accounting system between the Reich Government and the private firms, but nothing is known on that score.

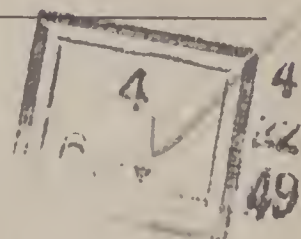
The command over large credit balances, which the Germans receive as occupation costs in the form of the respective national currencies, gives them a powerful instrument for draining markets in the occupied countries in the least conspicuous way. These balances also give them the means to strengthen and make more effective all other methods of exploitation and penetration described above.

Analogous to the costs of occupation in the occupied countries are the costs for maintenance of the Germany Army in the satellite countries, since the Germans claim that the presence of their armed forces in the territory of their allies is solely for protection purposes. The techniques and the consequences of these costs are the same in both the occupied and the satellite countries.

As has been pointed out, there are no published texts of the terms of surrender of Yugoslavia or Greece to Germany so that the economic conditions of armistice are not known. Serbian costs of occupation are, however, estimated by British sources at about 4 billion dinars per year. The costs of maintenance of the German Army in Croatia are estimated at about 2 billion kunas per month in the second half of 1943, and due to the strong inflationary tendencies, may have been considerably increased by now.

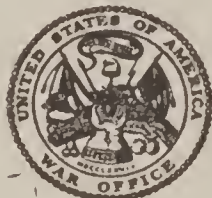
Payments for the costs of occupation and protection are made to the *Reichskreditkasse* which is concerned with the financing of the German armies abroad. As all of the Southeastern European countries have large clearing claims on Germany, which are owned by the *Deutsche Verrechnungskasse*, it is conceivable that part of the negative clearing balances could be used for payment of German credit balances on the occupation account if the Germans cannot utilize all their claims for occupation and protection costs in the respective countries. Such

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CIVIL AFFAIRS INFORMATION GUIDE

GERMAN PENETRATION OF CORPORATE HOLDINGS IN SERBIA



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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
*Major General,
The Adjutant General.*

NOTE

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This Information Guide should be read in conjunction with:

Information Guide: *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Croatia*, and

Information Guide: *German Economic Penetration and Exploitation of Southeastern Europe*.

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I. INTRODUCTION

German penetration of the corporate structure of Southeastern European countries before the armed intervention in March and April of 1941, was closely related to the conquest and economic coordination of the foreign creditors of this area; Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, and Holland. After the German military occupation of Southeastern Europe, the remainder of the important but yet not penetrated enterprises were coordinated partly by obtaining title to property, partly on the basis of the military law of occupation taking them into custody and administration, partly through measures carried out by the local Quisling governments.

This Guide is concerned with the extent of the corporate structure in Serbia controlled by Germany, the methods of achieving this control, and the chief German combines and firms which benefited from the spoils.

One general statement regarding Yugoslavia is, however, necessary by way of introduction. Since Yugoslavia was a state created in 1918 by consolidation of half a dozen independent or autonomous territories, it took years to achieve a certain consolidation and unification in the institutional and economico-organizational life of the country. But at the time of the German invasion Yugoslavia was a country with unified economic legislation. Government banks and other governmental economic institutions operated throughout the territory, large commercial banks and insurance companies carried on their business on a country-wide basis, traffic in goods and services was free and operated on equal terms, taxes were the same, etc.

With the invasion in April 1941 and the dismemberment of the country, this unity was destroyed and a race began to remove all existing ties between the now separated parts. This meant the development of a separate Serbian and a separate Croatian institutional framework, and realignment in institutions of the parts annexed by Germany, Italy, Albania, Bulgaria, and Hungary to fit into the institutional framework of these respective countries. All this involved far-reaching adjustments in the whole economic life of the country and especially in the field of government enterprises and all those corporate enterprises that happened to work in more than one of the new units. Needless to say the Germans knew how to profit from this process of realignment and adjustment.

II. MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

The Military Government

From April 1941 until August 1941, the Germans maintained a purely military government in Serbia (for the borders of 1941 Serbia see map), with dependable domestic officials as commissioners in

charge of various branches of public administration. In August 1941, they sponsored a Quisling government with General Nedich at the head. Although the power of this puppet government has been gradually increased as German policy toward Serbia has changed, it has remained wholly subject to the German army of occupation.

Until recently the Germans had special Military Commanders (*Militärbefehlshaber*) in Serbia and Greece. In matters of civil affairs they were subordinate to Hitler and the German High Command. In charge of economic affairs under the Military Commander in Serbia was the Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia (*Generalbewollmächtigter für Wirtschaft in Serbien*). The Germans recently abolished the offices of the Serbian and the Greek Military Commanders and consolidated them into the office of the Military Commander Southeast, whose chief appears to be responsible to the German tactical commander in the Balkans theater. The former Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia was appointed as chief of Military Administration for the whole of the Balkans under the Military Commander Southeast.¹

The Economic Dictator

The legal and personal pivot of German economic administration, penetration, and exploitation of Serbia is the Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia. He exercises his power directly, or by appointing deputies, by direction and supervision of the operation of the Serbian puppet government. The case of Franz Neuhausen, comparable in some respects to that of Otto Abetz in France, provides an extremely interesting example of Nazi economic and political penetration.

Franz Neuhausen came to Yugoslavia in 1930 or 1931 as chief of the *Deutsches Verkehrsbüro*, which was also performing the function of the headquarters for German economic intelligence in Yugoslavia.² Later he became the official representative of the Nazi Party for Yugoslavia, and still later German Consul General in Belgrade. There is no doubt that he served as a spearhead for the German economic and corporate penetration and economic exploitation of Yugoslavia before the invasion and thus prepared for the position of economic dictator after the conquest.

The positions he holds at present are: Plenipotentiary General for Economics, Plenipotentiary in Serbia for the Four Year Plan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the *Mines de Bor*, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the *Bankverein für Serbien*, etc. He is the man in whose name and under whose direction the commissioners in many Serbian enterprises operate (see Appendix A); he appoints the governor and the vice-governor of the Serbian National Bank and a German commissioner who supervises the operations of the bank. Indirectly, he controls all the leading economico-administrative and business positions in the country.

¹ OSS Doc. R & A No. 1564, February 8, 1944, p. 3. Inasmuch as all the powers and functions of the former Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia must have been carried over into the new office of the Military Administration in the Balkans (Franz Neuhausen headed both offices) and as the data in this Guide refer to earlier periods, Neuhausen is here referred to as the Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia.

² Neuhausen's chief economic advisor, Dr. Karl Gemünd, is also an old resident of Yugoslavia. He came here in 1931, was an associate editor of the Belgrade weekly economic magazine *Narodno Blagostanje* for about three years, and joined Neuhausen in the *Verkehrsbüro* in 1934.

In his work as the economic dictator of Serbia he is helped by a score of German economic and technical experts (see appendix B), who, by filling several interlocking positions as commissioners, members of the boards of directors, etc., actually control all that is worth controlling in the Serbian economy. Managerial centralization of economic enterprises in Serbia has resulted in easier management, increasing efficiency, and greatly strengthened political control of the economy of Serbia.

Because the Serbian economic enterprises in which the Germans were most interested were state-owned and thus came under their control automatically, or prior to the war were under the influence of foreign investors (mining, metallurgy, chemicals, sugar, etc.), who were either bought out or whose properties were taken into custody, the Germans had little need of collaborationists in the field of economics as they did in France, Belgium, and even Czechoslovakia. Their chief quest for Quislings in Serbia was in the political, military, academic, and journalistic fields, in which they found enough of them. There are, of course, also domestic collaborationists in industry and trade, but for the above-mentioned reasons, their importance is secondary.

Germany obtained the control of a series of industrial enterprises through taking over financial organizations and state property. Even those establishments such as the State railways, arsenals, coal mines, and forests which are owned and managed by the various ministries are also under full German control. In addition to the state-owned enterprises, many others now owned or managed by the Germans were fully or partially owned by foreign investors before the war.³ Also, a quite a number of corporations have been established by the Germans. The following chapters indicate the extent of German penetration into the financial and industrial fields in Serbia.

III. BANKING AND INSURANCE

Currency, Bank of Issue, and Government Banks

After the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Croatia moved fast to achieve their administrative and financial separation.⁴ The national currency—dinar⁵—was exchanged in due time for the newly created Serbian dinar and the Croatian kuna on a 1 to 1 basis. The central bank of Yugoslavia was liquidated under German and Italian supervision and in its place two independent central banks were created—National Bank of Serbia and the State Bank of Croatia. In annexed territories, the central banks of the annexing powers took charge of monetary matters.

The Government banks: the Postal Savings System, the State Mortgage Bank, the Privileged Agricultural Bank, and the Privileged Artisans' Bank were also split to form independent national units in Serbia and Croatia while their holdings in the annexed parts were taken over by banks of the annexing countries.

³ For the basic German Army of occupation decrees relating to enemy-owned enterprises, see appendix C—Decree of April 1941, prohibiting the disposal of their assets until further notice—and appendix D—the amending decree of July 1, 1941, containing regulations concerning the administration of enterprises controlled or influenced by enemy citizens.

⁴ The debts of the Yugoslav State were split among the succession states according to a special agreement reached in Berlin in July 1942. One of the characteristics of this agreement was that the German share of this debt was obviously too low in view of the economic strength of the territory that Germany annexed.

⁵ The pre-war value of the dinar was approximately two cents, United States currency.

The newly created *National Bank of Serbia* is a joint stock company with a share capital of 100 million dinars divided into 10,000 shares, organized according to a decree of May 29, 1941. The functions of the bank detailed in this decree are those usually undertaken by the banks of issue.

The executive functions of the bank are in the hands of the governor and a vice-governor, both of whom are nominated by the Plenipotentiary for Economics and thus are his puppets. The present governor is Dr. Milan Radosavljevich, a friend of the former pro-Nazi Prime Minister Stoyadinovich, who was governor between 1935 and 1939. He is known as an able man in his field but also a trusted friend of the Germans. The vice-governor, Professor Mirko Kosich, is a Yugoslav economist and former member of the parliament of the dictatorial regime and known for his pro-fascist leanings.

But the real power in the bank of issue is in the hands of a Commissioner representing the Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia. The Commissioner is Jacobus Soengen, a Director of the *Reichsbank*. Section 4 of the Decree of May 29, 1941, defines his duties and prerogatives as follows:

"A Commissioner appointed by the Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia will be attached to the Bank. He will report to the Plenipotentiary regularly regarding the situation of the Bank and the conduct of its business.

"All important measures, in particular the granting of credits and the fixing of interest rates applicable to the Bank's operations, require the approval of the Commissioner. The Commissioner may give a general authorization for particular groups of operations; he may revoke this authorization.

"The Commissioner is entitled to give instructions of a nature to further the fulfillment of the Bank's purposes. He has the right to acquaint himself with all transactions of the Bank.

"The staff, premises and business equipment required by the Commissioner for the performance of his functions shall be placed at his disposal free of charge.

"The Commissioner's remuneration will be fixed by the Plenipotentiary General for Economics in Serbia and will be paid by the Bank."

There is no doubt that the chief function of the Serbian central bank at present—as in other occupied countries of Southeastern Europe—is to provide the Government with most of the funds necessary to cover the Government's expenditures proper, in addition to supplying the Government with funds to cover the occupation costs.

In a country where the tax system is based primarily on indirect taxes (consumption and turn-over taxes), wartime reduction in production and consumption contracts the taxation base and forces the Government to cover more and more of its outlays by borrowing. Since the primitive financial structure, small real income, and lack of confidence in Government bonds, preclude the issue of large Government loans, the central bank remains, directly or indirectly, the chief source of public revenue.

The above-mentioned four Government banks which are supervised by the Quisling Government, and indirectly by the Germans, continue to pursue their old functions,⁶ and are, on the whole, directed by their

⁶ See Civil Affairs Handbook: *Yugoslavia, Money and Banking*, M. 355-5.

pre-invasion managers. Of course, their field of activity has been adjusted to the new territory. The *State Mortgage Bank* and the *Postal Savings System* before the war were the chief sources of credit for the Government and State-owned enterprises and were empowered to own stock of such enterprises as Silos Corporation (Public Storage Corporation), Yugoslav Steel Corporation, State Corporation of Silk Factories, and Danube Shipbuilding Corporation. The production facilities of these companies located in Serbia are still partly in the hands of the Serbian Government banks but are partly owned by the Germans or managed by German commissioners.

The *Privileged Artisans' Bank* was never of particular importance and is apparently continuing its old functions.

Only the *Privileged Agricultural Bank* seems to have acquired relatively greater importance under new conditions in Serbia. It was established in 1929 to serve as the chief source of cheap credit for agriculture in Yugoslavia. The ensuing agricultural and banking crisis in Yugoslavia made it impossible for the bank to perform this task. Between 1936 and 1941, one of its chief functions was to mobilize and liquidate that part of the peasant debts which, according to a special decree of 1936, it took over from private banks.

The bank served as a link between the agricultural cooperatives and the central bank and helped in crediting the current business of the Privileged Company for Export of Agricultural Products (Prizad). As it was interested in the improvement of storage facilities, it acquired some of the stock of the Silos Corporation.

The chief present function of the bank is to help in financing successive *Agricultural Plans* in Serbia. These are German-inspired plans of the Serbian Puppet Government designed to maintain or increase Serbian agricultural production and thus Serbia's capacity to contribute more to the German war machine. The Serbian cooperative system,⁷ which has been politically coordinated, has also been put into the service of the Agricultural Plans. The credit backing of the cooperatives by the Agricultural Bank has been increased.

The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Bank is the governor of the Serbian central bank, and one of the members is Vojin Djuricich, for many years the chairman of the State Mortgage Bank. The chairman of the Board of Supervisors is Nicholas Stanarevich, General Director of the Postal Savings System. The structure of the governing bodies of the bank would seem to indicate a policy of full support of the Serbian agricultural credit by the three leading Government banks.

Commercial Banking

Private banking in Yugoslavia was characterized by a large number (about 600 in 1941) of banks of which more than 550 were small banks of purely local character, about 30 of medium size, and about 20 banks which were large according to Yugoslav standards. The basic economic importance of large banks in Yugoslavia, whether state or privately owned, was their function as financiers, promoters, and often managers of modern large-scale enterprises. Banks have been one

⁷ The present puppet government in Serbia emphasizes greatly the principles of cooperativism even going so far as to call present Serbia a "Serb Peasant Cooperative State." But this, at least in part, is a German-inspired line of propaganda as cooperativism is always represented as an antithesis to both the communism of Russia and the capitalism of the western Allies.

of the most important channels through which the Yugoslav economy was penetrated by foreign capital, which thus came to control not only the banks but also a large portion of industry and trade. Before 1938 Yugoslav banking felt little German influence. Later, banking became one of the chief fields of German penetration, occurring primarily through the absorption of Austrian, Czech, and Belgian interests.

Immediately upon occupation, the Germans put the whole Serbian banking system under moratorium, decreed measures limiting withdrawal of deposits, granting of credit, and the like, and permitted the opening of banks only with the prior approval of the Plenipotentiary General for Economics. Of the 188 private banking enterprises in the territory of Serbia proper in 1941:

- 18 received unconditional licenses.
- 25 received licenses after agreeing to increase their capital.
- 75 were ordered merged.
- 70 were forced into liquidation.

In Banat, which had 54 credit institutions:

- 19 received unconditional licenses.
- 6 received conditional licenses.
- 3 were merged.
- 20 were liquidated.
- 6 still were under consideration.

These data show that the Germans carried out a strong policy of "coordination" toward commercial banking in Serbia and that they were much more lenient in Banat, where they have a large minority.

Bankverein A. G., Belgrade. The *Bankverein A. G.*, Belgrade is now the chief banking enterprise in Serbia, and it is almost totally German-owned. Originally this was the Belgrade branch of the General Yugoslav Banking Corporation which was owned by an international group composed of the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*, Vienna; *Société Générale de Belgique*, Brussels; *Basler Handelsbank*, Basle; and *Bohemian Union Bank*, Prague. After the conquest of Belgium, Germany acquired the Belgian share in the bank and proceeded with its reorganization. The first step was to increase the capital from 60 million to 100 million dinars, not only to acquire full control of the bank but also to strengthen it financially for its new functions. But it was after the dismemberment of the country that the bank acquired its present structure, and became the financial spearhead of Nazi rule in Serbia.

After the invasion the bank was split up. The Belgrade branch became the *Bankverein A. G.*, Belgrade, which retained the whole share capital of the old bank, 100 million dinars.⁸ The stock is owned as follows: 51 percent by the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*, Vienna; 13 percent by the *Deutsche Bank*, Berlin; 7 percent by the *Bohemian Union Bank*, Prague; small shares by the *Commerz-und-Privatbank*, Berlin; *Reichskreditgesellschaft*, Berlin; and *Basler Handelsbank*, Basle. Small interests may also be owned by the *Hermann Göring Werke* and *I. G. Farben*, as people connected with these two combines

⁸ The former branches of the General Yugoslav Banking Corporation in Zagreb and Ljubljana were put into a new bank *Bankverein für Kroatien* with a share capital of 125 million kunas, and the branch in Novi Sad was taken over by the Hungarian branch of the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*.

were members of the Board of Directors in 1941. Only one native Serb is on this board.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is Franz Neuhausen, the German economic dictator in Serbia. On the board are representatives of all the firms backing the bank, as well as Jacobus Soengen, the Director of the Reichsbank, who serves as the German Commissioner in the Serbian National Bank.

The Bankverein has taken over the Belgrade branches of the Croatian General Credit Bank, of the Yugoslav Union Bank, and of the Prague Credit Bank.

Südbank A. G., Belgrade. Prior to 1943, the *Dresdner Bank* was apparently also interested in the Bankverein A. G., Belgrade, but at that time, with the *Länderbank*, Vienna, it organized the *Südbank A. G.*, with a share capital of 12 million dinars. This bank took over the business of the Belgrade branch of the Yugoslav Bank Zagreb (now the Croat Country Bank under the control of the Dresdner Bank).

The Bankverein and the Südbank serve as the sources of short-term credit and banking agents for all the big German firms doing business in Serbia, although the former always stresses its primary interest in financing the export and import business. Nevertheless, it is possible that because of its inheritance of the Prague Credit Bank, the Bankverein may be engaged considerably in direct ownership of industrial facilities in Serbia (see chapters on industries).

German Minority Banks

Besides these two Serbian banks which are completely German-owned, there are two medium-sized and several smaller banks controlled by the German minority and supported by the Germans.

One of these is the *Donaubank A. G.* in Zemun, which is controlled by Dr. Hans Moser, the mayor of that city and the leader of the local *Volksdeutsche*. The pro-Nazi Westen family (of German origin) which owns the steel mills in Jesenice (Slovenia) and the Bankverein für Kroatien are also interested in the bank. The capital of the bank was increased from 20 million to 35 million dinars in 1938, showing that the bank was extending its business during the pre-war German economic drive into Yugoslavia while other private banks were still suffering from the results of the banking crisis. Through the Westen family and through Dr. Milan Lazarevich, Chairman of the Board of Directors, this bank seems also to be in contact with the German tube combine of Mannesmann.

The other, the *Pancevoer Volksbank A. G.*, *Pancevo*, which also controls the *Vrsacer Volksbank*, Vrsac, is the chief German minority bank in Banat. The increase of capital from 10 million to 25 million dinars in 1941 suggests an increase in business. One of the members of its Board of Directors is Eduard von Nicolai, a Viennese banker known for his Nazi sympathies and a beneficiary of the Nazi regime (he took over the Vienna banking business of Rothschild).

Agricultural credit needs of the German minority in Banat are supplied primarily by the cooperative organizations.

One of the medium-sized, but very active, Belgrade banks—*Jugoslavische Kreditanstalt A. G.*, capital 15 million dinars—was placed under a commissioner, on the grounds that the bank was under non-Aryan influence. The majority of its stock was held by the *Ungar-*

ische Escompte-und Wechsler Bank, Budapest. The bank was especially active in the financing of export trade, and to keep it as an independent unit under a commissioner was probably helpful in maintaining its old-established connections and facilities.

With full control of these five private banks, the Germans have acquired a commanding position in Serbian commercial banking, and through them they also control a considerable portion of Serbian industry. As the Germans had the power to license the banks, there is no doubt that the granting of a license was made under the condition of full collaboration. This applied also to banks totally owned by domestic investors.

Insurance

As in commercial banking, foreign interests were also extremely powerful in the insurance business in Yugoslavia. Of primary importance were the branches of the two Italian companies—the *Assicurazioni Generali* (owning also 40 percent of the capital of *Sava*) and the *Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta* which also owned the *Rossija-Foncier*.⁹ The *United Insurance Corporation of Belgrade* belonged to certain Austrian and Hungarian groups under the influence of *Munich Reinsurance Company*. The *Dunav Insurance Corporation* was affiliated with the *Donau Fire Insurance Company* of Vienna, which was controlled by the *Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company*. Several other Viennese companies such as *Allgemeine Elementar, Internationale*, and *Phoenix* also operated in Yugoslavia (the parent firm of the *Phoenix* in Vienna crashed in 1936 and later caused the liquidation of the Yugoslav branch.)

Of the French companies doing business in Yugoslavia, the most important were *L'Union* and *La Nationale*; of the British, the *Royal Exchange Assurance*; and of the Czech companies, the *Slavia Mutual Insurance Company* of Prague.

In the reinsurance business, in which Yugoslavia became somewhat less dependent on foreign companies during the 1930's, the most important were the *Munich Reinsurance Company* and the *Compagnie Francaise des Reassurances Générales*.

In the realignment process in the field of insurance after the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, domestic companies which operated in more than one of the new units reorganized their business to fit into the new territorial units. The Italian and the German insurance concerns increased their influence both in Serbia and in Croatia. Their Zagreb and Belgrade branches became separate companies.

The Serbian business of the *Sava Corporation* and the *United Insurance Corporation* was merged with that of the *Jugoslaviya Corporation* under the latter name and the company was put under a commissioner for the Plenipotentiary General for Economics.

In Croatia the business of the British companies was taken over by the newly established state-owned *Domovina A. G.*, Zagreb, and the business of the French companies by the Croatian branch of the *Wiener Städtische und Wechselseitige Versicherungs A. G.*, an affiliate of the *Munich Reinsurance Company*.

⁹ These holdings in insurance companies represent practically the only Italian corporate holdings in Serbia.

IV. MINING

Copper

Bor Kupferbergwerke-und Hütten A. G., Strassburg-Belgrade (formerly *Compagnie Française des Mines de Bor, Concession Saint Georges*). The Bor copper mines are the chief mining prize the Germans obtained in Yugoslavia. The share capital of the company is 120 million French francs in shares of 200 francs each.¹⁰ The company was one of the most profitable mining enterprises in Europe, and its real value was shown in the average price of 440 Swiss francs per share that obtained at the Geneva stock exchange between 1931 and 1937.

The concession on these copper fields was originally in the hands of Georg Weifert, a Serbian of German origin. He sold it to the French who established this company in 1904. In the years preceding the war the majority of shares belonged to the Paris Banque Mirabaud. In 1939 this enterprise produced 984,000 and in 1940, 929,000 tons of copper ore and pyrites. The refinery, put into operation in 1938 and built by Krupp, had an annual capacity of 12,000 tons of electrolytic copper.

After the conquest of France a German group including the *Hermann Göring Werke*, the *Preussische Bergwerks-und Hütten A. G.* (*Preussag*) and *Mansfeld A. G.*, bought through the offices of Pierre Laval, the majority of the stock at a price of 3,500 French francs per share. The Herman Göring Works took over one-third of the total stock. The only alternative offered the French share owners was confiscation of property. The payment was made from the proceeds of the occupation costs.

The chairman of the Board of Directors is Franz Neuhausen: the first vice-chairman, Rudolf Stahl of the *Salzdetfurth-Konzern* and deputy leader of the Reich Group "Industry," the second vice-chairman, Heinrich Wisselmann, chairman of the *Preussische Bergwerks-und Hütten A. G.* (*Preussag*), Berlin, and leader of the Reich Group "Mining." Other German members are Günther Bergemann, Oskar Gabel, and Wilhelm Marotzke who are connected with the German Ministry of Economics and the Hermann Göring Works, and Herman Schilling of the *Prussian State Bank* (*See Ihandlung*) which is the trustee for the German group. Two representatives of the French shareholders are still on the Board of Directors.

The Bor mines are one of the most important sources of copper for the German war machine, and the Germans have, according to reports, greatly increased the production capacity, so that the mines now supply an estimated 44 percent of German copper needs. The labor is managed by the *Organization Todt*, and is largely on a compulsory basis.

The increase in production required some arrangements with other companies, e. g., with the Serbian Weifert concern regarding increased production and supply of coal from its Kostolac mine.

¹⁰ The share capital is divided into 600,000 shares of 200 francs each, of which 48,500 are priority shares which were fully repaid and exchanged for nonvoting profit-sharing certificates; 541,500 common shares A; and 10,000 common shares B. The original share capital amounted to 15 million francs. In 1936 it was increased to 60 million in 600,000 shares of 100 francs each. By absorption of the surplus the share capital was increased in 1940 to 120 million francs and the nominal value of the shares increased automatically to 200 francs.

Chrome

Chrome mines of Yugoslavia are located almost exclusively in the territory now occupied by Bulgaria and Albania. It is estimated that chrome ore production of Yugoslavia (in 1940 about 70,000 tons) constitutes approximately 40 percent of all German supplies. Since chrome is one of the most critical war materials for Germany, attempts were made to increase Yugoslav production and to control it fully. According to reports, in 1943 Yugoslavia supplied Germany with about 93,000 metric tons of chrome ore, of which a large percentage was low-grade ore.

The *Allatini Mines Ltd.*, the most important of the chrome-mining companies, was British-owned. The two other important companies, the *Aseo Mining Co.* and the *Ljuboten Mining Co.*, were under strong British influence and cooperated closely with Allatini.

The Aseo interests were taken over by the "*Chromag*" *Deutsch-bulgarische Chromerzbergbau, A. G.*, Sofia-Skoplje, established in 1941 with a capital of 10 million leva, and controlled by *Krupp*. According to newest reports *Krupp* has consolidated his chrome interests in Yugoslavia and Albania into a single holding company, *Balkanchrom A. G.* The Italian state-owned *Azienda Minerale Metallici Italiani* which owned the Albanian chrome deposits is also interested in this company. Whether this company includes the *Allatini Mines* is not known, but these mines are German managed. The *Yugo-Chrom A. G.*, which was established in 1940 with *Krupp's* backing, was liquidated in 1941. *Krupp* now controls a large part or possibly the whole chrome industry.

Lead and Zinc

Trepca Mines Limited, London-Belgrade, is one of the most important mining enterprises of Yugoslavia. The company was established in 1927 and is owned by the *British Selection Trust*, London. Share capital was originally 107,500 pounds; in 1928, this was raised to 200,000 pounds; in 1929 to 1,000,000 pounds; in 1930, to 1,125,000 pounds, and in 1938 to 2,000,000 pounds sterling in five shillings shares. This extremely profitable enterprise was engaged in the production of lead and zinc, with pyrites and silver as byproducts.

The Trepca Company also owns the following mines: *Belasica Mines Ltd.*; *Novo Brdo Mines Ltd.*; and *Zletovo Mines Ltd.* Under pressure from the Yugoslav State, and after securing proper tax and other concessions, the company established two special companies in 1938, charged with building modern lead and zinc smelting works—the lead smelter *Topionica Olova A. D.* (capital 60 million dinars) in Zvecan and the zinc smelter *Topionica Cinka A. D.*, Sabac (capital 30 million dinars of which 20 million dinars were paid up by the end of 1939). The war has made it impossible to finish building both of these smelters but the lead smelter with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons has apparently been completed.

The Trepca Company sold its pyrites production to the chemical factories in the Danube basin connected with the Czech chemical combine—*Verein für chemische und metallurgische Produktion (Aussiger Verein)* including its Yugoslav affiliate, *Zorka*. *Zorka* engaged in the production of sulphuric acid, copper sulphate, and artificial fertilizers and had two plants, one in Subotica and a new and very modern one in Sabac near Belgrade.

After the outbreak of the war Trepca Mines although a British company, were forced to ship part of their production to Germany. To enforce these deliveries, in 1940 the Yugoslav State placed this company as well as the Bor Mines under state control.

After the invasion the Germans took the company into custody, putting it under the management of Director Robert Dürriegl as commissioner with headquarters in Skoplje, responsible to the Economic Plenipotentiary in Serbia.

Dürriegl is also on the Board of Directors of *Bulgarische Bergwerksunternehmungen A. G.*, Sofia-Skoplje. This was originally a small French prospecting company but it was taken over by the Germans in 1940, and its capital increased from 300,000 to 2,000,000 levas. It has since acquired large mining concessions in Macedonia.¹¹ Through Dürriegl it may be connected with the operation of *Trepca Mines* and possibly *Allatini Mines, Ltd.* (chrome).

Information as to which German combine controls the Trepca Mines and the Allatini chrome mines is not available. Reports on this subject mention both *Krupp* and the *Herman Göring Werke*.

Coal

Coal is scarce in Serbia. There are only a few mines and some of them have been badly damaged. Inasmuch as Serbian railways are a vital link in the German transportation system in the Balkans, the Germans must have tried to maintain domestic coal production. However, they have had to supply all metallurgical coal as well as part of the coal for the railways, the latter apparently from the Trifail coal mines in Slovenia. It is reported that the coal mine *Kostolac* belonging to the domestic Weifert concern has been placed under German operation. It serves as the chief source of coal for Belgrade and also for the Bor mines.

Charbonnages d'Alexinatz S. A., Brussels, Belgium, owns the brown coal mines at Alexinatz, Serbia, and belongs to the same Belgian and Hungarian groups as the Majdan Pek. The share capital is 15 million Belgian francs. In both groups some sprinkling of domestic capital is involved, represented by the Weifert concern.

Other Mining Corporations

Antimon A. G., Belgrade (share capital 24 million dinars), developed through the merger, in autumn 1941, of *Montania A. G.* and *Lisa Mines*, both under German influence for years. The company owns antimony mines in Serbia and Bulgaria and a lignite mine in Serbia. The majority of stock is owned by the *Preussag* concern, and its affiliates, the *Weyl A. G.*, Berlin, and the *Bleiberger Bergwerksunion*, Klagenfurt, Austria. The Board of Directors is headed by Heinrich Wisselmann of the *Preussag*; the other members are representatives of the above-mentioned companies with only one native representative on the Board—Dr. Danilo Gregorich—who was known for years as a link between the pro-German Yugoslavs and German authorities.

¹¹ It is reported that the Germans established in 1943 the *Südost Montan A. G.*, Berlin, with a capital of RM 20 million, for the development of mineral deposits in the Yugoslav parts of Macedonia. No details are available.

This company also manages the antimony mine Podrinje belonging to the *British Podrinje Consolidated Mines Ltd.*, which also owns a smelter at Krupanj, Serbia.

It is estimated that Serbia accounts for about 30 percent of all present German supplies of antimony.

Krajina A. G., Belgrade, was established in June 1940 with a capital of 5,000,000 dinars by the *Skoda A. G.*, Belgrade, which at that time was already a part of the *Hermann Göring Werke*. Its aim is exploitation of mines, working of ores, and trade in mining products. It is managed by Friedrich Otto who, judging from the numerous positions he holds, appears to be the chief metallurgical expert for the *Hermann Göring Werke* in Serbia.

Lece A. G., Belgrade, is a reorganized company (known as *Ustipraca A. G.* up to 1940) which crashed in 1934 and was recapitalized in 1936 with the help of Bor Mines (capital in 1936, 2,000,000 dinars). In 1940, its capital was increased to 12 million dinars with the support of the German-controlled Bor Mines. *Lece* owns a lumber mill in Ustipraca as well as some smaller ore fields in the same region. Its contribution to the Bor mines is probably mine timber.

Rudna Glava A. G., Belgrade, is also a German-sponsored mining enterprise established in August 1939, first with a capital of two million dinars, increased to four million dinars in 1940.

Balkan-Metall A. G., Belgrade, was established in February 1942 with a share capital of 1.5 million dinars by the *Preussag* concern and engages in the management of mines and the smelting of ore. This is apparently a typical management corporation.

Asbestminengesellschaft Südost A. G., Belgrade, was established in July 1940 with a capital of only 1.5 million dinars. After the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, the company was reorganized in June 1941 and its share capital increased to 25 million dinars. Most of the company's capital is owned by German cement interests, apparently under the leadership of the *Deutsche Asbestzement A. G.*, Berlin.

Kupferminen von Majdan-Pek A. G., Liege, Belgium, is a copper, pyrites, and iron ore mining company established originally in 1905 by Belgian interests. Since 1927, the share capital has been 10 million Belgian francs. Until the invasion the company seems to have been owned mostly by Belgian and Hungarian interests, although French and British groups have had a small interest in the company through Sartid. The company owns some good pyrites and iron ore deposits which have been used since 1937 by Sartid, which built a blast furnace in Majdan Pek.

This company has also been placed under German management and is operated as a unit with Sartid. The general manager of Sartid, Othmar Henn, is also the German commissioner at Majdan Pek.

V. HEAVY INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTING TO THE GERMAN WAR ECONOMY

Steel and Metal Works

Serbische Berg—und Hüttenindustrie A. G. (Sartid), Belgrade, is a company operating a leased blast furnace at Majdan-Pek, and a steel furnace, machinery plant and shipyard at Smederovo, near Belgrade. It was one of the most important metallurgical enterprises in Yugoslavia, and was partly engaged in armaments production. Up to 1931,

the Austrian Creditanstalt had an important interest in the firm, but it sold to British and French interests. It had a capital of 45 million dinars, with widely distributed ownership (Vickers, possibly Schneider-Creusot, and Skoda, and the domestic firms: Yugoslav Union Bank, Transportation Bank, and the Weifert concern among others). In 1936 it made arrangements for a 7-year bonded credit of 6 million dinars (repayment began in 1939) in machinery with a London firm for the extension of its rolling mills.

According to the German sources, about 35,000 out of the total of 45,000 shares are now in the hands of Cisatlantic Corporation, New York. This transfer apparently took place for precautionary reasons shortly before the war or before the French collapse. The remaining 10,000 shares were presumably owned by the domestic interests, who were not able to transfer their shares abroad.

Immediately after the invasion, a German commissioner was put in charge of the enterprise for the Economic Plenipotentiary. In June 1942 the management was shifted to the *Eisen-und Hüttenwerke A. G.*, Cologne, whose representative, Josef Kleff, runs the enterprise as commissioner.

It is probable that the Germans have bought all or part of the domestically owned shares of the company as it was under the influence of the enemy nationals and thus the shares had to be reported.

"Osvit" A. G., Industrie für Metallwaren, chemische und pyrotechnische Produkte, Belgrade, capital 2 million dinars, is under a commissioner for the Economic Plenipotentiary.

Belgrade Maschinenfabrik und Eisenkonstruktionen A. G., Belgrade, is another factory belonging formerly to the Prague Credit Bank and now presumably to the *Hermann Göring Werke*.

Aircraft

Motoren—Industrie A. G., Belgrade, with a capital of 60 million dinars since 1939, was established with French participation in 1928, but the French interests were sold to the Yugoslav state and some domestic groups. The company has a factory in Rakovica near Belgrade producing parts of airplane motors under foreign licenses, had an assembly plant for airplanes, and later also started to produce automobiles, or trucks, but on small scale and under foreign license. The Germans have continued to operate the plant and have seemingly acquired the property as it was largely state-owned.

Erste Serbische Flugzeugfabrik Z. S., Rogozarski A. G., Belgrade (capital, 6 million dinars), engaged in assembly and repair of airplanes and airplane motors. The majority of stock was owned by the General Trade Bank of Belgrade which in March 1942 merged into the Belgrade Commercial Bank (capital 30 million dinars). As an armament-producing company Rogozarski was under the control of the state. The capacity of the plant working now for the Germans has been, reported, considerably increased.

Flugzeugfabrik "Utva" A. G., Belgrade, was established in April 1940 with the help of the State Mortgage Bank, several other Belgrade banks, and under participation of the Belgrade branch of the Prague Credit Bank. The metallurgical interests of this bank in Yugoslavia have apparently been taken over by *Hermann Göring Werke* and other interests by the Deutsche Bank through the Bankverein. The capital of Utva is 12 million dinars. The plant was located in Pancevo

and engaged not only in the assembly and repair of airplanes, but also in the production and repair of automobile motors, tractors, and various other machinery (including agricultural machinery), and tools.

Armaments

"Nestor" A. G., Fabrik für Präzisionsmechanik A. G., Belgrade, (capital 1,200,000 dinars) has a plant in Belgrade which produces precision instruments, including machine guns for airplanes. It is managed by a commissioner for the Economic Plenipotentiary.

"Vistad" Valjevoer Industrie Ing. Stankovich A. G., Belgrade, prior to 1942 had an armaments and ammunition factory at Visegrad on the border between Serbia and Bosnia. In 1942, the factory was shipped to Valjevo in Serbia. It is now, reportedly, engaged in the production of agricultural machinery as well as in the production of armaments. It was established in 1935 under participation of *Skoda* with a capital of five million dinars increased in 1937 to 20 million dinars.

The majority of shares belongs now through the concern *Waffen-Union Skoda-Brunn*, Berlin, to the *Hermann Göring Werke*. Chairman of the Board of Directors is Dr. Wilhelm Voss, of the *Hermann Göring Werke*. Among the domestic interests represented in this company is also the Savcich concern.

Skoda A. G., Belgrade, was established by the Czech Skoda combine in 1932 as its sales agent with a capital of 1 million dinars. In 1939, it was taken over by the *Hermann Göring Werke*, and in 1942 its capital was increased to 10 million dinars. It serves now not only as a sales agency but perhaps primarily as a holding company, participations amounting to over four million dinars. Part of the trading operations are carried on by its special trading subsidiary *Omnipol A. G.* The chairman of the Board of Directors is Dr. Wilhelm Voss of the *Hermann Göring Werke* and the general manager is Friedrich Ott.

Railroad Rolling Stock

Krusevac A. G., Belgrade, established in 1939 by the Savcich concern (Transportation Bank) with a capital of 5 million dinars, owns a railroad car factory in Krusevac. The plan of the company was to develop a whole line of iron and steel products. It cooperates with the Germans, and they have a property interest in the company as the German commissioner in *Jasenica A. G.*, is a member of the Board of Directors of this company. The German group interested in this company is presumably *Hermann Göring Werke*.

Jasenica A. G., Belgrade (capital 25 million dinars), owned a plant in Smederevo Palanka for the production and repair of railroad rolling stock, primarily cars. It was owned up to January 1940 by the French concern *Société Lorraine des anciens Etablissements de Dietrich et Cie*, Luneville. At that time it may have been taken over by the Yugoslav state or some domestic group. Since the occupation it has been in custody of the Economic Plenipotentiary and presumably operated as part of *Hermann Göring Werke* in Serbia.

Shipbuilding

Donau—Schiffswerft A. G., Belgrade, is a Danube shipbuilding company that was established in May 1940 by the State Mortgage Bank (owning about 30 percent of shares): Belgrade branch of the Prague Credit Bank; the Skoda A. G., of Belgrade; and the Omnipol A. G.

(Skoda's trading corporation), of Belgrade. The company is now dominated by the *Hermann Göring Werke*. It has a capital of 25 million dinar, but until the end of 1941 only 7.5 million were paid up. The company has a 20-year monopoly of shipbuilding in the Yugoslav part of the Danube and its tributaries and a state guarantee for the following 25 years of a minimum 10 per cent customs duty on imported ships.

This is one of the few companies in Serbia in which a German combine shares ownership with the Quisling state. (One of the other important examples is co-ownership in the state silk factories.)

The chairman of the Board of Directors of this company is Franz Nenhausen. The general manager of the State Mortgage Bank is vice-chairman, and the other members are Hermann Göring combine men. Friedrich Ott is the general manager.

The most important Serbian shipping company on the Danube was the *Serbische Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft* with a capital of 20 million dinars, the majority of which was in the hands of the state. Because of state-ownership, it is assumed that its ships and its shipbuilding facilities at Cukarica near Belgrade were taken over by the Germans and integrated into the greatly extended Danube shipping business, which is largely under the control of the *Hermann Göring Werke*. A small private shipping company, Labud A. G., is also, apparently, controlled by the German transportation concern, *Schenker & Co*.

Petroleum and Tar Industry

Belgrader Asphalt—und Teerproduktenfabrif A. G., Belgrade, capital 1 million dinars, owns a factory for the production of asphalt and is engaged in road repair work: now under German management.

Panonija Petroleum A. G., Belgrade, was established in 1938 with a capital of 6 million dinars in which the Yugoslav state had a 25-percent participation. It had a general concession on oil prospecting and the working of wells. In 1939, the "*Geverkschaft Elwerath*"—*Erdölwerke*, Hanover, obtained from the "Panonija" the concession rights in the territory of Croatia, which, by the way, possesses the only known oil and gas fields in Yugoslavia (Mur Island and Golio District), so that this Serbian company must be of little importance.¹²

Serbische Shell A. G., Belgrade, apparently maintains the Serbian facilities of the former Yugoslav Shell Oil Corporation. The new company with a capital of 5 million dinars was organized in March 1942.

All of the directors of the company are Germans, among them, Dr. Ekhart von Klass, one of the key men in the German natural and synthetic oil industry (Benzin-Verband Ruhr, Bochum; Benzol Verband, Bochum, etc.) and the deputy leader of the Reich Group "Oil Industry" (Kraftstoffindustrie).

Mineraloelraffinerie Smederevo A. G., Belgrade, was established in 1942 with a capital of 20 million dinars and took over the already existing oil refinery of the Sumadia Credit Bank in Smederevo, which was later enlarged. The bank received 25 per cent of the shares. The remaining 75 per cent is owned by *Petrol A. G.*, Belgrade (German controlled, see section on "Trade"), "*Appollo*" oil refinery, Bratislava, Slovakia, on which *A. G. Dynamit Nobel*, Bratislava, and thus the *I. G. Farben* is interested. That *I. G. Farben* is interested in the

¹² For the monopoly of imports and trade of kerosene, see the chapter on "Trade."

Smederevo oil refinery is shown also by the presence on its Board of Directors of Dragan Tomljenovich, for many years the chief I. G. Farben representative in Yugoslavia.

Chemicals

"Zorka" chemische Industrie, A. G., Belgrade, had a capital of 15 million dinars until 1939 when it was increased to 25 million. Zorka is the most important Yugoslav chemical enterprise, having an annual capacity of about 100,000 tons of superphosphate, and 30,000 tons of copper sulphate, among other products. The company owned first a chemical factory in Subotica (taken over at the end of 1941 by the "Hungaria" A. G., Budapest). In 1937 it built a large chemical factory in Sabac, Serbia, where in 1938 the Trepca Mines began the construction of its zinc smelter (Topionica Cinka A. G.), so that the Zorka may utilize pyrites and other byproducts of this smelter.

The majority of Zorka shares is in the hands of the important Czech chemical combine—*Verein für chemische und metallurgische Produktion*, (*Aussiger Verein*) Prague—Aussig, which for decades has been in close contact with the Belgian Solvay combine (in which reportedly Hermann Göring Werke now has an interest) and seems to have escaped ownership control by the Germans. Of course, it had for years a number of cartel agreements for various products with the I. G. Farben. From the composition of the Board of Directors since 1941 it would appear that Zorka is now in close contact with the *Deutsche Solvay Werke A. G.*, the German potash producers, and the *Belgrade Bankverein*, although it is maintained that the large majority of the stock is still in the Czech hands.

Zorka was a leading member in almost all Yugoslav cartels for chemical products and was thus bound through cartel agreements to Czech, German, and Hungarian firms.

The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Zorka is Dr. Bernhard Adolf, now chairman of the *Aussiger Verein*, and vice-chairman Dr. Adolf von Clemm, of the *Deutsche Solvay Werke A. G.*, Bernburg, and of the German potash syndicate. Zorka had at the same time some other interests in Yugoslavia, e. g., in "*Danica*" A. G., for the production of artificial fertilizers in Koprivaica, Croatia, which was put out of work in 1937. The "*Jugokolor*" A. G., in Belgrade, is a trading company for chemicals and metal products serving Zorka.¹³

Odol Compagnie A. G., Belgrade, producing tooth paste and mouth water, increased its capital from 1 million dinars to 3.5 million dinars at the beginning of March 1941 and to 5 million dinars at the end of the same month. It belongs to the concern: *Lingner-Werke A. G.*, Dresden. It has probably changed over during the war to the production of war materials.

Reichhold, Flügger & Bocking A. G., Belgrade, a subsidiary of the Vienesese firm of the same name, was established in 1930 and increased its capital in June 1942 from 1.2 to 3 million dinars. In its factory in the neighborhood of Belgrade it produces paints and varnishes.

¹³ The *Aussiger Verein* owns 48 percent of the share capital in the Croatian state-controlled company *Chemische Fabriken A. G.*, Zagreb, which plans to build proper facilities and supply the same products to Croatia as Zorka supplies to Serbia. (See Information Guide, *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Croatia*, section on "Chemicals.")

VI. OTHER INDUSTRY

Cement and Building

"Ograd" *allgemeine Bau A. G., für öffentliche Arbeiten* in Belgrade, is in close contact with and partly owned by German interests. It engages in executing building contracts for the Serbian state.

There is no direct evidence of German ownership in the two Serbian cement factories—the *Französisch-serbische Zement-und Kohlen-Industrie A. G.*, Popovac, which is owned by French groups close to the Banque Franco-Serbe in Belgrade and some domestic interests, and the *Raljaer Zementfabrik A. G.*, Ralja, near Belgrade, which is owned by domestic interests. As cement is an essential war material, it must be presumed that the collaboration of these companies has been assured by other means.

Glass

The *Serbische Glasfabrik A. G.*, at Paracin is controlled by the Slovenian family Abel, of German origin, which owns several glass factories in German-annexed parts of Slovenia and in Croatia. This company has a capital of only 5 million dinars in which Reich Germans appear to own shares as well as the Abel family.

The modern and more important *Erste mechanische Fensterglasfabrik A. G.*, in Pancevo, Banat, which was established in 1930 by the French and Czech interests (capital 27 million dinars) and which supplied all the needs of window glass of Yugoslavia and several other glass products, is now almost fully owned by the German glass interests (*Corhart G. m. b. H., Fabrik für feurfeste Erzeugnisse*, Aachen, and the *Deutsche Tafelglas A. G. (Detag)*, Fürth, Bavaria).

Foodstuffs

Certain branches of the Yugoslav foodstuffs industry, particularly where large fixed capital was involved, as in sugar production, were owned largely by foreign investors before the war. Also, in the sugar industry, the state owned a considerable part. Through the acquisition of the state-owned factory in Cukarica, near Belgrade, and penetration of foreign-owned factories, the Germans are in a controlling position in this industry.

The *Serbisch-böhmische Zuckerfabrik und Raffinerie A. G.*, Cuprija, capital 30 million dinars, was controlled by the Prague Credit Bank of Belgrade, which was absorbed by the *Bankverein A. G.*, the Belgrade affiliate of the *Deutsche Bank*. On the Board of Directors of this company is among others also Ernst Preissner, one of the important German key technicians in the exploitation of Serbia.

Grossbetschkereker Zuckerfabriks-Aktiengesellschaft, Veliki Beckerek (Banat), is another sugar company in which German capital has entered in recent years. The majority of the stock was in the hands of the *Ungarische Escompte-und Wechslerbank*, Budapest, which in 1935 sold a considerable portion of this stock to the *Schweizerische Kreditanstalt*, Zurich.

The 1941 Board of Directors was composed in part of the representatives of the Hungarian and the Swiss interests; other members were Eduard v. Nicolai, the important Vienna Nazi banker, and his German associate, August von Finck, of the banking house Merck, Finck & Co., Munich. The Swiss share is apparently still intact,

so it is assumed that the Germans have acquired part of the formerly Hungarian-owned stock.

Bierbrauerei, Malz-und Presshefefabrik, M. J. Kosovljanin A. G., Jagodina, has a brewery, malt, and yeast factory in Jagodina and 11 ice factories in various cities of Serbia. Its capacity is 100,000 hectoliters of beer, 300 tons of yeast, and 1,500 tons of malt annually. The company is controlled by the *Deutsche Bank* through the absorption of the Belgrade branch of the Prague Credit Bank by the Bankverein.

A. G. für Maisverarbeitung, Pancevo, has a share capital of 10.2 million dinars and owns a factory in Jabuka near Belgrade for the production of corn syrup and related products. This was originally an American establishment, but is now under the control of the German concern *Deutsche Maizena Werke A. G.,* Hamburg.

Erste Banater Oelfabrik, A. G., Vel. Beckerek (formerly *Oelfabrik Beograd, A. G.,* Belgrade) owns facilities for the production of edible and technical oils in Veliki Beckerek. Presumably it was reorganized through "aryanization" and is now under a commissioner for the Economic Plenipotentiary.

Oilseeds and Plant Fibres

Uljarica A. G.—Ölsaatenanbau-und Agrarprodukten-Vertriebsgesellschaft, Belgrade, is an important corporation directing German plans to increase the oilseeds and plant fibres production of Yugoslavia. It was established in 1935 with a capital of one million dinars that was increased to 5 million in 1937, and to 10 million in 1940. The company itself specializes in the production of hemp and flax, and in the trade of hemp, flax, grains, oilseeds, fruits, and medicinal plants. Chairman of its Board of Directors is Hans Brudna (the chief German agent managing the agricultural exploitation of Serbia, holding several key positions), and among other important members are Dr. Johannes Loest, of the *Deutsche Zentralgenossenschaftskasse,* and of the *Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel A. G.,* Berlin, and J. A. Steinhart of the *Sperling Getreide A. G.,* Berlin.

For special lines of production and to comply with the political changes in the country, the company developed into a holding company for several other enterprises. It owns all of the "*Uljorod*" *Serbische Ölsaatenanbau A. G.,* Belgrade (capital one million dinars); 50 percent in the "*Uljoplod*" *Kroatische Ölsaatenanbau A. G.,* Ruma (capital 1 million kunas), operating soya growing fields around Brcko and Samac in Bosnia; all of the "*Banater Uljarica*" *A. G.,* Pancevo (capital 1 million dinars); and 50 percent in the "*Oleum*" *Banater Ölsaatenanbau A. G.,* Pancevo.

The Uljarica concern is the Yugoslav link in a whole chain of oilseeds and plant fibres producing and working companies that the Germans developed in Southeastern Europe (Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary). The original survey of growing conditions of oil seeds was begun first by the I. G. Farben in 1934 in Roumania. Over a period of several years prior to the war, I. G. Farben and the Roumanian Government had agreements on compensation of oilseeds for chemicals. But it seems that the I. G. Farben did not remain permanently in the field.

To increase and maintain oilseeds production, the governments of the states named above decreed fixed prices and delivery quotas for oilseeds. In some states they were to be delivered to government

agencies which then sold the goods to German firms. The increase in oilseeds production in Southeastern Europe was one of the outstanding cases of agricultural reorientation under German pressure. But as this production is relatively costly, the problem will arise what to do with it after the war.

Textiles and Leather

In pre-war years Serbia had a well-developed textile industry centering in Belgrade, Paracin, and Leskovac. The industry was based on imported raw materials (raw cotton and wool, and cotton and wool thread), the traditional sources of which were cut off by blockade. It is reported that a part of the Serbian textile industry works at intervals, presumably only on German orders for military purposes. This, of course, could be done only with German-supplied raw materials, as the greatly reduced domestic wool production would keep the industry busy only for a few weeks, if that long.

The domestic production of wool, although greatly reduced, and the increased production of flax and hemp is surely used up by the Germans, especially flax and hemp. As noted earlier, the German-sponsored company *Uljarica* has been active in this very field.

Because of the lack of timber reserves, no attempt was made in Serbia proper to develop cellulose production as the basis of production of artificial fibres, but some attempts in that direction were made in Croatia.

Whether through "aryanization," or by taking of enemy-owned establishments into custody, or simply through military command, several Serbian textile plants have been placed under his commissioners by the Economic Plenipotentiary. Among those are: *Belgrader Textilwerke A. G.*, Belgrade; "*Moravija*" *Strick-und Wirkwarenfabrik A. G.*, Belgrade; etc.

The Germans thought it advisable to secure and increase in Yugoslavia the production of natural silk. For purposes of agricultural subsidization and to reduce the dependence on imports (saving exchange), Yugoslavia pushed the production of natural silk before the war. The technical facilities for silk production were state-owned and were consolidated in 1939 into a state-owned corporation under the name of *Privilegierte Aktiengesellschaft der staatlichen Seidenfabriken*. The capital of the company was 30 million dinars, of which the state owned half, and the State Mortgage Bank, the Postal Savings System, and the Privileged Agricultural Bank owned equal shares of the other half.

After the invasion, a German textile concern, the *Mitteldeutsche Spinnhütte G. m. b. H.*, Celle, Hannover, bought for four million dinars the state-owned silk-producing facilities situated in Banat. But the money received had to be used by the Serbian government for the construction of another silk factory in Jagodina, in Serbia proper, and the *Mitteldeutsche Spinnhütte* delivered the machinery for this factory. The German concern owns now 49 percent of the shares of the Serbian state silk corporation.

The most important leather-producing plant in Serbia, the *Lederfabrik A. G.*, Nis, has been put under a German commissioner.

VII. TRADE

German-owned companies control almost all export and import business in Serbia, as well as a large portion of internal trade. Besides, internal trade is strictly controlled by the Puppet Government and thus indirectly by the German Economic Plenipotentiary.

A list of these German and German-controlled firms, with the indication of the year of their establishment, the share capital, and nature of their business is given in appendix E. These firms are usually branches of important German industrial combines and trading firms, although several of these represent a considerable number of firms.

Of special interest are two particular firms, the *Uljarica A. G.*, already mentioned, and the *Petrol A. G.* This is a German firm, which has obtained the monopoly of imports and internal trade of kerosene, a monopoly article of the Serbian Government. As the Germans also control the *Serbische Shell A. G.*, and the oil refinery in Smederevo, they are in absolute control of imports and distribution of liquid fuels in Serbia.

Another factor important in the trade and exports of agricultural articles, especially in Banat, are German minority cooperatives.

The Germans have taken over and manage the State-owned trading companies. Under the existing rules regarding crop collection in Serbia, government trading companies are pure monopolists for several agricultural articles.

Serbische Agrarprodukten A. G., Belgrade (formerly Privileged State Company for Export of Agricultural Products—"Prizad" and established originally in 1931) is the most important state trading company. Up to 1941, it had the monopoly of grain exports from Yugoslavia. Its capital is 50 million dinars in 50,000 shares of which 49,500 are owned by the state. This company executes a part of the German program of collecting and exporting of agricultural articles in Serbia (such as grains, oil seeds, fruits, plant fibres, and wool). It is now managed by a German commissioner, Hans Brudna, in the name of the Economic Plenipotentiary. This company owns a part interest in the *Silos A. G.*

Privilegierte Silos Aktiengesellschaft, Belgrade, has a capital of 220 million dinars in 220,000 shares of which 60,000 were in the hands of the state, 40,000 each in the hands of the State Mortgage Bank, Postal Savings System, and the Privileged Agrarian Bank, and 20,000 in the hands of the above-mentioned "Prizad." The aim of the company was to build and manage a series of warehouses primarily for grains, as well as the granting of credit on the basis of stored commodities. According to German sources the company has built 23 grain storage units and four meat-cooling plants.

As the company was owned either by the government itself or by government banks and agencies, and as its facilities are of basic importance for the German supply operations, the German Economic Plenipotentiary has taken the company into his custody and put it under a commissioner.

Appendix A

CORPORATIONS CONTROLLED BY COMMISSIONERS REPRESENTING THE PLENIPOTENTIARY GENERAL

<i>Central Bank</i> -----	Serbian National Bank
<i>Commercial Banks</i> -----	Jugoslavische Kreditanstalt Diskont-Handelsbank
<i>Insurance</i> -----	Jugoslaviya
<i>Mining</i> -----	Trepca Mines, Ltd. Podrinje Consolidated Mines, Ltd. Majdan Pek
<i>Machinery</i> -----	Sartid Jasenica Nestor Osvit
<i>Textiles</i> -----	Belgrader Textilwerke Moravija
<i>Leather</i> -----	Lederfabrik, Nis Bata
<i>Trading</i> -----	Serbische Agrarprodukten A. G.
<i>Food</i> -----	Erste Banater Oelfabrik
<i>Storage</i> -----	Silos A. G.

Appendix B

CHIEF GERMAN ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS IN SERBIA

Name *Position Occupied*

Franz Neuhausen-----	Plenipotentiary General for Economics; Chairman, Board of Directors: Bankverein; Bor; Donau-Schiffswerft.
Dr. Karl Gemünd-----	Chief Economic Advisor to the Plenipotentiary General; Member of the Board of Directors: Donau-Schiffswerft; Krajina; Lece; Rohstoff.
Jacobus Soengen-----	Commissioner: Serbian National Bank; Member of the Board of Directors: Bankverein.
Georg Saal-----	Manager: Bankverein; Member of the Board of Directors: Skoda; Dynamit Nobel; Zorka; Uljorod; Continental Guma; Rudna Glava.
Friedrich Ott-----	Manager: Skoda; Krajina; Donau-Schiffswerft; Member of the Board of Directors: Vistad.
Robert Dürriegl-----	Commissioner: Trepca; possibly also managing part of the chrome mines in Macedonia.
Josef Kleff-----	Commissioner: Sartid
Othmar Henn-----	Manager: Sartid; Commissioner: Majdan Pek
Karl Busse-----	Commissioner: Jasenica; Member of the Board of Directors: Krusevac.
Ernst Preissner-----	Manager: Antimon; Member of the Board of Directors: Brewery Kosovljanin; Zuckerfabrik, Cuprija.
Wilhelm Ross-----	Chairman of the Board of Directors: Zuckerfabrik, Cuprija; Member of the Board of Directors: Donau-Schiffswerft; Utva; Brewery Kosovljanin; Belgrader Maschinenfabrik.
Dr. Otto Kampf-----	Manager: Petrol; Mineralölraffinerie Smederevo.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position Occupied</i>
Hans Brudna-----	Commissioner : Serbische Agrarprodukten A. G. ; Chairman of the Board of Directors and Man- ager : Uljarica ; Chairman of the Board of Di- rectors : Uljorod.
Richard Harting-----	Commissioner : Silos
Dragan Tomljenovich-----	Member of the Board of Directors : Bankverein ; Anilin ; Dynamit Nobel ; Mineralölraffinerie Smederevo.

Appendix C

DECREE

Concerning Enemy Assets in the Occupied Territory.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Commander in Chief of the Army, I hereby decree the following :

SECTION 1

1. Concerning enemy assets in the occupied area of citizens of the following countries :

- (a) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with its over-seas possessions, colonies, protectorates and mandates as well as the Dominion of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa ;
- (b) France, including its possessions, colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories ;
- (c) The Kingdom of Norway ;
- (d) The Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao ;
- (e) The Kingdom of Belgium together with the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi ;
- (f) The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg ;
- (g) Egypt ;
- (h) Sudan (North Africa) ;
- (i) Iraq ;

as well as of persons who maintain their legal residence or are domiciled in the "occupied territories." They cannot dispose of their assets until further notice. Only involuntary transfers of property effected pursuant to confiscatory measures (foreclosures, or temporary sequestration) are recognized.

2. Confiscatory, food-provisioning, consumption, forestry decrees now in effect, which form the basis for disposals of assets, together with interpretative or administrative regulations pertaining thereto, will not be altered in any way or rescinded by the issuance of this decree.

3. The regulations in paragraph 1 relating to the disposal of property in the occupied territories does not apply to :

- (a) Transfers (disposals) effected during the course of and incidental to business, real estate or household management.
- (b) Disposals made by a trustee, operator, administrator or receiver duly appointed by the German authorities.

4. Furthermore, these regulations relating to transfer of property in occupied territories do not apply to transfers made by a person who

has the right of disposal, and has his legal residence or domicile in the occupied area of the country of which he is a citizen, where the transfer is made to, or in favor of, a person who is a resident of the occupied territory.

5. Transfers effected between May 10, 1940, and the effective date of this decree are not valid until further notice.

Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 are subject to the same interpretation.

SECTION 2

All of the foregoing applies to associations, societies, enterprises, and undertakings as well as to the enemy states and their possessions (Gebietkoerperschaften) and public officials.

SECTION 3

The designated German authorities have the power to make exceptions to the terms of this decree. They may also issue supplementary regulations.

SECTION 4

This decree is effective as of the date of its issuance, April 1941.

*Commander in Chief
of the Occupation Forces.*

[*Verordnungsblatt des Militärbefehlshabers in Serbien* (1941), No. 3.]

Basically the same treatment was decreed for American-owned property by the Ordinance of the Military Commander in Serbia of October 18, 1941, *VB1*, No. 22 (1941).

Appendix D

DECREE (EXCERPTS)

Amending the Decree relating to Enemy Property in the Occupied Territories (Enemy Property Decree)

Pursuant to article 3 of the Decree relating to Enemy Property in the Occupied Territories (Decree Journal for the Occupied Yugoslav Territory, No. 3, p. 34), I hereby decree:

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ENTERPRISES

ARTICLE 9

PROVISIONS

In the case of juridical entities, corporations, associations, foundations and other holding companies and individual firms which have their office or a branch office in the territory under the Commander in Serbia, an administrator can be appointed for the safeguarding of the property when the enterprise is directly or indirectly under suffi-

cient enemy influence. Whether an enterprise is under sufficient enemy influence is to be decided in cases of doubt by the Commissioner General for Commerce in Serbia.

The cost of the administration is to be borne by the enterprise concerned.

ARTICLE 10

PROCEDURE

The administrator is appointed by the Commissioner General for Commerce in Serbia.

ARTICLE 11

THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

(1) Provided no other limitations have been established at the time of his appointment, the administrator is authorized to effect all business and administrative transactions, in and out of court, which the administration of such an enterprise entails. During such administration, the competence of the directors or other representatives to act for the enterprise remains in abeyance; the same applies to the other executive bodies (organs).

(2) If the enterprise is registered in the commercial register, the appointment of the administrator must be officially recorded free of charge.

ARTICLE 12

DUTY OF CAREFUL ADMINISTRATION

(1) The administrator must exercise the degree of care applied by a good administrator in the execution of his duties.

(2) The administrator is under the supervision of the Commissioner General for Commerce in Serbia.

ARTICLE 13

COMPENSATION

The administrator has the right to reimbursement for cash outlays and to suitable compensation for his services. The amount shall be established by the Commissioner General for Commerce in Serbia.

ARTICLE 14

THE RECALLING OF THE ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner General for Commerce in Serbia can terminate the administration at any time and recall the appointment of the administrator. If the enterprise is registered in the commercial register, the recall of the administrator must be recorded in that register free of charge.

ARTICLE 15

REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY ASSETS

The regulatory provisions of this decree apply also to real estate and other property.

ARTICLE 16

JULY 1, 1941.

*For the Commanding Military Officer
in Serbia.
Plenipotentiary General for Economics
in Serbia.*

[Verordnungsblatt des Militärbefehlshabers in Serbien, (1941)
No. 22]

Appendix E

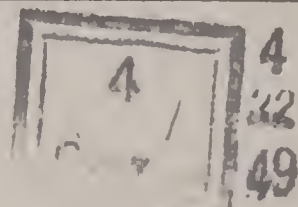
IMPORTANT GERMAN TRADING FIRMS OPERATING IN SERBIA

Name	Year of estab- lish- ment	Share capital in dinars	Representing	Product
Gebr. Böhler & Co. A. G.	1941	1,000,000	Gebr. Böhler & Co., A. G. Vienna.	Iron and steel.
"Dunav" A. G.	1939	3,000,000	General agent for German firms.	Machinery and vehicles.
Ferrowolff A. G.	1940	3,500,000	Otto Wolff, Cologne.	Metals.
Industrie — und Handels A. G.		500,000	Alpine—Montanbetriebe "Hermann Göring."	Iron and steel.
Mannesmannröhren- und Eisen A. G.	1928	12,000,000	Mannesmann Werke, Düs- seldorf.	Tubes, iron and steel.
"Olympia" A. G.	1938	2,000,000	A. E. G., Berlin.	Office machines.
Poldicelik A. G.		1,000,000	Poldihütte — H. Göring Works.	Iron and steel.
Skoda A. G.	1932	10,000,000	Skoda—H. Göring Works.	Armaments, machinery (also holding company).
Omnipol A. G.	1940	2,000,000	do.	Armaments, machinery.
Balkan-Kohlen A. G.	1939	500,000	Haniel & Cie., Duisburg- Ruhrort.	Coal.
Petrol A. G.	1941	5,000,000	"Gewerkschaft Elwerath"— Erdölwerke, Hanover.	Monopoly of kerosene im- ports and trade.
A. G. Zum Vertrieb von Kalisalzen.	1939	1,000,000	Deutsches Kali Syndikat.	Potash.
Asbest A. G.	1935	500,000	Feodor Burgmann, Dresden.	Asbestos.
Anilin A. G.; Juganil K. G.	1926	2,000,000	I. G. Farben.	Dyes. Chemicals, artificial ferti- lizers, explosives.
A. G. Dynamit Nobel; Bayer K. G.; Zyklon A. G.	1942	5,000,000		
Continental Guma A. G.	1941	1,500,000	Continental Gummiwerke, Hannover.	Pharmaceuticals. Fungicides. Rubber products.
Serbische A. E. G., A. G.		5,000,000	A. E. G. Berlin.	Rubber products.
Serbische Siemens A. G.		3,000,000	Siemens, Berlin.	Electrical appliances.
Omni-Promet A. G.	1940	1,500,000	Riensch & Held, Hamburg.	Do.
Rohstoff A. G.		2,000,000	Kontropa A. G., Vienna, possible H. Göring Works.	Hides, furs, wool.
Donauländische Bettfe- dern-export A. G.	1941	1,000,000	Berlin firms.	Scrap.
Julius Meinl A. G.		3,500,000	Julius Meinl, Vienna.	Feathers.
Uljarica A. G.	1935	10,000,000	Several German firms.	Food canning and trade.
Cereal Frucht A. G.	1942	1,100,000	Südosteuropäische Getreide	Oil seeds, grains, fibres (also a holding company).
Cereal Export A. G.	1939	5,000,000	Handels A. G., Vienna.	Agricultural products.
Donau Cereal A. G., Pan- cevo.	1941	2,500,000		Do.
Carlowitz, A. G.	1940	1,100,000	Carlowitz & Co., Hamburg.	Foodstuffs.
"Herba" Banater Vegeta- bilien A. G., V. Kikinda.	1942	1,000,000	Hellmuth Carroux, Ham- burg.	Medicinal plants.

IMPORTANT GERMAN TRADING FIRMS OPERATING IN SERBIA—Continued

Name	Year of estab- lish- ment	Share capital in dinars	Representing	Product
Sudost—Film A. G.-----	1941	2, 000, 000	Various German firms-----	Moving pictures.
Tesla Film A. G.-----	1939	2, 000, 000	-----do-----	Do.
Radio Beograd A. G.-----	1941	20, 000, 000	-----do-----	Construction and manage- ment of broadcasting sta- tions and trade in radio equipment.
Yugoholding A. G.-----	1932	1, 000, 000	General agent for German big business.	Deliveries to the State, representation, advice and trustee.
Schenker & Co., A. G.-----		5, 000, 000	Schenker & Co., A. G., Ber- lin.	Transportation.
“Intercontinentale” A. G.-----		1, 000, 000	German owned-----	Do.
Transportkontor Südost, A. G.-----		500, 000	-----do-----	Do.

WAR DEPARTMENT PAMPHLET NO. 31-129



CIVIL AFFAIRS INFORMATION GUIDE

GERMAN PENETRATION OF CORPORATE HOLDINGS IN CROATIA



WAR DEPARTMENT •

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NOTE

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This Guide was prepared under the supervision of the Committee on Civil Affairs Guides and is approved by the Committee.

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This Information Guide should be read in conjunction with—
Information Guide: *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia*, and

Information Guide: *German Economic Penetration and Exploitation of Southeastern Europe*.

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CREATION OF PUPPET GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

Introduction

German economic penetration and exploitation of Croatia is considerably less open than that of Serbia. This is due primarily to the fact that Croatia is considered one of the satellite states where German control and pressure is exercised indirectly. There is, officially, no German army of occupation in Croatia and thus no German military government.

From the establishment of the "independent" state of Croatia (see map) to the time of the Italian collapse, Croatia was officially bound more to Italy than to Germany. Croatia is a member of the Axis and had several economic accords with Germany, but it was considered as being more within the Italian sphere of influence. Croatia had special political treaties with Italy guaranteeing her borders and Italian military support. In fact, in the southwestern parts of the official Croatian territory (excluding Italian annexed parts of Dalmatia), Italian troops were stationed "for reasons of military security," and in that region there was in operation some sort of Italian military government.

From the beginning there were two groups among the politicians in Croatia, those that leaned toward Italy, and those that leaned toward Germany. As Italy's political and military powers waned, the former took more and more to the German camp, and when the Italian collapse came, the complete change-over of the former group was accomplished.

It should be stressed, however, that even if Germany was not officially in control of Croatia between April 1941 and September 1943, and even if it is not officially in control now, it was Germany and German military power and police that kept and are now keeping the Croatian Quisling regime in power. It was the German Minister in Croatia, Siegfried Kasche (a S. A. Leader), who has been and is now wielding the real power in Croatia.¹ In order to keep the Ustashi regime going and to protect its flank against the Partisans of Yugoslavia, Germany was forced to station a greater number of troops in Croatia.²

Moreover, Germany had to supply arms for all the Croatian troops (Ustashi Party militia and military).

¹ Of course, Croatia is militarily under the authority of the German Military Command Southeast.

² The *Ustashi Party* is the Croatian fascist group comprising the present puppet regime in Croatia under Dr. Ante Pavelich. As fascist parties in other countries it has its own party army—the Ustashis. The nucleus of the party was established in 1932 by the Croatian extremists in exile in Italy and Hungary and financed by these states. In its ultra-nationalistic aspects, the Ustashi Party represents, however, the continuation of certain political groups of long standing in Croatia.

Economic Exploitation

Italy had coordinated and exploited the industry and economy of those Yugoslav regions along the Adriatic (Dalmatia) and in the Provincia di Lubiana that were annexed, as well as the few enterprises in Montenegro.³ The chief industrial contributions of Dalmatia were cement, chemical fertilizers, bauxite, aluminum, and canned fish; timber was obtained in Slovenia and Montenegro. Part of this industry, especially cement and canned fish, was Italian controlled even before the war. Under the Italian rule, most of these industries were, reportedly, managed by the State-owned *Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale* (IRI). It is not known what happened to the property rights in industry in the regions Italy had annexed and which reverted to Croatia upon the Italian collapse or became parts of the German administered Adriatic Coastal Operational Zone.

In the formerly Italian annexed and occupied Croatian regions, the most important resources for the enemy war economy were bauxite and aluminum, which were chiefly exploited for the account of Germany. Most of the firms which owned the mines were registered in Zagreb and were, or became, German owned or operated.

The main economic resources of Croatia are located outside of the regions that were, up to September 1943, under Italian control. These included food production, timber, and industry. Because Germany, unlike Italy, was in a position during the past years to supply Croatia with such essential materials as machinery, fuel, chemicals, and other industrial goods, and because Germany had a strong advance start in the infiltration of the Croatian economy through taking over of Austrian and Czechoslovakian firms and through the acquisition of many Western European investments in Yugoslavia, Germany assumed a dominant position in Croatian economic life. Moreover, there is a strong and well-organized German minority in Croatia which largely controls the most productive agricultural regions in the northeastern parts of the country, and serves the German cause economically and politically.

Compared with Serbia (including Banat), Croatia contributed relatively little in terms of raw materials and foods vital to the German war economy. With the exception of bauxite, Croatia does not produce any nonferrous metals worth mentioning. Production of oil, even if considerably increased, could hardly exceed domestic consumption. Coal production, especially since September 1943, was perhaps not capable of covering domestic requirements for either transportation or metallurgy. There may have been some contribution in iron and steel, but this was not of importance for the German war economy. However, there may have been a considerable surplus of iron ore available, as well as large surplus supplies of lumber. The industrial contribution of Croatia to Germany has been small. It included cement, boards for prefabricated houses, tanning extracts, soda ash, caustic soda, and some ferro-alloys.

As to agricultural products, Croatia was able to contribute considerable amounts of fruits, oilseeds, and plant fibers, and some meat, lard, and hides. The production of oilseeds and fibers was increased under German stimulation, especially in regions inhabited by the

³ For the Italian holdings in Croatia proper see Appendix A.

German minority. German troops in Croatia, of course, endeavored to live as much off the country as possible; their maintenance is estimated to cost the Croat Government about two billion kunas a month. The burden of the protection costs on the Croat economy is reportedly crushing, especially since it is borne by only a part of the Croatian territory.

Croatia is not only considerably poorer than Serbia in militarily important natural resources, but guerilla operations and sabotage of plants and communications in her territory have been of such proportions, intensity, and geographic spread that the existing resources could be only partly utilized. The conclusion seems to be warranted that Croatia, apart from its contribution in labor and fighting manpower, has not been as much of an economic asset to Germany as other Southeastern European countries.

Changes in Corporate Structure of Croatia and the German Part Therein

The two basic tenets of the Ustashi Government with respect to the country's economic activity at the inception of the "independent" state of Croatia were, first, to remove non-Aryan, Serbian, and other non-Axis influence, and second, to increase the industrial self-sufficiency of the country by developing new industrial enterprises in selected fields. In respect to the second task, a great deal of planning and propaganda has been carried on, but, because of lack of capital, engineering and labor skill, and raw materials, and political insecurity, little has been accomplished.

The achievement of the first task was easier inasmuch as a Fascist regime, disregarding all principles of decency and equity, can confiscate and transfer property with an appalling ease. Among the basic decrees with respect to nationalization of property of persons considered inimical to the new state was that of May 2, 1941, establishing the Office for Economic Restoration (see Appendix B). The decree, with retroactive force, on nationalization of Jewish property was published October 30, 1942 (Appendix C), and the decree on nationalization of financial institutions under control of persons inimical to the new state was published on July 8, 1941 (Appendix D).

Paragraph (b) of Article 2 of the Decree of May 2, 1941, gives to the Office of Economic Restoration, by implication, sweeping authority in the field of property relations:

The duties of the office shall be—

(b) To take charge of all business enterprises if the owner or the responsible executive organ is of unknown domicile, or if he has departed from his place of residence for an indefinite period and has not given proper instructions for the continued operation of the business.

This paragraph gave the State the right to all property belonging to proscribed peoples, especially Jews and Serbs, who fled the reign of terror that ensued upon the establishment of the Ustashi Government in Croatia. In addition, the decrees empowered the State to take charge also of almost all property owned by Allied nationals. On the basis of Jewish decrees some neutral, e. g., Swiss, property was also nationalized. Through this property nationalization the Croat State became, through its administrative agencies, banks, and holding companies, the most important banker, mine owner, industrialist,

and trader in the country.⁴ Some of the nationalized properties were later sold to individuals favored by the Ustashi Government.

Considering the absolute military, political, and economic dependence of the Ustashi Government on Germany, all the property of the Croat state may be regarded as completely at the disposal of the Germans, although there are no known formal agreements to that effect. Actually, the economic legislation and administration of Croatia is geared to serve the needs of the German war machine.⁵

Germany may have acquired some of the property marked for nationalization in Croatia, but the important German holdings in Croatia are in several big banks and, through them, in a considerable number of selected industrial and mining enterprises. Germany also controls a sizeable part of the Croatian insurance business and the bulk of the Croatian foreign trade, through German companies or jointly with Croatian Government enterprises.

BANKING

Central Bank

The Croat State Bank is a corporation with a share capital of 300 million kunas divided into 60,000 names shares which can be owned only by Croatian citizens or Croatian corporations.⁶ The bank has the monopoly of banknote issue and performs other functions of a bank of issue.

German influence in the bank is not based on the monetary laws or the charter of the bank. The reported appointment by the Reichsbank of two "technical advisers" to the Croatian State Bank would, under the political conditions in Croatia, amount to practical control. The bank is governed by a State Commissioner, who is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and is under the direct supervision of the Treasury.

The bank is now the chief source of Croatian State credit and most of the current increase in banknote circulation is used to cover the maintenance costs of the German armed forces stationed in Croatia.

State Banks

The former Zagreb branches of the *State Mortgage Bank* (now called *State Credit Institute*), the *Postal Savings System*, the *Privileged Agricultural Bank*, and the *Privileged Artisans' Bank* were transformed into independent agencies and took over the business and functions of these banks on the present Croatian territory. No formal German influence is apparent in these banks.

The *Sparkassa des Unabhängigen Staates Kroatien* (formerly Savings Bank of Banovina Croatia), already under the Banovina Croatia

⁴ See section on "State Banks," and Appendix E.

⁵ A special tool of German pressure in Croatia has been the well-organized and powerful German minority. This minority largely controls the most fertile agricultural regions of the Croatian State, namely Savonia and Srijem. Although it numbers only about 2.5 percent of the total population of Croatia, it has, reportedly, supplied the Croat Government food monopolies with 40 to 50 percent of all food delivered to them in 1942 and 1943. One of the minority leaders, Dr. Stefan Kraft, is the director of the Food Supply Agency in the Ministry of Economics. As food was the basic problem of the Croat State, the Germans thus had a powerful means of pressure in the control of the most important internal food supplies.

⁶ The kuna, the Croatian monetary unit exchanged in 1941 for Yugoslav dinar on a 1 to 1 basis. Pre-war value of dinar was approximately 2 cents, United States currency.

(August 1939–April 1941), was considered the chief vehicle for the financing of banovinal industrial and other enterprises as the State Mortgage Bank was for the Government in Belgrade.

Since 1941, this bank has developed into an important Government holding company.⁷ The most important industrial enterprise of this bank is the *Waggon-Maschinen-und Bruckenbau A. G.* in Brod on Sava, of which it acquired the majority of stock in 1942 and which is administered by a Government commissioner. It is engaged in production and repair of rolling stock, bridge construction, and armaments production. As a result of the partial nationalization of the former *Serbian Bank* of Zagreb (now called *Handels-Industriebank A. G.*), in which it obtained, on the basis of discriminatory legislation, a controlling percentage of shares, the bank acquired part interest in a series of industrial (e. g. *Georg Schicht A. G.*, Osijek) and shipping enterprises. It probably has sold part of these interests as e. g., in "*Sartid*," Smederevo, and its interests in shipping are purely nominal as all ships are either sunk or outside of Croatian control.

Commercial Banking

The following large Croatian commercial banks are under the direct German influence: *Bankverein für Kroatien A. G.* (up to 1941 General Yugoslav Banking Corporation); *Kroatische Landesbank A. G.* (up to 1941 the Yugoslav Bank) both in Zagreb; and the *Landesbank für Bosnien und Herzegovina* (Country Bank for Bosnia and Herzegovina), in Sarajevo. In addition, the *Kroatische Allgemeine Kreditbank* (Croat General Credit Bank) is at least indirectly under German influence.⁸

The *Bankverein für Kroatien A. G.*, Zagreb, a new bank created after the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, took over the business of the Zagreb, Zemun, and Ljubljana branches of the former General Yugoslav Banking Corporation. The latter was, before the war, strongly under the influence of the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*, but Swiss, Belgian, and Czech interests also participated. By the absorption of Czech and Belgian interests in 1939 and 1940 and the acquisition of new stock, the bank came fully under the influence of the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein* and its Berlin parent, *Deutsche Bank*.

After the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, the bank was split. Since the Serbian unit retained the whole capital stock of 100 million dinars, the Croat unit had to be completely capitalized. The capital of the *Bankverein für Kroatien* was put at 125 million kunas and is owned by the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein* (55 percent), the *Deutsche Bank* (15 percent), the *Böhmische Unionbank*—Prague affiliate of the *Deutsche Bank*—(10 percent), and smaller shares by the *Commerz-und Privatbank* and the *Reichskreditgesellschaft*. A small share of stock is probably owned by the domestic groups. The *Basler Handelsbank*,

⁷ For the two other Government holding agencies, the "*Zempro*" and the "*Pohit*" A. G., as well as various ministries that administer large economic enterprises, see Appendix E.

⁸ Of the remaining large banks, the *First Croat Savings Bank*, capital 200 million kunas, and the *Trade and Industry Bank* (formerly Serbian Bank) capital 60 million kunas, remained as before purely domestically owned; the *Croat Union Bank* (formerly Yugoslav Union Bank), capital 100 million kunas, which was largely owned by a mixed international group (French, Swiss, Austrian, British, Belgian) became almost completely domestically owned (except for the Belgian Solvay group) shortly before the outbreak of the war in Europe; the *Croat Bank*, capital 100 million kunas, was before the war and since then remained a subsidiary of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. The war and the ensuing political and economic changes on Yugoslav territory necessitated far-reaching adjustments in all these banks.

Basle, which maintained its holdings in the Bankverein, Belgrade, and in the Landesbank für Bosnien und Herzegovina, Sarajevo, received no stock in the new bank.

Unlike the Belgrade Bankverein, there are no official representatives of the Hermann Göring Werke, of the I. G. Farben, or of German State or the Nazi Party on the Board of Directors of the Zagreb Bankverein. The Creditanstalt-Bankverein is represented by Josef Joham, Deutsche Bank by Hermann J. Abs, Commerz-und Privatbank by Eugene Bandel, Reichskreditgesellschaft by August Rhodewald, and Böhmische Unionbank by Walter Pohle, Prague.

The chief function of the Zagreb Bankverein, as of that in Belgrade, is officially stated to be the financing of import and export business with the neighboring countries, especially Germany. But there is little doubt that this bank serves as one of the chief sources of short-term credit for companies working for the German account, and together with the Zagreb affiliate of the Dresdner Bank, as the banking outlet for the big German concerns in Croatia. In line with the practice of the former General Yugoslav Banking Corporation, the Zagreb Bankverein apparently has no large industrial investments, although it owns some lumber mills and may have acquired some new industrial investments since 1942. Since there is no official German control of Croatian finance and economy, it may be assumed that an important part of the unofficial control for the Reich is exercised by the three main German-controlled banks in Croatia.

The *Kroatische Landesbank A. G.*, Zagreb, up to 1939, belonged to the sphere of interest of the *Zivnostenska Banka*, Prague, which owned 50 percent of its capital of 50 million dinars. When many of the foreign interests of this Czech bank were taken over by the Dresdner Bank, the above Croatian bank came also under the influence of this German bank. The reorganization of the *Kroatische Landesbank* took place in 1941. Its capital was increased to 100 million kunas, the *Dresdner Bank* and its Vienna affiliate, the *Länderbank*, taking the whole new issue and thus acquiring 50 percent of its capital. The *Zivnostenska Banka* retained its investment, which now amounted to only 25 percent of the total. The German banks mentioned above probably own also a part of the remaining 25 percent.

The chairman of the Board of Directors of the *Kroatische Landesbank* is Dr. Emil Heinrich Meyer, one of the directors of the *Dresdner Bank*. The *Länderbank*, Vienna, is represented by Franz Gold. Representatives of the *Zivnostenska Banka*, and of the domestic share holders are also on the Board of Directors.

With the acquisition of the *Kroatische Landesbank*, the *Dresdner Bank* acquired indirect control of a number of Croatian industrial enterprises.⁹ These corporations are controlled by the bank through ownership of shares, but it may be assumed that numerous other enterprises are controlled, or at least influenced, through their dependence on the bank for credit.

The *Landesbank für Bosnien und Herzegovina*, Sarajevo, was controlled, up to 1940, by the same foreign banking group that controlled the General Yugoslav Banking Corporation. In 1940 and 1941, the

⁹ These firms are: *Osijeker Eisengiesserei und Maschinenfabrik A. G.*, Osijek; "*Titan*" A. G., *Krainische Eisen- und Schlosserwarenfabrik und Giesserei*, Zagreb (plant in Stein, Slovenia); "*Litega*" *Linoleum, Teppiche, Gardinen A. G.*, Zagreb; *Erste kroat.-slavon. Zuckerindustrie A. G.*, Osijek; "*Teksta*" A. G. für *Textilindustrie*, Zagreb-Maribor; and *Flachs-Industrie A. G.*, Osijek.

Deutsche Bank and the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein* acquired a controlling share of the capital, but left the interest of the *Basler Handelsbank* intact. Shares in the hands of local Serbs and Jews were taken either by the Germans or by the local Croats and Moslems.

This bank has only small interests in industry (e. g., *Aktionbrauerei A. G.*, Sarajevo), but it is the most important source of private bank credit for the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The *Kroatische Allgemeine Kreditbank A. G.*, Zagreb. There is little definite information on the present ownership of this bank. It has a share capital of 50 million kunas, and is in closest contact with the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank*, Budapest. During the early 1930's, shares were also owned by the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*, Vienna; *Mendelsohn & Co.*, Berlin (both taken over by the *Deutsche Bank*); *Böhmische Escomptebank*, Prague (taken over by the *Dresdner Bank*); *Banque de l'Union Parisienne*, Paris, and the *Schneider* combine through the *Union Européenne*.

Through the acquisition of a minority holding (at least 16 percent) in the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank* in recent years, the *Dresdner Bank* is able to exercise some influence in the above Croat bank. But German interest in this bank may be considerably greater than indirect participation through the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank*, because the Central, Eastern and Southeastern European interests of the French *Schneider-Creusot* combine apparently have been fully taken by German groups. The Board of Directors in 1941 was composed of only Hungarian and domestic representatives, but changes may have taken place during 1942 and 1943, and after the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944. The *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank* was largely controlled by Jewish interests (Rothschild), and changes have undoubtedly been made in its ownership. Control of the *Kroatische Allgemeine Kreditbank* is of considerable importance for the Germans, as it participates in a series of important mining and industrial enterprises and in some of them, German participation is clearly indicated.¹⁰ Due to the political changes in the country, the Belgrade branch of this bank was taken over by the *Bankverein A. G.*, Belgrade, and the Subotica and Susak branches by the Budapest parent bank.

Credit Institutes of the German Minority in Croatia

In Croatia, as in the Serbian Banat, the German minority has its own credit organization. Three small banks belong to the minority—the *Bank der Deutschen in Kroatien*, in Osijek, capital 750,000 kunas; the *Deutsche Volkssparkassa A. G.*, Nova Pazova, capital 200,000 kunas; and the *Deutsche Volksbank A. G.*, Ruma, capital 1.5 million kunas.

Much more important than these banks, however, are the powerful credit and other cooperatives (numbering more than 300) of the Germans in Croatia. The central organization of the German minority credit cooperatives is the *Deutsche Zentral-Kreditgenossenschaft in Kroatien*, Osijek. This federation serves not only as a creditor to its

¹⁰ The fully or partly controlled enterprises of the *Kroatische Allgemeine Kreditbank* are: *Kontinentale Bauxit-Bergbau- und Industrie A. G.*, Zagreb; "*Pira*" *A. G.*, Zagreb; *A. G. für Fischzucht*, Zagreb; *A. E. G. Kroatische Electricitäts A. G.*, Zagreb; *Textil Industrie "Tivar"* *A. G.*, Varazein; *Umschlags-Lagarhäuser A. G.*, Zemun; "*Croatia*" *Portland-Cements-A. G.*, Podsused (near Zagreb); and *Beociner Cementfabriks A. G.*, Beocin.

members, but also as a clearing house for all German cooperatives in Croatia. One of the important units is the *Deutsche Kredit- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaft*, Zagreb. Other federations of German minority cooperatives in Croatia are: the *Hauptverband der deutschen bäuerlichen und gewerblichen Genossenschaften*, Osijek; the *Deutsche Molkerei-Zentral-Genossenschaft*, Osijek; and the "*Agraria*" *Deutsche Zentral-Ein und Verkaufsgenossenschaft*, Osijek. The latter controls the agricultural production and trade of the German minority.

Insurance

For the development of the insurance business in Croatia after April 1941, see CAD Information Guide, *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia*, section on "Insurance."

MINING

Bauxite

The territory of Croatia is very rich in bauxite. Its production was steadily increasing during the 1930's until in 1938, it reached 400,000 metric tons, of which 380,000 tons were exported. Yugoslavia had an alumina plant in Moste, Slovenia, with a reported capacity of 10,000 tons annually, owned by *Gebr. Giulini* of Ludwigshaven. In 1938 a group of domestic industrialists established an aluminum plant, the *Fabrika Aluminijuma A. D.*, at Lozovac, near Sibenik in Dalmatia (capital 20 million dinars). This plant, which was reported in 1939 to have a capacity of 3,600 tons, used the energy from the Supuk power plant on Krka River. Part of the alumina was produced in their own alumina plant and part was obtained from Moste.

Foreign interests have always played a prominent role in the Yugoslav bauxite mining. A considerable number of domestic companies were formed for prospecting and obtaining of concessions. Even before the war, German aluminum companies were interested in Yugoslav bauxite mining and alumina production through *Giulini* and through the Swiss companies under their control. Since the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, Germany had been in a commanding position in Croatian bauxite and aluminum production. The important companies under German control are discussed below.

The *Kontinentale Bauxit- Bergbau- und Industrie A. G.*, Zagreb, share capital 10 million kunas, was established in 1929 and is the most important bauxite producer in Croatia. Its annual capacity is about 200,000 metric tons, or one-half of the total Yugoslav production in 1938. It is owned by the *Kroatische Allgemeine Kreditbank*, Zagreb, the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank*, and the Swiss and German members of the *Aluminum Trust*, Zurich, primarily the *Vereinigte Aluminium Werke*, controlled by the German State-owned holding company *Vereinigte Industrie Unternehmungen, A. G.* (VIAG). It operates bauxite mines near Drnis in Dalmatia and near Mostar in Herzegovina; besides working its own properties, it has leased several other concessions.

The "*Adriabauxit*" *Erzbergbau- und Industrie A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 5 million kunas, began operating in 1920 and is perhaps the oldest bauxite producing company in Yugoslavia. It is controlled primarily

by the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank*, and the *Gebr. Giulini G. m. b. H.*, Ludwigshaven, but the *Kroatische Allgemeine Kreditbank* also may have a part interest.

The *Dalmatia Bauxit Bergwerks- und Industrie A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 500,000 kunas, was, until 1942, a cooperative enterprise. It cooperates closely with the "*Adriabauxit*" and is probably controlled by the same group, although the directors of the *Dresdner Bank* affiliate of Zagreb—the *Kroatische Landesbank*—are also on the Board of Directors of this company.

Ugrovaca Minen A. G., Zagreb, capital one million kunas, owns rights to large deposits of bauxite of excellent quality in the Mostar region, and is controlled by the German *Aluminium Walzwerke Singen*, Konstanz, and Swiss interests.

Rudnica A. G., Dubrovnik, capital two million kunas, was established in 1940 and is one of the few companies in Croatia showing open participation of the *Hermann Göring Werke*. It owned and operated bauxite mines in Herzegovina.

In addition to the bauxite-mining companies, there is also an aluminum plant—*Aluminiumwerke A. G.* (formerly *Fabrika Aluminijuma A. D.*, Lozovac), registered now at Zagreb, which has been put under the administration of a German commissioner, presumably on the basis of a German-Italian agreement. The company was partly Jewish owned.

The *Kroatische Aluminium A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 20 million kunas, was established in 1942 by the Croatian Government to develop bauxite fields around Mostar and to establish an alumina and an aluminum factory. Since both capital and skill were lacking in Croatia, the German *Vereinigte Aluminium Werke* participated in the company. There is no definite evidence to show how far the construction work has progressed. It is, however, established that several of the bauxite mines in Herzegovina and on the Dalmatia-Bosnian border belonging to the Croatian Government had been leased to the *Vereinigte Aluminium Werke* and to the *Hansa Leichtmetalle*, a typical Nazi penetration corporation owned by the *Vereinigte Aluminium Werke*, the *Junkers Flugzeug-und Motorenwerke*, and the *Dürener Metallwerke*. Labor was on a compulsory basis and supervised by the *Organization Todt*.

The Yugoslav bauxite mines may have been of some importance for Germany in 1941 and 1942, but by 1943 the bauxite regions had been greatly affected by guerrilla warfare and the estimated 1943 production was only about half of the 1940 production. Moreover, the transportation problem (rail, road, and sea) became unmanageable due to guerrilla warfare and Allied air operations.

Coal

Most of the coal mines that are not a part of the *Kroatische Berg-und Hüttenwerke A. G.*, are managed by the *Direktion der Staatsbergwerk-sunternehmungen*, Sarajevo, an agency of the Ministry of Forests and Mines. This agency also manages the salt mines at Kreka, near Tuzla in Bosnia.

The "*Mirna*" *Kohlenberghau A. G.* owns brown coal and lignite mines in Croatia proper and has become part of the "*Pohit*" A. G. through "aryanization." The *Kroatische Bergbau A. G.*, Zagreb,

operates a coal mine at Ivanec near Varazdin in Croatia. Its capital is 5.5 million kunas and it belongs to an Austrian concern.

There are several other brown coal and lignite mines in Croatia, but they are owned by private domestic interests. As the sabotage of mines and communications, especially in Bosnia, has assumed large proportions, Croatia probably has been forced since the fall of 1943 to import part of its coal requirements. Most of its imported coal probably came from the nearby Trifail coal mines in Slovenia which were taken over by the Gau Steiermark and which maintains a sales agency in Zagreb. Some coal may have been imported also from Czechoslovakia and Silesia.

INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE GERMAN WAR ECONOMY

Iron and Steel

The *Kroatische Berg- und Hüttenwerke A. G.*, Sarajevo, formerly known as the Yugoslav Steel Corporation, was organized in 1938 by combining several State-owned coal mines, iron ore mines, pig iron plants and steel mills (Vares and Zenica). The capital of this company in 1938 was 600 million dinars, of which the State Mortgage Bank owned 200 million. In 1941 the capital was increased to 700 million dinars. As the facilities of this company are located in Bosnia, the territory of the "independent" state of Croatia, the Croat State inherited the company. It is managed by a Board of Directors under the direction and supervision of the Ministry of Forests and Mines.

The modernization of the steel producing facilities in Zenica was carried out by several German firms under the leadership of Krupp, and the plant started to operate August 1, 1937. Thus, although Krupp has no property interest in the above company, this German combine might indirectly control the production and the utilization of its facilities. Since there is no shortage of steel in Germany, the plant may not be of particular importance to the Germans. The small pig iron and cast iron producing facilities of the *Vareser Eisenindustrie A. G.* are leased to the above State-owned company.

The fact that the labor management is in the hands of the *Organisation Todt* indicates that the Germans have a hand in Bosnian steel and coal production.

Aircraft

Four of the pre-war Yugoslav airplane plants were located on Croat territory, all in Zemun across the Sava River from Belgrade. The *Erste serbische Flugzeugfabrik Z. S. Rogozarski A. G.*, capital 6 million dinars, engaged in assembly and repair of airplanes.¹¹ The "Ikarus" A. G., with a capital of 5 million kunas was, up to 1941, owned by various private interests in Serbia and may have been partly owned by the Yugoslav State. The company designed, produced, and assembled planes. The *Flugzeugmotoren-Gesellschaft Hispano-Suiza A. G.*, capital 3.5 million kunas, was controlled by the *Societe Francaise Hispano-Suiza*. The *Flugzeugfabrik "Zmaj" A. G.*, capital 8 million kunas, was owned by Belgrade private interests.

¹¹ See CAD Information Guide, *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia*, Section V.

According to reports all these facilities have been pooled and put at the disposal of the Germans for the repair of Messerschmitt planes and possibly also for the production of parts. The plants are reportedly managed by the *Wiener Neustädter Flugzeugfabrik A. G.*, but there is no definite information on the ownership relations.

In addition to these Zemun factories, a new airplane plant, the *Kroatische Metallfabriks-A. G.*, was established in Zagreb in 1943, reportedly for the production of aircraft engines. It is, however, more probable that the factory engages in airframe assembly and repairs. No data are available on the ownership of this factory, but it is probable that the Croat State is at least a part owner.

Machinery

Waggon, Maschinen- und Brückenbau A. G., Brod on Sava, is the most important rolling stock, steel construction, and now possibly armaments plant in Croatia. It is owned by the *Sparkassa des Unabhängigen Staates Kroatien* and thus its facilities are at the disposal of Germany. The capital of the company was increased at the beginning of 1944 from 55 to 100 million kunas. The Germans directly, or one of the German-controlled banks in Zagreb, may have acquired a part interest in the plant.

There are two Croatian machinery factories, controlled indirectly but through ownership rights by the Germans. The *Osijeker Eisen-giesserei und Maschinenfabrik A. G.*, Osijek, capital 5 million kunas, is owned by the *Kroatische Landesbank*, Zagreb, and thus indirectly by the *Dresdner Bank*. The factory produces a number of types of simple machines, such as agricultural machinery, flour-mill machinery, radiators, ovens, and since 1935, producer-gas generators. "Titan" *A. G.*, *Krainische Eisen- und Schlosserwarenfabrik und Giesserei*, Zagreb, capital three million kunas, has an iron products factory at Stein, Slovenia. It also belongs to the *Kroatische Landesbank*, and thus to the *Dresdner Bank*. This factory is located in territory annexed by Germany, and the ownership may have been transferred from the *Kroatische Landesbank* to the *Länderbank* or some other concern in Austria.

Petroleum

Prior to the war, Yugoslavia's oil production was negligible. On the average about 160,000 tons of petroleum products were imported annually, mostly by way of the Danube from Roumania, and about 70 percent was in the form of crude oil. Refining and distribution of oil was carried on by the *Yugoslav Shell Oil Corporation* (capital 100 million dinars, refinery at Caprag) and the *Yugoslav Standard-Vacuum Oil Company* (capital 175 million dinars, refinery at Brod on Sava). Both companies maintained storage facilities in several cities and harbors. The marketing of petroleum products was regulated by a cartel agreement. The two companies had a special cartel arrangement with a third very small petroleum corporation, "Ipoil."

The Shell company is now managed by a German, and one of the members of its Board of Directors is Eckhardt von Klass (a key man in the German oil industry), who is also in the Serbian Shell A. G. The Standard-Vacuum company is now managed by an all-Croat Board of Directors. Since the monopoly of import, export, and sale

of petroleum products is in the hands of the "*Paklina*" *Privilegierte Petroleum A. G.*, a Government-controlled corporation (60 percent of capital of 5 million kunas), it may be presumed that the chief function of the two former companies is to supply technical facilities. This is suggested also by the fact that the Board of Directors of the *Paklina A. G.* includes Directors of both the above companies.

There has been considerable prospecting for oil and natural gas in Croatia in recent years. Two Italian-controlled companies engaged in the field are discussed in Appendix A. Some domestic groups and especially the German *Gewerkschaft "Elwerath"*—*Erdölwerke*, Hanover, are also engaged in the oil industry. The production of crude oil in Croatia was estimated at about 50,000 metric tons in 1943.

Of the domestic companies, the most important is the "*Uljanik*" *A. G.* with a capital of 15 million kunas. It is completely controlled by the *First Croat Savings Bank*. The *Gewerkschaft "Elwerath"* (one of the participants in the *Kontinentale Oel A. G.*) through its subsidiary *Petrolej A. G.*, capital 25 million kunas, has several concessions and has contributed most to the increase of production in the past 3 years.¹² The *Kroatische Öe und Gas A. G.*, established in 1942 with a capital of 1 million kunas, is partly owned by the oil-drilling firm of *Rautenkrantz* of Celle, Hanover. The *Rütgerswerke A. G.*, Berlin, has a part interest in the natural gas-producing company *Methan A. G.*, (capital 3 million kunas) which works in close cooperation with the *Uljanik* and of which the majority of stock is also owned by the *First Croat Savings Bank*.

Chemicals

A. G. für Explosiv und chemische Erzeugnisse, Zagreb, capital 4 million kunas, produces explosives and other chemicals and is controlled by the *A. G. Dynamit Nobel*, Bratislava, a subsidiary of the *I. G. Farben*. *Lack-und Ölindustrie A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 9 million kunas, produces varnish, lacquer, and dyes in its plant in Zagreb, and is owned by the *First Croat Savings Bank* and the *I. G. Farben*.

Bosnische Electricitäts-A. G., Jajce, Bosnia, owns a power plant in Jajce and produces chlorine, chlorine derivatives, fertilizers, and ferrosilicon. The company, whose capital was increased in 1943 from 13.5 million kunas to 35 million kunas, is owned by the *A. G. Dynamit Nobel*, Bratislava and the *I. G. Farben*. As its plant is located in the territory controlled until recently by the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, it is improbable that it is still working.

The *Solvay A. G.*, Lukavac, near Tuzla, is another heavy chemical factory located in Bosnia. Prior to the war, its capital of 80 million dinars was in the hands of the *Belgian Solvay*, the *Aussiger Verein*, and the *Yugoslav Union Bank*. The company produces caustic soda, soda ash, calcium chloride, and other products. The *Belgian Solvay* is reported to be controlled by the *Hermann Göring Werke*. The Lukavac plant is also in a region where guerrilla warfare was intense, and it is probable that its facilities have been damaged.

The "*Behring*" *Institut A. G.*, Zagreb, has a plant in Zagreb for the production of sera, vaccines, and various pharmaceutical products.

¹² The existing concessions of the *Gewerkschaft "Elwerath"* in Croatia and several other countries were expressly recognized in the charter of the *Kontinentale Oel A. G.*, which was set up to control petroleum resources in the conquered and satellite countries.

Capital of the company is 3 million kunas and a part interest is owned by *I. G. Farben*, whose patents the plant uses. "*Chromos*" *A. G. Fabrik graphischer Farben*, Zagreb, owns a plant near Zagreb and another in Zemun. It produces printing ink, varnish, and lacquer. The capital of the firm is 10 million kunas, and is partly owned by German firms. It serves also as a general trading agent for several German firms.

Georg Schicht A. G., Osijek, is the most important Yugoslav producer of soap, toilet articles, and glycerin. The capital of the company amounts to 50 million kunas. A portion of the stock of this company was formerly in the hands of the Serbian Bank in Zagreb which in 1941 came under Government control. Foreign groups interested in the firm included *Schicht*, Aussig, Czechoslovakia, and especially the British *Lever* interests. As *Schicht*, Aussig, was formerly connected with the *Deutsche Jurgens Werke*, Hamburg, it can be assumed that the Croat firm is now controlled by the Germans.

A small chemical plant "*Danica*" *A. G.* at Koprivnica, had facilities for the production of chemical fertilizers and sulphuric acid. Production was stopped in 1937 as a result of a cartel arrangement with *Zorka A. G.*,¹³ but according to some reports work has been resumed since the creation of the Croat State.

Chemische Fabriken A. G., Zagreb, was established in 1942 with the backing of the Croat State, domestic private interests, and the *Aussiger Verein*, of which the reported participation amounts to 48 per cent. The company's capital is 50 million kunas and its plan is to build sufficient capacity to cover the Croatian needs of copper sulphate, sulphuric acid, superphosphate and other fertilizers. There is no information as to how far the proposed work of the company has progressed. This company may have taken over the facilities of *Danica A. G.*

An important Croat contribution to Germany is in the form of tanning extracts of which there is a shortage in Germany. The amount supplied is perhaps 10,000 to 15,000 metric tons. Three chief companies¹⁴ are engaged in that work—the *Nasicer Tanninfabrik und Dampfsage A. G.*; the *Gerbertraktwerke A. G.*, Sisak, capital 10 million kunas, and the *S. H. Gutmann A. G.*¹⁵ Prior to the war, these companies had a sales cartel agreement and maintained a special sales company *Tannin A. G.* in Zagreb. The majority of shares of all these companies is now in the hands of the Croat Government and thus only indirectly under German control.

The Croat State has set up a company for the production of cellulose, the *Zellulose A. G.*, with a proposed share capital of 750 million kunas.

Before the war there was a cellulose plant in Yugoslavia situated in Drvar, Bosnia, and belonging to the Government lumber company, *Sipad*. Its annual production was about 8,000 metric tons. Shortly before the war, plans were drawn up for the establishment of two additional plants, one in Bosnia and the other in Gorski Kotar Croatia, probably with French capital, but the war made execution of these

¹³ See Information Guide, *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Serbia*, section on "Chemicals."

¹⁴ Another important Yugoslav producer of tanning extracts is *Yugo-Tannin A. G.*, which owned a plant in Sevnica, now German-annexed part of Slovenia. It was French owned but is now Germanized. According to one report, this plant has been dismantled and the machinery shipped to Germany.

¹⁵ See also section on "Lumber."

plans impossible. It may well be that the plans of *Zellulose A. G.*, will also not be carried out for a long time. The most important lumber-producing regions of Croatia are now under Partisan control.

OTHER INDUSTRY

Cement ¹⁶

"Croatia" *Portland-Cementfabriks-A. G.*, Podsused near Zagreb, has a share capital of 14 million kunas and an annual capacity of 120,000 metric tons. It is controlled by the *Croat General Credit Bank* and the *First Croat Savings Bank*, but since the *Dresdner Bank* has a part interest in the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank*, Budapest, which controls the *Croat General Credit Bank*, at least some indirect, and possibly some direct German interest in the company is indicated.

Beociner Cementfabriks-A. G. in Beocin, Slavonia, is one of the biggest cement plants in Yugoslavia, producing about 300,000 tons annually. Its capital is 40.5 million kunas and it is controlled by the *Ungarische Allgemeine Kreditbank* and the *Croat General Credit Bank*. Thus *Dresdner Bank* has an indirect interest also in this company.

It is reported that the Germans are producing steel reinforced concrete beams for export in the neighborhood of Zagreb and that this is one of the three largest European plants, the other two being in Paris and Hamburg. It is probable that "Croatia" cement mill is used for that purpose.

Danube Shipping

As Croatia controls a considerable portion of the right bank of the Danube and as Yugoslav Danube shipping was formerly controlled from Belgrade, Croatia established its own *Kroatsche Flussschiffahrts A. G. "Hribrod"*, at Zagreb, in 1941. The company has a capital of 100 million kunas. The majority of shares is in the hands of the *Croat State* and the minority in the hands of the *Hermann Göring Werke* shipping affiliates.

Electrotechnical Industry

The *Kontakt-Werke A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 11.5 million kunas, was established in 1942, and has a plant in Zagreb producing electrotechnical material as well as dry batteries. Part interest in the company is owned by the *Accumulatorenfabrik A. G.*, Berlin. "*Munja*" *Accumulatorenfabrik A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 5 million kunas, is an old company established in 1920 which is partly owned by the above Berlin firm. It produces electrical batteries under German licenses.

Glass

The *Vereinigte Glasfabriken A. G.*, in Zagreb, which owns several glass factories in Slovenia and Croatia, is controlled by the *First Croat Savings Bank* and the members of the Abel family. The Abel family is of German origin and some German capital from the Reich is in-

¹⁶ About 60 percent of the Yugoslav pre-war cement-producing capacity (about 1.6 million tons a year) was located near Split in Dalmatia and was largely Italian owned.

vested in their holdings in Yugoslavia. *Keramische Industrie A. G.*, Zagreb, which has two pottery factories in Slovenia is also owned by the *Vereinigte Glasfabriken*.

Lumber

"*Slavex*" *A. G. für Forstindustrie*, Zagreb, with a capital of 15 million kunas, operates several lumber mills in Slavonia. It is controlled by the *Bankverein für Kroatien*, Zagreb, and the *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*, Vienna, and, through them, by the *Deutsche Bank*, Berlin. "Slavex" also owns the "*Zvecevo Novo*" *Forstindustrie A. G.*, a lumber firm with a capital of 3 million kunas.

The Croatian State came automatically into the possession of a considerable portion of the Yugoslav timber industry formerly owned by the Yugoslav state and now in Croatian territory. The most important corporation is the *Forstindustrie-Unternehmung "Sipad" A. G.*, Sarajevo, with a capital of 65 million kunas. The company operated several large lumber mills in Bosnia as well as a narrow-gauge railroad between Prijedor and Knin. These mills have been out of operation since late in 1941 due to guerrilla warfare in that region.

The most important part of the Croatian lumber industry, however, came into the State's hands through "aryanization" and nationalization of Jewish owned property. In this way the State obtained *S. H. Gutmann A. G.*, Belisce, capital 73 million kunas¹⁷ (now *Forstindustrie A. G.*), operating several timber products plants including a tanning-extract plant; and the *Nihag A. G.*, capital 6 million kunas (now *Bilogora A. G.*). Moreover, the State and its lumber companies acquired considerable assets from a dozen or so timber enterprises in Croatia that were forced into liquidation.

The State has also taken over the *Nasicer Tanninfabrik und Dampfsäge A. G.*, capital 30 million kunas, producing various types of building and construction timber as well as operating an important tanning-extract factory. This company is owned by the Swiss-British holding company, *Union des Usines et des Exploitations Forestieres de Nasic, S. A.*, Geneva, which had protested to Croatia through the Swiss Government against its seizure as Jewish property.

There is little doubt that all producing facilities of these State companies are at the disposal of the Germans. Reportedly Croatia produces and supplies Germany, by way of the Danube, with a considerable portion of material for the German program of prefabricated houses. It seems that the facilities of the former *S. H. Gutmann A. G.*, have been divided for that purpose, and a part of the plant incorporated in a special company, *Veleploca A. G.*, Belisce, capital 50 million kunas.

Shoes

"*Bata*" *Kroatische Gummi- und Schuhfabriken A. G.*, Borovo, is the former Yugoslav and now Croat affiliate of the Great Czech shoe firm of *Bata*, Zlin. Normal production capacity is about 7 million pairs of shoes. The Germans seemingly have not taken title to the property of this Czech firm, thus leaving its Croatian affiliate also in Czech hands, but the Germans control the management of the parent company.

¹⁷ A part of the shares of this company are in German hands.

This may also be the reason that the Croatian Bata company has been allowed to expand its share capital from 40 to 150 million kunas. Because of the leather and shoe shortage in Croatia, the Bata plant is producing rubber compound for soles. Shoe production for civilian use has been greatly curtailed. Of course, the plant may be working on German shoe orders with imported materials. Moreover, it has reportedly, with the help of the State, developed several large shoe-repair shops in important cities.

Knoch A. G., Riemen- und Schuhfabrik, Zagreb, is a German-controlled company which owns a factory producing shoes and belting in Zagreb.

Sugar

Erste kroatisch-slavonische Zuckerindustrie A. G., Osijek, capital 30 million kunas, is owned by the *Kroatische Landesbank* and thus indirectly by the *Dresdner Bank*. A part of the shares is owned by the *Zivnostenska Banka*, Prague.

At the time of the formation of the "independent" state of Croatia, this was the only sugar factory on Croatian territory. Its capacity was perhaps sufficient to cover one-fourth to one-fifth of the domestic pre-war sugar consumption. To increase the sugar production, the State sponsored and partly financed a new corporation, *Zuckerfabriken A. G.*, with a capital of 100 million kunas, through which it was planned to develop within 6 years a sugar industry capable of supplying the domestic sugar deficit.

Textiles

Prior to the war, the Croat regions, just as Serbia, had a well-developed textile industry, especially in cotton. The Germans had no need for additional textile-manufacturing capacity. They were, however, interested in the Croat production of hemp and flax, and hold part ownership in several hemp mills.

The "*Albert*" *Industrie und Handels A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 15 million kunas, has been taken over partly by the Croat State holding company "Pohit" (35 percent), 32 percent of the shares is owned by the *Bremer Ostafrika G. m. b. H.* Bremen, and 33 percent remains in the hands of the Albert family. The company is interested in producing, working, and exporting hemp, flax, and other textiles.

The *Jute Industrie A. G.*, Karlovac, is capitalized at 3 million kunas. The *Flachs-Industrie A. G.*, Osijek, capital 12 million kunas, has two flax and hemp mills, at Osijek and at Vladislavci, near Osijek. The company is controlled by the *Kroatische Landesbank* and thus indirectly by the *Dresdner Bank*. This bank also indirectly controls the cotton mill of the *Ivancica A. G.*, capital 3 million kunas, and the woolen mill of the *Zagorjaner Schafwollwarenfabrik A. G.*, capital 5 million kunas.

Osijeker Seidenweberei A. G., Osijek, capital 10 million kunas, has a silk goods plant in Osijek. Most of the capital of this firm is owned by Swiss silk interests, but Viennese firms have a part interest.

Another important hemp factory in Croatia—the *Vukovarer Hanffabrik und Spinnerei A. G.*, Vukovar, capital 6 million kunas—is owned by the First Croat Savings Bank, but it can be safely assumed that its production is earmarked for Germany.

Trade

The foreign trade of Croatia is largely dominated by German firms (see Appendix F). The German central cooperative "*Agraria*," at Osijek, is probably the most important exporter of foods, oilseeds, and plant fibers. Croatia probably contributes more food to the German Army stationed in Croatia than it exports to Germany.

Trade with Germany, and all other countries as far as it exists, is regulated by bilateral treaties stipulating the exact types of goods, their prices, and the quantities to be exchanged. Payments resulting from trade and all other sources, such as wages of Croatian workers in Germany, are handled in the clearing account. Croatia has always been a creditor in clearing account with Germany and her State Bank has mobilized these balances.

Appendix A

ITALIAN HOLDINGS IN CROATIA OUTSIDE THE FORMERLY ITALIAN-ANNEXED AREAS

Italian corporate holdings in Croatia outside the formerly Italian-annexed parts of Dalmatia (excluding Provincia di Lubiana and Montenegro) were small, except in the field of insurance. One of the most important of the pre-war holdings was in the *Croat Bank*, at Zagreb. Before 1941, this was a medium-sized bank with a capital of 20 million dinars (kunas); but after the establishment of Croatia in 1941, an increase in capital to 100 million kunas was authorized, and the business of the bank considerably extended. The bank is an affiliate of the *Banca Commerciale Italiana*.

Among the pre-war industrial investments, the most important was perhaps a large share in *Ugar A. G.*, at Sarajevo, a lumber company with a capital of 30 million kunas, which operated three lumber mills in Bosnia and controlled considerable forest properties. The mills have not been working since the beginning of the war due to guerrilla fighting in those regions.

Among the trading corporations are the affiliates of *Fiat* (vehicles, capital 1 million kunas); *Montecatini* (chemicals, capital 1 million kunas); *Pirelli* (rubber, capital 500,000 kunas); "*Induvoz*" *A. G.* (textiles, capital 1 million kunas, representing *Italviscosa*, Milano).

The most important among the trading companies is the *Kroatisch-Italienische Handels A. G.*, capital 2.5 million kunas, which dealt in agricultural products. It is owned jointly by the Croat State holding company "*Pohit*," the *First Croat Savings Bank*, the Italian State-controlled bank *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro*, and the Italian State-controlled *Compagnia Italiana Scambi Cereali, Legumi e Affini*, which had the monopoly of imports of rye, corn, and legumes.

In the last 3 years, the Italians had established a number of development companies:

1. "*Rudnik*" *A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 1 million kunas, carries on general prospecting and trade in mineral products. This company is an affiliate of the *S. A. Mineraria Siderurgica "Ferromin"*, of Genoa, and of the *A. M. M. I. (Azienda Minerali Metallici Italiani)*, a quasi-governmental corporation).

2. *Allgemeine Petroleum A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 6 million kunas, is an affiliate of Italian State-controlled corporation *A. G. I. P.*, (*Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli*), and engaged in petroleum prospecting and exploitation.

3. *Medjumurer Petroleum A. G.*, Zagreb, capital 6,250,000 kunas, is another petroleum prospecting and exploitation corporation of which the *A. G. I. P.* owns 75 percent and the Croat State 25 percent. The capital of this company was reduced in January 1944 to 2.5 million kunas.

In addition, the Italians established two building corporations, the *Astaldi A. G.*, and the *S. A. L. P. I. C.* each with a capital of 1 million kunas. These companies reportedly had the contracts for land reclamation projects in Slavonia.

Appendix B

DECREE (excerpts)

Concerning the establishment of the Office for Economic Restoration.

ARTICLE 1

In the Ministry of National Economy, there shall be established an Office for Economic Restoration.

The head of this Office will be subordinate to the Section for Industry and Commerce in the said Ministry. The minister will issue special orders for the complete organization of this Office.

ARTICLE 2

The duties of this office shall be as follows:

(a) To supervise all business enterprises.

(b) To take charge of all business enterprises if the owner or the responsible executive organ is of unknown domicile, or if he has departed from his place of residence for an indefinite period, and has not given proper instructions for the continued operation of the business.

(c) To take charge of business enterprises, which, in accordance with Article 3, of the basic law concerning sabotage in business enterprises, have become the property of the government.

(d) To take charge of the purchase and sale of business enterprises, their share of stock, immovable properties, and other valuable interests for the interest of the State.

(e) To nominate, with the approval of the Minister of National Economy, and to discharge the Commissioners who are placed in the business enterprises, to control the work of the commissioners and instruct them in administration in order to obtain better business leadership for business enterprises.

(f) To execute all other business and administrative functions which may be assigned to them.

ARTICLE 5

In accordance with Article 2 of this Decree and in order to estimate the proper value of the confiscated business enterprises and to hear the evidence of the interested party concerned, the Office for Economic Restoration has established an Advisory Council composed of the representatives of the Ministry and the representatives of business enterprises. The number of the representatives shall be determined by the Ministry Section for Industry and Commerce

ARTICLE 6

All business enterprises are required to submit all necessary information of whatever nature is required and whenever the Office for Economic Restoration has requested them to do so.

ARTICLE 8

The Minister of National Economy will be authorized to execute this Decree, and from time to time he will explain and interpret the legal effect of this Decree.

ARTICLE 9

This Decree shall be effective on the date of its publication in *Narodne Novine*.¹

Zagreb, May 2, 1941.

¹ Published in *Narodne Novine*, No. 18, May 3, 1941.

Appendix C

DECREE (excerpts)

Concerning the Nationalization of Jewish Property

SECTION 1

All property and property rights belonging to persons who are Jews by virtue of Article 3 of the Decree concerning Racial Relations (classifications) issued on April 30, 1941, No. XLV—68 Z—1941, and all legacies left by such persons where they have died after February 10, 1941, become, upon publication of this decree, the property of the Independent State of Croatia, as of February 10, 1941.

SECTION 2

Property and property rights forfeited under Section 1 of this decree shall be managed by the State Treasury, Section for State Property, Credits and Debts, Office for Nationalized Property, in accordance with the existing regulations.

SECTION 3

All recorders' offices, commercial courts, appellate courts and other courts, together with mining offices and other authorities which record the transfer of property, must, in the interests of proper procedure, record the transfers which will be effected pursuant to this decree.

SECTION 5

The said Office for Nationalized Property may, after the completion of the recording of the transfer, void all agreements or other legal transactions on the basis of which third persons have acquired possession of property or any part thereof belonging to Jews; and may require that all such property shall be turned over within a specified period of time to the said Office for Nationalized Property.

If the property subject to nationalization is not delivered within the proper time and according to the proper procedure, the administrative authority of the first instance shall, upon the request of the Office for Nationalized Property, effect the immediate delivery of such property.

SECTION 6

All persons affected by Section 1 of this Decree are obligated within the period of 8 days¹ following the publication of this decree to de-

¹ This period of time was extended to November 30, 1942, by Decree dated November 6, 1942, No. 1268, *Zbornik*, No. 33-34, p. 1448. (Published in *Narodne Novine*, No. 255, Nov. 10, 1942.)

liver to the competent tax collectors' office or to some other competent authority designated by the Office for Nationalized Property, stocks, insurance policies, securities, bank books, and other valuables including gold, silver, articles made of precious metals, rugs, objects of artistic value, and the like.

SECTION 7

Stocks, insurance policies, securities and savings books which are the property of persons affected by Section 1 of this decree which are not delivered within the period prescribed by Section 6, must be canceled at the request of the Office for Nationalized Property. The provision of Section 7 of the law concerning legal procedure, July 24, 1934, No. 71, 720, shall not apply to these cancelations. Decisions ordering the cancelation of stocks, insurance policies, securities, and bank books will be published once in *Narodne Novine*. Decisions with respect to the cancelation of stocks shall also apply to coupons which have not yet been paid, to coupon sheets, and to the stubs.

SECTION 8

All rights and privileges arising from the ownership of stocks, insurance policies, securities, and bank books shall, on the basis of the aforementioned decisions, remain in existence until new stocks, etc., are issued.

The firms or economic enterprises originally issuing the said stocks, insurance policies, securities, and bank books which have been nationalized are obligated, upon the request of the Office for Nationalized Property, to issue to the said Office new stocks, insurance policies, securities, or bank books as the case may be. Such issuance or transfer shall be exempt from duties or stamp taxes of any nature whatsoever.

SECTION 14

There shall be no judicial review of any decisions made by the Office for Nationalized Property pursuant to this decree.

SECTION 19

This decree shall become effective on the date of its publication in the *Narodne Novine*.² On that date all contrary or conflicting regulations shall be void.

Zagreb, October 30, 1942.

² Published in *Narodne Novine*, No. 246, October 30, 1942.

Appendix D

DECREE

Concerning the taking over (preuzimanje) of financial institutions

ARTICLE 1

In the interests of state and national well being, the State Treasury, in agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, may order that a financial institution which functions as a corporation, together with all its possessions, can be taken over by the State; or the State Treasury can order such financial institution to decrease or increase its capital shares of outstanding stock, and can freely decide who is to take over the new shares and under what conditions. The manner of taking over, and the determination of what action is to be taken on obligations of the confiscated financial institution, shall be decided by the State Treasury in agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce despite the basic law regulating trade relations. Such decisions are always final and no appeal can be taken therefrom.

ARTICLE 2

The management of the financial institution so confiscated shall be in the hands of government financial institutions authorized by the State Treasury. In certain cases, however, the management may be entrusted to certain private financial institutions which will be established for that purpose.

ARTICLE 3

Property belonging to financial institutions which have been confiscated becomes the property of the State and will be administered separately until a final determination on such property has been made by the State Treasury.

ARTICLE 4

The State Treasury will appoint a commission which will consist of five persons who are not members of the government, which commission will have complete supervision and control over the said financial institution.

ARTICLE 5

As soon as a decision is made by the government to take over a financial institution, the administrative and other officials of the said institution will cease to have any legal authority and may consider their employment terminated.

The Land Register shall be changed upon such confiscation, and the property shall be entered in the register as a State possession.

ARTICLE 6

All matters concerning insurance and involving the protection of financial institutes by the government and by their creditors will remain unchanged until the State Treasury decides upon a definite course of action.

ARTICLE 7

The execution of this decree shall be entrusted to the State Treasury and to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The President of the Legislative Commission is authorized to interpret this decree.

ARTICLE 8

This decree shall be effective on the date of its publication in *Narodne Novine*.¹

ZAGREB, July 8, 1941.

¹ Published in *Narodne Novine*, No. 70, July 8, 1941.

Appendix E

"ZEMPRO" AND "POHIT," CROAT STATE HOLDING AGENCIES

1. The "*Zempro*" *Staatliche Geschäftszentrale für Bodenerzeugnisse* (Government Central Agency for Agricultural Products), Zagreb, is a government agency financed by government funds and under the supervision of the Ministry of Economics. Originally, under the name of "*Pogod*," it was the Croatian banovinal corporation that took over the business of the "*Prizad*" on the Croatian territory in 1939. Its name was later changed to *Plodina A. G.*, and in February 1942, it dropped the corporate form and became a government agency under the name of "*Zempro*."

Because the problem of food supply was one of the most pressing for the Croat State, the principal crops were declared Government monopolies. Collection of crops, wholesale buying and selling of agricultural products, accumulation of stocks and regulation of the domestic and export traffic in agricultural products were placed under this Government agency.¹ The agency also took part in setting prices to be paid to the peasants for the agricultural products to be delivered or sold to the State.

In those districts of Croatia where the German minority accounted for more than 20 percent of the total population, the food administration activities of the "*Zempro*" were carried on by *Agraria*, the German cooperative association in Osijek.

Besides serving as an administrative and operating agency, "*Zempro*" is also a holding agency, participating in some companies together with private and Government-controlled German and Italian firms. These include the *Kroatische Schenker A. G.*, Zagreb (transportation); the *Uljoplod A. G.*, Ruma (oil-seed cultivation); the *Kroatisch-Italienische Handels-A. G.*, Zagreb (import-export); the *Donauländische-Handels-A. G.*, Zagreb (import-export); the *Gimpex A. G.*, Zagreb (import-export); *Gospodarstvo A. G.*, Zagreb (publishing); and "*Pohit*" *A. G.*, Zagreb (State holding company).

2. The *Privilegierte Kroatische Industrie-Handels A. G.* "*Pohit*", Zagreb, has a share capital of 100 million kunas. All shares are registered and can be transferred only with the permission of the Ministry of Economics, which supervises the company, owns the majority of shares, and directs its activities through its high officials on the Board of Directors. The "*Pohit*" was established in 1940 to serve as the holding company of the autonomous Banovina Croatia created in August 1939, to handle investments in industry and trade, thus sup-

¹ In March 1944, Croatia reorganized the State food administration, creating a central supply agency, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, which combined the food-administration functions of the "*Zempro*" and various "associations" and "centrals."

plementing the activities of the Savings Bank of the Banovina Croatia.

The chief function of the "Pohit" under the Ustashi regime in Croatia was to take over and manage a part of the industrial and commercial enterprises which the State acquired through confiscation or expropriation of Jewish and Serbian properties, and to engage in the establishment of trading enterprises. It also acquired interests in the insurance field through the nationalization of part of British and Serbian insurance business in Croat territory. Among the enterprises in which the "Pohit" participated as of 1942 were: "*Domovina*" *Kroatische Versicherungs A. G.* (insurance); "*Albert*" *Industrie und Handels A. G.* (textiles, especially hemp); *Erste Kroatische Ölfabrik A. G.* (edible oil); *Zagreber Bierbrauerei A. G.* (beer); *Zagreber Papierfabriks-A. G.* (paper); "*Mirna*" *Kohlenbergwerke A. G.* (coal mining); "*Obnova*" *A. G. für Handel und Verarbeitung von Produkten* (metal and textile scrap); "*Sirovina*" *A. G. für Handel und Verarbeitung von Abfällen* (scrap); "*Croatia*" *Informationbüro A. G.*; *Kroatisch-Italienische Handelsgesellschaft A. G.* (export-import).

These two State holding companies control only a relatively small part of the business property in the hands of the Croatian State. Banking and some industrial interests are controlled through the State banks, some industrial enterprises directly by the Ministry of Economics, mining and timber by the Ministry of Forests and Mines, shipping and State railways by the Ministry of Transportation, production and sale of government monopoly articles (such as tobacco, salt, and cigarette paper) by the Treasury, and the few arsenals by the Ministry of War.

Appendix F

IMPORTANT GERMAN TRADING FIRMS OPERATING IN CROATIA

Name	Year of establishment	Share capital in Kunas	Representing	Product
"Asphalt-Beton" A. G.	1939	2,000,000	Viennese firms.	Building material.
"Montan" Handels A. G.	1942	500,000	Haniel & Cie, Duisburg.	Coal, fertilizers.
Montan Syndikat A. G.		750,000	Allpine-Montanbetriebe— Hermann Göring Works.	Machinery, iron and steel, metals.
"Seona" Kohlenbergwerks A. G.	1940	2,000,000	Various German firms.	Coal, minerals.
"Alat" Industrie A. G.		2,000,000	Various German firms.	Tools.
Gebr. Böhler & Co. A. G.	1941	2,000,000	Gebr. Böhler & Co., A. G., Vienna.	Iron and steel, metals, coal.
"Embeag" Handels-Industrie A. G.	1941	3,000,000	Maschinenbau-und Bahnbedarf A. G., Berlin.	Metals, rolling stock.
Ferro Wolff A. G.	1941	500,000	Otto Wolff, Cologne.	Metals, machinery.
"Obnova" A. G.	1941	30,000,000	Kontropa A. G., Vienna.	Scrap.
Industrie- und Handels A. G.	1928		Alpine Montanbetriebe—Hermann Göring Works.	Iron and steel.
Kroatische Schoeller-Bleckmann A. G.		1,500,000	Schoeller Bleckmann Stahlwerke A. G., Vienna.	Iron and steel.
Mannesmannröhren-und Eisen A. G.	1942	12,000,000	Mannesmann Werke, Düsseldorf.	Tubes, iron, and steel.
Kontinentale A. G. für Eisenhandel.	1937	1,000,000	Czech steel firms.	Iron and steel.
National Register Kassen A. G.	1939	1,000,000	National-Krupp Register Kassen G. m. b. H., Berlin.	Office machines.
Oberhütten Silesia Stahl A. G.	1943	750,000	Oberhütten Silesia Stahl.	Iron and steel machinery.
"Olympia" Büromaschinen A. G.	1941	1,000,000	A. E. G., Berlin.	Office machines.
Kroatische Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz.	1925	3,000,000	Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz, Cologne.	Machinery, motors, armaments.
Anilokemika A. G. für technisch-chemische Industrie.	1923	2,000,000	I. G. Farben.	Chemicals.
Odol A. G.	1941	2,000,000	Lingner-Werke, Dresden.	Pharmaceuticals.
Pira, A. G.	1923	1,200,000	I. G. Farben, Mauser Werke.	Explosives, armaments.
Julius Meinl A. G.	1920	10,000,000	Julius Meinl A. G., Vienna.	Coffee and food.
"Transmar" Handels A. G.	1941	2,000,000	Gesellschaft für Aussenhandel, Vienna.	General trading.
A. E. G. Kroatische Elektrizitäts A. G.	1922	1,000,000	A. E. G., Berlin.	Electrical appliances.
Kroatische Siemens A. G.	1921	1,500,000	Siemens A. G., Berlin.	Electrical appliances.
"Elin" A. G. für elektrische Industrie.	1922	3,500,000	"Elin" A. G., Vienna.	Electrical appliances.
Teleradio A. G.	1941	16,000,000	German radio firms.	Radio equipment.
"Ufa" Kroatische Film A. G.	1942	2,000,000	"Ufa" Film, Berlin.	Moving pictures.
Continental—Caoutchouc A. G.	1924	2,000,900	Continental Gummi Werke, Hannover.	Rubber products.
Semperit A. G.	1922	550,000	Semperit Werke, Vienna.	Rubber products.
A. G. für Industrie, Anbau und Handel A. G. "Südostropa."	1942	500,000	Südostropa A. G., Berlin.	Agricultural products.
"Timex" A. G.	1940	1,000,000	Hellmuth Carrous & Cie, Hamburg.	General trading.
Kroatische Schenker A. G.	1942	3,000,000	Schenker Co., A. G., Berlin.	Transportation.
"Intercontinentale" A. G.	1942	3,000,000	German controlled.	Transportation.
Internationale Transport A. G.	1938	500,000	German controlled.	Transportation.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GUIDE

BUSINESS HOLDINGS IN AUSTRIA
OF UNITED STATES FIRMS



WAR DEPARTMENT : JANUARY 1945

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NOTE

Military Government and Civil Affairs Guides and Information Guides are designed to aid Civil Affairs Officers dealing with problems in theaters of operation, each Guide being focused upon a specific problem in a particular area. These Guides are not basic collections of factual information, as are the Military Government and Civil Affairs Handbooks, nor are the recommendations (or action programs implied in the Guides) intended to take the place of plans prepared in the field. They are rather designed to point the factual information toward the making and executing of plans by those Civil Affairs Officers assigned to this work in the theaters of operation. *In no sense is a Guide to be taken as an order.* Such orders will be issued in the normal manner.

This Guide was prepared under the supervision of the Committee on Civil Affairs Studies and is approved by the Committee.

~~This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.~~

In connection with this report, War Department Pamphlet No. 31-126, Military Government Information Guide, *Business Holdings in Germany of United States Firms*, is of interest.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is a systematic presentation of available information regarding business holdings in Austria in which United States firms have an interest. The holdings may comprise tangible or intangible property, such as real property, equipment, machinery, stocks, bonds, patents, contracts, or rights.

The information presented was taken from forms based on reports furnished to the United States Treasury Department in accordance with Special Regulation No. 1, issued June 1, 1943, and as amended, requiring reports on Form TFR-500 by "(a) every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States having at the close of business on May 31, 1943, any interest whatsoever, direct or indirect, in any property in a foreign country on such date and by (b) every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with whom any foreign organization was allied on such date." [sec. 137.1 The forms used as a basis for this report represent the complete returns submitted to the United States Treasury by United States firms with respect to their business holdings in Austria. Comparable or additional information was derived from certain reports of the Foreign Property-Holders Protective Committee organized by the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

In the text of this report, the business holdings in Austria are arranged alphabetically in accordance with a U. S. Treasury checklist. Thirteen items of information are furnished, when available, with respect to each holding in Austria in which a United States firm has an interest. Item (1) gives the name of the business holding in Austria, (2) its location in Austria, and (3) its nature. Items (4) volume of output, (5) value of output, and (6) estimated annual capacity, apply only to those businesses engaged in actual production; where the businesses are engaged in distribution, as distinguished from production, the lack of applicability of items (4)-(6) is indicated as follows: Item (7) gives the name and address of the United States firm, which has an interest in the business holding in Austria (item 1) and has reported the same on Form TFR-500. Item (8) gives the name and address of any foreign organization through which the United States interest is held. In this case, "foreign organization" means any corporation or other organization created and existing under the laws in force in Austria, and includes any foreign branch or office of an organization which is subject to the jurisdiction of the

United States. Item (9) gives the total value, and item (10) the percent, of the United States interest in the Austrian business holding (item 1), as reported by the United States firm. It should be understood that the total value, as reported, is only approximate, and that the percent of the holding is subject to error. In some cases, the value has already been written off as a debit by the reporting company. Item (11) gives the proportionate interest in the Austrian business holding of persons or corporate entities other than the United States firm reporting. Item (12) lists any foreign organizations affiliated with the business holding in Austria, and item (13) the officers and directors of the latter.

Two indexes have been provided in the appendix: an index of the business holdings in Austria by type of business, and an index by the United States firms reporting such holdings. Since all but one of the holdings are located in Vienna, a location index has not been included. In the indexes, reference is made to the business holding in Austria by its name. Information about the holding can then be located in the text either by the page number given in the contents, where the names of the holding are listed alphabetically, or by leafing through the text where the holdings are also arranged alphabetically. As a dictionary aid, the first two or three words of the name of the holding are shown on the upper outside corner of each page.

The more important business enterprises in Austria are in the form of legal entities with limited liability which must be registered in the *Handelsregister* (Commercial Register). The distinction between the more common types of legal entities is as follows: The shares of the *Aktiengesellschaft* can be freely negotiated, or negotiated with fewer restrictions than the participations in a *Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*. The *Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung* is a cooperative with limited liability, the members of which cannot negotiate their shares. In the *offene Handelsgesellschaft* (ordinary partnership), all partners are responsible for the debts of the partnership. In the *Kommanditgesellschaft* (limited partnership), one or more partners are liable only to the extent of their investment, while in the *Kommandit Aktiengesellschaft*, the limited liability is expressed in shares (*Aktien*).

The abbreviations used throughout this report are as follows:

<i>Aktiengesellschaft</i>	AG
<i>Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung</i>	GmbH
<i>Kommanditgesellschaft</i>	KG
Information not available.....	n. a.

It should be noted, however, that in Austria a *Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung* is abbreviated *Ges.mmbH*, to distinguish it from a *Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*, abbreviated *Gen.mmbH*.

II. BUSINESS HOLDINGS IN AUSTRIA OF UNITED STATES FIRMS

Austrogasco

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Austrogasco |
| 2. Address | am Heumarkt 10
Vienna 3, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Production, refining, and marketing of petroleum products |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21
Hamburg 36, Germany |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | \$459,280 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | n. a. |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
R. P. Bolton	am Heumarkt 10 Vienna 3, Austria	British	President
Baron Franz von Baillon	Do.	German	Director
Dr. Friedrich Breme	Do.	Do.	Do.
Eng. Friedrich Kummer	Do.	Austrian	Do.

Benzin- & Oelindustrie

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Benzin- & Oelindustrie AG
"Kagran" |
| 2. Address | Breitenleerstrasse 363
Vienna 21, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Rental of manufacturing facilities to Vacuum Oil Company AG, Vienna |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
26 Broadway
New York, N. Y. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | Vacuum Oil Company AG
Canovagasse 5
Vienna 1, Austria |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | RM 375,964 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | Benzin- & Oelindustrie AG
"Kagran" was merged with Vacuum Oil Company AG as of June 30, 1941 |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | See Vacuum Oil Company AG |

Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum

1. Name Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft Verkaufsniederlassung, Wien GmbH
2. Address Canovagasse 5
Vienna 1, Austria
3. Type of business Marketing of lubricating oils
4. Volume of output ----
5. Value of output ----
6. Estimated annual capacity ----
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21
Hamburg, Germany
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) \$22,000
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) 100 percent
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) None
12. Organizations allied with (1) n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizen-ship</i>	<i>Office</i>
Josef Widmann	Canovagasse 5, Vienna 1	n. a.	Director
Walter Feldmann	Do.	n. a.	Do.

Ebano Asphalt Werke

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name | Ebano Asphalt Werke AG
Verkaufsniederlassung, Wien
GmbH |
| 2. Address | Traungasse 12
Vienna 3, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Marketing of asphalt |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American
interest in (1) | Pan-Foreign Corporation
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign
organization (through which
American interest is held) | Ebano Asphalt Werke AG
Esplanade 6
Hamburg 36, Germany |
| 9. Total value of interest reported
by (7) in (1) | RM 24,496 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported
by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of per-
sons other than (7) in (1) | None |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | n. a. |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizen- ship</i>	<i>Office</i>
Hans Ganss	Traungasse 12 Vienna 3	German	Director
Christoph Schmidt	Do.	Do.	Do.
Karl Hurz	Do.	Do.	Manager in charge
Franz Kocourek	Do.	Do.	Do.

Hoffman Bügelmaschinen

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Hoffman Bügelmaschinen GmbH |
| 2. Address | Vienna, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Sale of garment-pressing machines |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation
105 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | None |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | \$6,448 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | None |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | None |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
Walter Schlein	Vienna	Austrian	Manager
Karl S. Cate	105 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.	U. S.	Director
Calvin Weidmer	Berlin, Germany	Swiss	Do.

Hugo Stinnes

1. Name Hugo Stinnes GmbH
2. Address Vienna, Austria
3. Type of business Dealer in coal and coal products
4. Volume of output ----
5. Value of output ----
6. Estimated annual capacity ----
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) Hugo Stinnes Industries, Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) Hugo Stinnes GmbH
Mülheim-Ruhr, Germany
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) n. a.
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) 100 percent
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) n. a.
12. Organizations allied with (1) n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1) n. a.

Internationale Geschäftsmaschinen

1. Name Internationale Geschäftsmaschinen Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH
2. Address 33 Wipplingerstrasse
Vienna, Austria
3. Type of business Sells or leases various kinds of business machines and sells supplies used in connection therewith
4. Volume of output ----
5. Value of output ----
6. Estimated annual capacity ----
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) International Business Machine Corporation
590 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) None
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) \$77,702
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) 100 percent
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) None
12. Organizations allied with (1) None
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
Thomas J. Watson	590 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.	U. S.	Partner

Kontinentale Eisenhandels

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Kontinentale Eisenhandels Gesellschaft Kern & Company
(Limited partnership; possibly a KG) |
| 2. Address | Vienna, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Selling organization to assist in export of products of Witkowitz Mines, Steel & Iron Corporation |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | Witroth Corporation
100 West Tenth Street
Wilmington, Del. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | None |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | K 211,630.50* |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | |

*The value may be given in Krone although this unit of currency has not been recognized since the new currency was established on Dec. 20, 1924.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Type of interest</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Eugene de Rothschild	Still House Locust Valley Long Island, N. Y.	U. S.	Participation shares	37½
Estate of Alphonse de Rothschild	c/o Clarice de Rothschild, Executrix, 1040 Park Ave. New York, N. Y.	British	Do.	37½
Louis de Rothschild	Hotel Carlyle 35 East 76th Street New York N. Y.	Stateless (formerly Austrian)	Had to transfer all his participation shares to the German authorities	n. a.
Rudolf de Gutman	New Pearl Farm Royal Oak Victoria, British Columbia	Czechoslovak	Participation shares	20
Wilhelm de Gutman	Chur, Switzerland	Stateless (formerly Austrian)	Do.	20
Wolfgang de Gutman	Sao Paulo, Brazil	Do.	Do.	20
Berg-und Hüttenwerke Gesellschaft	Prague, Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak	Do.	25
12. Organizations allied with	(1) n. a.			
13. Directors and officers of	(1) n. a.			

Kontinentale Eisenhandels

Mix & Genest Ostmarkische

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Mix & Genest Ostmarkische
Telefonwerke GmbH |
| 2. Address | Mariahilferstrasse 47
Vienna 7, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Agency for Mix & Genest AG,
Berlin, Germany, both for sale
and rental of telephone equip-
ment |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American
interest in (1) | International Telephone and
Telegraph Corporation
67 Broad Street
New York, N. Y. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign or-
ganization (through which Amer-
ican interest is held) | Mix & Genest AG
Genest Strasse 5
Berlin-Schöneberg, Germany |
| 9. Total value of interest reported
by (7) in (1) | RM 389,020 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported
by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons
other than (7) in (1) | None |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | n. a. |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
A. Hoffmann	Veilchenstr. 2, Ber- lin-Lichterfelde, Ger- many	German	Chairman of Board
W. Hahnemann	Hranitzkystr. 13 B Berlin - Marienfelde, Germany	German	Deputy Chair- man of Board
L. Rupp	Mariahilferstr. 47, Vienna 7	Austrian	Director
K. Becker	Do.	German	Joint Manager
A. Wegscheider	Do.	Austrian	Do.

National Registrier-Kassen

1. Name National Registrier-Kassen GmbH
2. Address 57-59 Mariahilferstrasse
Vienna 6, Austria
3. Type of business Sales organization for cash registers, accounting machines, and kindred devices
4. Volume of output ----
5. Value of output ----
6. Estimated annual capacity ----
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) The National Cash Register Company
Main and K Streets
Dayton, Ohio
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) National-Krupp Registrier-Kassen GmbH
1-11 Thiemannstrasse
Berlin (Neukölln), Germany
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) RM 589,885
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1). 100
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) None
12. Organizations allied with (1) n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
E. R. Waechter	Berlin, Germany	German	Manager
L. P. Luzius	do	do	do

Oesterreichische "Borvisk"

1. Name Oesterreichische "Borvisk"
2. Address Patent-Verwertungs GmbH
Elisabethstrasse 1
Vienna 1, Austria
3. Type of business Manufacture of synthetic fiber
and granting of licenses on its
patents and processes
4. Volume of output n. a.
5. Value of output n. a.
6. Estimated annual capacity n. a.
7. Name and address of American
interest in (1) Swiss "Borvisk" Company
100 West 10th Street
Wilmington, Del.
8. Name and address of foreign
organization (through which
American interest is held) None
9. Total value of interest reported
by (7) in (1) n. a.
10. Proportionate interest reported
by (7) in (1) 76 percent
11. Proportionate interest of per-
sons other than (7) in (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Type of in- terest</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>
Otto Paneth	Untere Weissgärber- strasse 42, Vienna 3, Austria	Austrian	Anteil (par- ticipation)	24

12. Organizations allied with (1) n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
Otto Paneth	Untere Weissgärberstrasse 42, Vienna 3, Austria	Austrian	Director
Dr. Ignaz Nussbrecher	Elisabethstr 1, Vienna 1	do	do
Benno Borzy- kowski	60 East 96th Street New York, N. Y.	Polish	Chairman

Oesterreichische Ganz'sche

1. Name Oesterreichische Ganz'sche
Elektrizitätsgesellschaft mbH
2. Address 9 Wallnerstrasse
Vienna, Austria
3. Type of business Producer of hydroelectric power
4. Volume of output n. a.
5. Value of output n. a.
6. Estimated annual capacity n. a.
7. Name and address of American
interest in (1) Irving Trust Company
1 Wall Street
New York 15, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign
organization (through which
American interest is held) None
9. Total value if interest reported \$23,431
by (7) in (1)
10. Proportionate interest reported 9.7789 percent
by (7) in (1)
11. Proportionate interest of per-
sons other than (7) in (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Type of interest</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Manufacturers' Trust Company	New York, N. Y.	U. S.	Common stock	24. 98595
Goldman Sachs & Company	Do.	Do.	Do.	15. 64120
Kux, Bloch & Company	Vienna, Austria	Austrian	Do.	25. 95470
Pierson & Company	Amsterdam, Netherlands	Dutch	Do.	23. 63946

12. Organizations allied with (1)
- n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1)

Name	Address	Citizen-ship	Office
Dr. Heinrich Foglar-Deinhardstein	n. a.	n. a.	Director
Adolph Kleisinger	n. a.	n. a.	Do.
Ing. Franz Wrann	n. a.	n. a.	Manager

Rohoel-Gewinnungs

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name | Rohoel-Gewinnungs AG |
| 2. Address | Schwarzenbergplatz 18
Vienna 1, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Exploring and developing oil
lands |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American
interest in (1) | Socony-Vacuum Oil Company,
Inc.
26 Broadway
New York, N. Y. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign
organization (through which
American interest is held). | None |
| 9. Total value of interest reported
by (7) in (1) | \$1,091,339 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported
by (7) in (1) | 50 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of per-
sons other than (7) in (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizen- ship</i>	<i>Type of interest</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>
De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij	The Hague	Dutch	Common stock	50

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | None |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizen- ship</i>	<i>Office</i>
W. G. Corwin	26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	U. S.	Chairman of Board and Di- rector
M. Engel	Semperhaus B, Hamburg 1, Ger- many	German	Director
E. von Hoefft	Liechtensteinstr. 12, Vienna	Do.	Do.
W. C. Knoops	van Calcarlaan 31, Wassenaar, Nether- lands	Dutch	Vice-Chairman of Board and Di- rector

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizen- ship</i>	<i>Office</i>
C. Schmidt	Semperhaus B, Hamburg 1, Ger- many	German	Director
L. Uhl	n. a.	Do.	Do.
C. Hauswirth	Schwarzenbergplatz 18, Vienna 1	Austrian	Member, Man- agement Com- mittee
R. Janoschek	Do.	Do.	Do.

Salzburger Eisengrosshandlung

1. Name Salzburger Eisengrosshandlung GmbH
2. Address Salzburg, Austria
3. Type of business Iron handling, retailing
4. Volume of output -----
5. Value of output -----
6. Estimated annual capacity -----
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) Hugo Stinnes Corporation
10 Light Street
Baltimore, Md.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) Wm. Szalay & Sohm (through Hugo Stinnes GmbH)
Vienna, Austria
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) n. a.
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) 100 percent
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) n. a.
12. Organizations allied with (1) n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
P. Szipuris	Vienna, Austria	German	Manager

1. Name Substantia GmbH
2. Address 14 Marchettigasse
Vienna, Austria
3. Type of business Manufacture and importation
of medicines and cosmetics
4. Volume of output ----
5. Value of output ----
6. Estimated annual capacity ----
7. Name and address of American
interest in (1) William R. Warner & Co., Inc.
(Del.)
113 West 18th Street
New York, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign
organization (through which
American interest is held) None
9. Total value of interest reported \$17,045
by (7) in (1)
10. Proportionate interest reported 100 percent
by (7) in (1)
11. Proportionate interest of per-
sons other than (7) in (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizen- ship</i>	<i>Type of interest</i>	<i>Per- cent</i>
International Affili- ated Corporation	113 West 18th Street New York, N. Y.	U. S.	Accounts payable	56

12. Organizations allied with(1) None
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
O. R. Pfeifferer	Marchettigasse 14 Vienna	Austrian	Director

Swift & Company

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name | Swift & Company, Ltd. |
| 2. Address | 2 Schwarzenbergplatz
Vienna, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Sale of meat and meat products |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | Swift & Company (Ill.)
Union Stock Yards
Chicago, Ill. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | None |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | \$20,050 |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | None |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | None |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | |

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
W. J. Müller	Hamburg, Germany	German	Manager

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Wm. Szalay & Sohn AG |
| 2. Address | Vienna, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Iron handling, retailing |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | Hugo Stinnes Corporation
10 Light Street
Baltimore, Md. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | Hugo Stinnes GmbH
Mülheim-Ruhr, Germany |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | 99.18 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | n. a. |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | n. a. |

United Shoe Machinery

1. Name	United Shoe Machinery Corporation (Branch)
2. Address	85 Schottenfeldgasse Vienna, Austria
3. Type of business	Importing, buying, selling, leasing, etc., of machines and accessories for shoe manufacturing
4. Volume of output	----
5. Value of output	-----
6. Estimated annual capacity	-----
7. Name and address of American interest in (1)	United Shoe Machinery Corporation 140 Federal Street Boston, Mass.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held)	Deutsche Vereinigte Schuhmaschinen Gesellschaft 13-31 Hohenzollern-Anlage Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1)	n. a.
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1)	n. a.
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1)	n. a.
12. Organizations allied with (1)	n. a.
13. Directors and officers of (1)	n. a.

1. Name Vacuum Oil Company AG
2. Address Canovagasse 5
Vienna 1, Austria
3. Type of business Refiners and marketers of petroleum and allied products
4. Volume of output 427,024 barrels
5. Value of output \$2,658,122
6. Estimated annual capacity 550,000 barrels
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
26 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) None
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) \$3,755,194
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) 100 percent
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) n. a.
12. Organizations allied with (1) Benzin- & Oelindustrie AG
"Kagran" was merged with Vacuum Oil AG as of June 30, 1941

13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
M. Engel	Semperhaus B, Hamburg 1, Germany	German	Member of Management Committee
C. Gotz	do.	do.	Do.
O. Griffa	Canovagasse 5, Vienna 1	Austrian	Do.
L. A. Blumenthal	26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	U. S.	Director
G. Behrens	Semperhaus B, Hamburg 1	German	Chairman of Board and Director
E. Engelbrecht	do.	do.	Director
G. Jakoncig	Canovagasse 5, Vienna 1	n. a.	Do.

Vereinigte Telefon

1. Name	Vereinigte Telefon- und Tele- graphen-Werke AG
2. Address	Dresdner Strasse 75 Vienna 22, Austria
3. Type of business	Manufacture, sale, and installa- tion of telephone exchanges, telephone, telegraph and radio apparatus, and allied equipment
4. Volume of output	2,282,000 (approximately); unit not given
5. Value of output	n. a.
6. Estimated annual capacity	2,282,000 (approximately); unit not given
7. Name and address of American interest in (1)	International Standard Electric Corporation 67 Broad Street New York, N. Y.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held)	None
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1)	\$1,340,406
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1)	88.18 percent
11. Proportionate interest of per- sons other than (7) in (1)	n. a.
12. Organizations allied with (1)	None
13. Directors and officers of (1)	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
G. A. Westrick	Stubenrauchstr. 8, Berlin-Neubabelsberg, Germany	German	Chairman of Board
G. Meindl	n. a.	Austrian	Deputy Chair- man
W. Hahnemann	Hranitzkystr. 13B, Berlin - Marienfelde, Germany	German	Do.
V. Enzmann	n. a.	Austrian	Director
A. Hoffmann	Veilchenstr. 2, Ber- lin-Lichterfelde, Ger- many	German	Do.
F. Pichler	n. a.	Austrian	Do.

Vereinigte Telefon

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
C. Schmid	Giesebrechtstr. 13, Berlin - Charlotten- burg, Germany	German	Director
P. W. Schäfer	Gustav - Tschermak Gasse 13, Vienna 18	do.	Joint Manager
J. Simon	Coloredogasse 38, Vienna	do.	Do.
J. Dittrich	Dresdner Str. 75, Vienna 22	Austrian	Works Manager
F. Thurner	do.	do.	Comptroller
K. Neuberger	do.	do.	Chief Engineer
H. Nisal	Hietzinger Haufestr. 29, Vienna	do.	Sales Manager

Worthington Pumpen

1. Name Worthington Pumpen und Maschinenbau GmbH
2. Address 22 Gurkgasse
Vienna 89, Austria
3. Type of business Operation of small shop leased to German affiliate (Deutsche Worthington GmbH)
4. Volume of output n. a.
5. Value of output \$20,000
6. Estimated annual capacity \$20,000
7. Name and address of American interest in (1) Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation
401 Worthington Avenue
Harrison, N. J.
8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) None
9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) \$32,362
10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) 100 percent
11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) None
12. Organizations allied with (1) None
13. Directors and officers of (1)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Office</i>
Hermann Bettenhauser	Scheibenbergstrasse Vienna, Austria	Austrian	Manager
A. Pabeschitz	Vienna	Do.	Do.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name | Wurm, Stegmüller GmbH |
| 2. Address | Vienna, Austria |
| 3. Type of business | Iron handling, retailing |
| 4. Volume of output | ---- |
| 5. Value of output | ---- |
| 6. Estimated annual capacity | ---- |
| 7. Name and address of American interest in (1) | Hugo Stinnes Corporation
10 Light Street
Baltimore, Md. |
| 8. Name and address of foreign organization (through which American interest is held) | None |
| 9. Total value of interest reported by (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 10. Proportionate interest reported by (7) in (1) | 100 percent |
| 11. Proportionate interest of persons other than (7) in (1) | n. a. |
| 12. Organizations allied with (1) | n. a. |
| 13. Directors and officers of (1) | n. a. |

APPENDIX A

INDEX BY TYPE OF BUSINESS OF BUSINESS HOLDINGS IN AUSTRIA OF UNITED STATES FIRMS

Building Materials

Ebano Asphalt Werke AG
Verkaufsniederlassung, Wien GmbH

Coal and Coal Products

Hugo Stinnes GmbH

Electric Power

Oesterreichische Ganz'sche
Elektrizitätsgesellschaft mbH

Food Products

Swift & Company, Ltd.

Iron Handling

Salzburger Eisengrosshandlung GmbH
Wm. Szalay & Sohn AG
Wurm, Stegmüller GmbH

Machinery and Machine Products

Hoffman Bügelmaschinen GmbH
Internationale Geschäftsmaschinen Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH
National Registrier-Kassen GmbH
United Shoe Machinery Corporation
Worthington Pumpen und Maschinenbau GmbH

Metal and Metal Products

Kontinentale Eisenhandels Gesellschaft
Kern & Company

Miscellaneous

Oesterreichische "Borvisk" Patent-Verwertungs GmbH
Substantia GmbH

Petroleum and Petroleum Products

Austrogasco
Benzin- & Oelindustrie AG "Kagran"
Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum-Gesellschaft
Verkaufsniederlassung Wien GmbH
Rohoel-Gewinnungs AG
Vacuum Oil Company AG

Telephone, Telegraph and Radio Equipment

Mix & Genest Ostmarkische Telefonwerke GmbH
Vereinigte Telefon- und Telegraf-Werke AG

APPENDIX B

INDEX BY UNITED STATES FIRMS OF THEIR BUSINESS HOLDINGS IN AUSTRIA

U. S. Firm

Business Holdings in Austria

Hugo Stinnes Corporation
10 Light Street
Baltimore, Md.

Salzburger Eisengrosshandlung
GmbH

Wm. Szalay & Sohn AG
Wurm, Stegmüller GmbH
Hugo Stinnes GmbH

Hugo Stinnes Industries, Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

International Business Machines
Corporation

Internationale Geschäftsma-
schinen

590 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH

International Standard Electric
Corporation

Vereinigte Telefon- und Tele-
graphen-Werke AG

67 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

International Telephone and Tele-
graph Corporation

Mix & Genest Ostmarkische
Telefonwerke GmbH

67 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

Irving Trust Company
1 Wall Street

Oesterreichische Ganz'sche
Elektrizitätsgesellschaft mbH

New York 15, N. Y.

The National Cash Register Com-
pany

National Registrier-Kassen
GmbH

Main and K Streets

Dayton, Ohio

Pan-Foreign Corporation

Ebano Asphalt Werke AG

30 Rockefeller Plaza

Verkaufsniederlassung, Wien
GmbH

New York, N. Y.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
26 Broadway

Benzin-& Oelindustrie AG "Ka-
gran"

New York, N. Y.

Rohoel-Gewinnungs Ag

Vacuum Oil Company AG

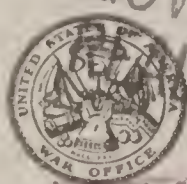
<i>U. S. Firm</i>	<i>Business Holdings in Austria</i>
Standard Oil Company (N. J.) 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, N. Y.	Austrogasco Deutsch-Amerikanische Petro- leum-Gesellschaft Verku f s n i e - derlassung Wien GmbH
Swift & Company (Ill.) Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.	Swift & Company, Ltd.
Swiss "Borvisk" Company 100 West 10th Street Wilmington, Del.	Oesterreichische "Borvisk" Pat- ent-Werwertungs GmbH
United Shoe Machinery Corporation 140 Federal Street Boston, Mass.	United Shoe Machinery Cor- poration
United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation 105 Fourth Avenue New York 3, N. Y.	Hoffman B ü g e l m a s c h i n e n GmbH
William R. Warner & Co., Inc. (Del.) 113 West 18th Street New York, N. Y.	Substantia GmbH
Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation 401 Worthington Avenue Harrison, N. J.	Worthington Pumpen und Ma- schinenbau GmbH

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT GUIDE

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THE LIGHT METALS
INDUSTRY IN GERMANY



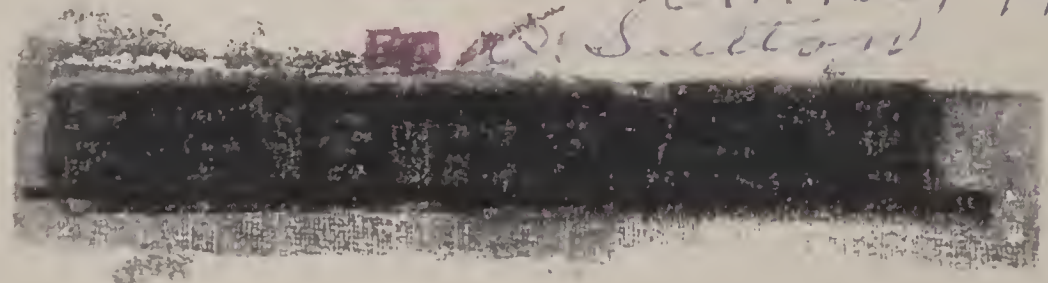
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WAR DEPARTMENT • MAY 1945

APR 14 1964

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C.R. 105, 1948
Sutton





WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington 25, D. C., 31 May 1945

War Department Pamphlet No. 31-131, *Military Government Guide, The Light Metals Industry in Germany*, has been prepared by the Foreign Economic Administration and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[AG 461 (18 May 45)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO

Major General

The Adjutant General

G. C. MARSHALL

Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

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PREFATORY NOTE

Military Government Guides on Germany are designed to aid officers responsible for military government in that country. Each Guide is focused on a specific problem which may confront military government authorities and contains (a) pertinent information organized in such a way as to be useful in dealing with the problem, and (b) an analysis of the various steps which might be taken in meeting the problem.

The *Guides* are not basic collections of factual information as are the *Civil Affairs Handbooks*, nor are recommendations in the *Guides* intended to take the place of plans prepared in the field. They are rather designed to point information and analysis toward the making and executing of plans by Civil Affairs Officers in the theater of operation. *In no sense is a Guide to be taken as an order. Such orders will be issued in the normal manner.*

The Committee on Civil Affairs Studies consists of representatives of the Department of State, Department of Agriculture, Office of Strategic Services, Foreign Economic Administration, the Navy, and the Civil Affairs Division, War Department Special Staff. Each Guide is cleared by the agencies represented on the Committee before it is issued.

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Summary

The light metals industry in Germany is a product of two periods of wartime development. The annual aluminum capacity of the Reich, which had risen from 1,000 tons in 1914 to 36,000 tons at the close of the First World War, was again greatly expanded during the military preparations of the Hitler regime, reaching 209,000 tons in 1938. By 1943, the estimated output was 225,000 from a capacity of 251,000 tons. The production of magnesium is a more recent technological development; Germany's 1943 capacity is believed to have been approximately 31,500 tons per year. The magnesium industry has been aggressively promoted by the Third Reich because of the availability of domestic raw materials. The aluminum industry, on the other hand, is dependent upon imported bauxite, the main sources of which have been cut off by military advances of the past year. The production of both metals requires large quantities of electric power, furnished in Germany chiefly by thermal power stations.

During World War II, German occupation of conquered lands provided the opportunity for realizing prewar plans of the German aluminum producers. These plans envisioned the development of an integrated aluminum industry in central and southeastern Europe where unlimited bauxite deposits and sources of cheap hydroelectric power are available. Government-owned holding companies and private corporations have poured vast sums into the extension of existing plants and the building of new facilities in Norway, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. Production was stepped up in France during the German occupation. The gains in new metal have nevertheless not been commensurate with the capital and effort expended. Movements of popular resistance, sabotage, transport difficulties, and Allied air raids have hindered fulfillment of the schemes, so that large amounts of new capacity did not come into operation until Germany's hold upon the continent began to give way.

Most of the light metals production is directly consumed in the manufacture of war material—aircraft and aircraft components, weapons, shells, and explosives. Magnesium is used in addition for the production of incendiaries and flares. Aluminum is an essential wartime substitute in Germany for copper and tin, supplies of which are cut off by the blockade, and in some cases magnesium in turn can be substituted for aluminum. The use of the light metals in Germany is strictly controlled by wartime decrees. Quotas are assigned by the Minister for War Mobilization and War Production to the Reich

Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals; this office in turn allocates the quotas among the decreed quota holders. By a system of metal certificates and rigid accounting, control over the distribution of metals is maintained from the virgin metal to the finished product.

Seventy percent of the aluminum capacity of Germany is owned by the Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G., which is owned in turn by the Government holding company, Vereinigte Industrieunternehmen A. G. The larger part of the remaining capacity is owned by Aluminiumwerke G. m. b. H., a joint-subsiidiary of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. and Metallgesellschaft A. G. The Swiss-incorporated Aluminium-Industrie A. G. owns an alumina plant at Bergheim and an aluminum plant at Rheinfelden, the latter the only plant in Germany at the outbreak of the First World War. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G. and Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H. constitute the German participants in the international aluminum cartel, the Alliance Aluminium Compagnie of Basel.

Through its control of patents and technological processes, I. G. Farbenindustrie exercises a virtual monopoly of German magnesium production and, until hostilities began in 1939, dominated world production.

The important producers of light metals alloys and fabricated products are for the most part affiliates and subsidiaries of the light metals producers. They are organized in approximately 12 domestic cartels.

Because the production of the light metals is a vital German war industry closely associated with the aircraft and armaments industry, it is recommended that the physical properties, facilities, and assets of the light metals producers and fabricators be placed under military guard. The headquarters of the control agencies should also be placed under guard.

It is further recommended that production be discontinued immediately and not be resumed, pending decision by the highest levels of United Nations authority concerning the disposition of properties, facilities, and assets. Compliance with the order to discontinue production should be policed by control officers placed at the large electric power stations.

During the period that production is in abeyance, an inventory should be made of the physical properties, facilities, and assets, the condition of the properties and facilities should be appraised, and United Nations experts should be given an opportunity to study technological advances made by the Germans.

In order to prevent unauthorized use of stocks of raw materials, metal ingots, and scrap, the control procedure over distribution of the light metals should be continued in force. It is recommended that

control of the light metals be combined with control of iron and steel, to be exercised by the proposed new Central Iron and Steel Board which will be under Allied supervision.

The owners and the members of boards of directors and management of the light metals industry will be high on the list of those held responsible for German aggression. Since they will be wanted as well for their connections with the chemical, metallurgical, and armament industries, and with the Nazi party, it is assumed they will be dealt with according to United Nations directives. It is recommended that plant and works managers, heads of technical departments, and research staffs be detained, and that close supervision be maintained over employees engaged in making the proposed inventory.

I. INTRODUCTION

THE LIGHT METALS ¹

The only light metals of commercial importance are aluminum and magnesium, production and fabrication of which comprise the light metals industry. Aluminum is two-sevenths as heavy as copper and one-third as heavy as steel, while magnesium is about two-thirds the weight of aluminum. Their properties are quite similar—lightness combined with the qualities of strength and malleability which make a metal suitable for working and casting. Their lightness is especially important in those uses where a low weight-strength factor is required. The rather low tensile strength can be increased by alloying the light metals with other metals.

The light metals enjoy a price advantage over heavier metals in certain uses. For example, 48 pounds of aluminum, which has 60 percent of the unit electrical conductivity of copper, will replace 100 pounds of copper in an electrical transmission line. On the basis of parity in weight, the price of aluminum must be 2.1 times the price of copper for an aluminum wire to be equal in cost to a copper wire of the same capacity. Since the price of aluminum has varied from 1.6 to 1.9 times the price of copper, aluminum has both a price advantage and a weight advantage. Moreover, the cost of “machining” the light metals—that is, shaping them to exact specifications—is relatively low in comparison with the cost of machining most other metals.

In peacetime, the light metals are used wherever their properties and cost factors are desirable, although magnesium, because of its more recent development, is not yet so widely used for civilian purposes as is aluminum. In wartime, both metals have essential military uses for airplane engines and parts, aircraft bodies, light war vessels, shells, and shell casings. Magnesium is also used for incendiary bombs, flares, and tracer bullets. In most of their uses, the two metals serve to best advantage not in pure but in alloy form.

PROCESSES ¹

The production of aluminum usually takes place in three steps: (1) The mining of bauxite, the raw material which is principally used; (2) the purification or extraction of alumina (aluminium oxide) from the

¹ See appendix A for a description of the technology of the production of aluminum and magnesium, and a list of their uses in war and peace.

ore; and (3) the reduction by electrolysis of alumina to aluminum. Thereafter the raw metal is alloyed with other metals and then fabricated into sheets, strips, wire, castings, and other shapes. The processes commonly employed for aluminum production require two raw materials, cryolite and carbon, in addition to the ore, as well as vast quantities of electricity.

Magnesium is produced by the treatment of a number of magnesium-bearing natural materials. Stages in production differ according to the material used, but in all cases the final step is the reduction by electrolysis of magnesium chloride to magnesium, an operation which likewise requires large quantities of electricity.

SPECIAL ASPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY

Relationship to German Aggression.—The light metals industry in Germany is primarily a war industry. As will be shown in chapter II, war has been the impetus for its two periods of great development—the war period of 1914–18, and the period of military preparations after 1933 when Hitler came to power. The second expansion of the light metals industry was stimulated by the requirements of the aircraft industry which, since the Germans foresaw the paramount role of aviation in modern warfare, underwent similarly rapid development in the early years of the Third Reich.

Between 60 and 70 percent of Germany's present consumption of aluminum is believed to be devoted to direct military uses and the balance to auxiliary uses and to substitution. The proportion of magnesium consumed for direct military uses is higher. Both metals are indispensable wartime substitutes for materials—especially copper and tin—cut off from Germany by the Allied blockade. Aluminum is substituted for copper in practically every use, and is a compulsory substitute in electrical equipment. As a substitute for tin plate in collapsible tubes and tin foil for packing food, cigarettes, and other materials which must be kept from the air, aluminum now fills an important German need.

In German service equipment, aluminum is employed where brass is used by the Allied forces, for example, in cartridge cases for small arms ammunition, cases for matériel and apparatus such as bombs, mines, instruments, etc. It is also partly used on artillery wheels and gun carriages, gun tripods, and elsewhere where lightness is more important than strength.

Table 1, showing estimated German consumption of aluminum by uses in 1943, may be compared with table 4, showing Germany's consumption for prewar uses.

Table 1.—Germany: Estimated consumption of aluminum, 1943 (in 1,000 metric tons)

Transport:	
Land and sea	50
Aircraft	130
Military uses (excluding aircraft)	80
Electrical machinery, cables, etc.	70
Chemical industry	40
Textile industry	
Foodstuffs	
Machinery (excluding electrical)	30
Foil and powder	20
Metallurgical processes and miscellaneous	55
Total	475

Source: Economic Survey of Germany, section H, The Metals Industries. London, Foreign Office and Ministry of Economic Warfare, September 1944, p. 80. This source will be cited hereafter MEW Econ. Survey, section H.

Dependence on Imported Bauxite.—Although Germany is today one of the world's leading producers of aluminum, it is almost wholly dependent on foreign sources for bauxite, the basic raw material. The aluminum industry's ore requirements (4.25 tons per ton of aluminum)² have been imported from France, Hungary, and southeastern Europe. Some saving in transportation is effected by the importation of alumina (aluminium oxide), which is prepared at or near the bauxite mines. During the last 18 months, wear and tear on the transport lines, sabotage and bombing, and depletion of rolling stock have made deliveries to the Reich increasingly difficult; and recent advances by United Nations armies are shutting off the most important sources of supply.

Shortage of Hydroelectric Power.—The over-all cost of producing aluminum in Germany is approximately 25 percent greater than in other producing countries since Germany lacks, in addition to domestic bauxite, another essential for the economic production of the light metals—ample sources of cheap hydroelectric power. Approximately three-fourths of the aluminum capacity of Germany proper is dependent on thermal power stations, thereby entailing an increase of some 50 percent in power costs. In addition to the energy consumed in mining bauxite and preparing alumina, the last step, reduction by electrolysis of alumina to aluminum, requires 20,000 to 25,000 kilowatt-hours per ton of aluminum produced. The requirement of energy for electrolysis of magnesium chloride to magnesium is approximately the same.

Because of Germany's lack of domestic bauxite deposits and water power resources, the German Government was considering shortly before the war the development of an integrated aluminum industry in central and eastern Europe where, in addition to the almost unlimited

² Tonnages are given in metric tons throughout the following pages.

bauxite deposits in Hungary and Yugoslavia, vast resources of untapped water power are available in Austria, Yugoslavia, and Slovakia. Some of the plans were put into operation during the years that Germany dominated most of Europe. (See ch. III.)

The energy requirements of the light metals industry appear to have taxed the thermal power resources of Germany proper during the war. Individual plants have been reported to be working below capacity because of a power shortage.

Current Employment of Foreign Workers.—The manpower requirements of aluminum production are very small in relation to the total labor force of the Reich today. About 50,000 persons are engaged in the production of aluminum (not including fabrication) and about 10 percent of this number in magnesium production. A considerable part of the total personnel consists of women and foreigners. Since 1940, foreign workers are reported to be employed in the German light metal industry, especially in the capacity of technicians. At Bitterfeld, the greatest center of aluminum and magnesium production, a number of French and Italian technicians appear to be working in laboratories and factories.

Government Ownership.—This is a peculiar feature of the German aluminum industry. About 70 percent of the aluminum-producing industry together with a large sector of the light metals fabricating industry is owned by the Reich. Government ownership was effected even before the Hitler regime through two corporations: Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen A. G. (VIAG) and Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G. (VAWAG). VAWAG is both a holding and an operating company: It owns mining concessions and aluminum production and fabricating facilities, and is the major aluminum metal producer of the Reich.³

The magnesium industry, on the other hand, is in the control of two privately-owned concerns.⁴

³ See ch. VII, Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G.

⁴ See chs. IV and VIII.

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II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN ALUMINUM INDUSTRY

CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

World War I—1933.—The outbreak of war in 1914 found Germany poorly equipped to meet her war needs of aluminum for direct military uses and for substitution. Only one reduction plant with a capacity of 1,000 tons a year was in operation. This was located on the German side of the Rhine in southern Baden, across the border from the Swiss town of Rheinfelden, which gave the plant its name. The plant was, and still is, owned by the Swiss-incorporated company, Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen (referred to hereafter as "AIAG").¹

To meet the emergency, Germany undertook the first of the two expansion programs which have made her one of the most important world producers of aluminum. During the war, five new reduction plants were built with a total annual capacity of 35,000 tons of metal, and a sixth plant was started.

The Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron² in association with the Metallbank und Metallurgische Gesellschaft A. G.³ undertook the construction of three of the plants, all of which were in operation in 1916. The first at Rummelsberg near Berlin, with a capacity of 4,000 tons annually, and the second at Horrem near Cologne, with a capacity of 3,000 tons, were built near existing thermal power plants. The third was advantageously located in Bitterfeld, an already established electrochemical center near enormous brown coal deposits. Its original capacity of 4,000 tons has since been greatly expanded.

Although the production of these three works slightly exceeded their aggregate planned capacity, the supply of aluminum remained inadequate. Additional works were then designed and built with the aid of the German Government. In April 1917, the Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G. (hereafter referred to as "VAWAG") was founded with a capital of 50 million marks, half of it subscribed by the Government and half by Griesheim Elektron and Metallbank, who also brought into the new organization their plants at Rummelsburg, Horrem, and Bitterfeld. The "Lautawerk," which came into operation a few days before the Armistice, had an annual capacity of

¹ Known as Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Chippis after 1940, when the headquarters were moved from Neuhausen to Chippis. See ch. VII for the history and organization of this and other firms mentioned later.

² Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron was in 1917 brought into the combine of seven chemical and dye companies which was later to be known as I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. (often referred to as "I. G. Farben" or simply "I. G.").

³ In 1928 this firm changed its name to Metallgesellschaft A. G. (frequently shortened to "Metall").

12,000 tons and was located near the town of Lauta in the district of Lausitz, where brown coal deposits provided fuel for a thermal power plant.

The fifth aluminum reduction plant built during the war was the "Erftwerk," located at Grevenbroich, Niederrhein, with an annual capacity of 12,000 tons. This plant was built by the Government in cooperation with Gebrüder Giulini G. m. b. H. (a producer of alumina) and the Rheinische-Westfälisches Elektricitätswerk A. G. It, too, used steam power produced from brown coal.

The sixth aluminum project was not completed during the war. The Innwerk Bayerische Aluminium A. G. was founded in 1917 by the German Government in cooperation with the State of Bavaria, Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Gebr. Giulini, and the Siemens Schukertwerke.⁴ The company undertook construction of a hydroelectric power plant at Mühldorf on the River Inn in southern Bavaria, and of an aluminum plant, known as the Innwerk, at Töging nearby. The plant did not come into operation until 1925, when its rated annual capacity was 11,000 tons.

At the end of 1918, therefore, the total reduction capacity of the Reich was about 36,000 tons of aluminum annually. The closing and dismantling of the Rummelsburg plant at the end of the war and the closing of the Horrem plant in 1920 reduced the total capacity to 29,000 tons. In 1925, production at the Innwerk brought the figure up to 40,000 tons, where it remained until 1933. During this interval, German military preparations were prevented by the Treaty of Versailles and, it should also be remembered, German production was restricted by the international aluminum cartel. (See ch. VIII.)

The alumina required by these wartime projects was supplied by a new extraction plant built in conjunction with the Lautawerk and three plants already in operation:

1. The Martinswerk on the Erft River at Bergheim near Köln, owned by Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen (AIAG).

2. A plant at Goldschmieden near Breslau, owned by H. Bergius und Co., a subsidiary of AIAG.

3. A plant at Mundenheim near Ludwigshafen, owned by Gebr. Giulini.

The Goldschmieden plant was closed down in 1928, and its movable equipment and assets transferred to the Martinswerk, whose capacity has been considerably enlarged. The Mundenheim plant is also still operating.

Certain changes in ownership and administration of the reduction plants occurred after 1920. Griesheim Elektron and Metallbank retired from VAWAG, leaving the latter in exclusive possession of

⁴ Some authorities do not associate Siemens with this project.

the Lautawerk, and themselves taking possession of the Bitterfeld plant. This plant is now operated by Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., joint subsidiary of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. and Metallgesellschaft A. G. VAWAG in 1925 bought out the participants in the Innwerk project for a consideration of RM3,200,000,⁵ and in 1932 took over the Erftwerk in the course of a merger for the purpose of simplification and efficiency.

1934-38.—When Hitler came to power, Germany undertook her second aluminum expansion program. Stimulated by the demands made by military preparations, Germany's aluminum reduction capacity was increased from 40,000 tons in 1933 to at least 174,000 tons in 1938, while annual production rose in the same period from 19,200 to 160,000 tons. (See table 2.) The increase in capacity was obtained by the expansion of existing plants and the erection by VAWAG of a new plant, the Lippewerk at Lünen, with a reported initial capacity of 25,000 tons a year.

Table 2.—Germany: Estimated capacity and production of aluminum plants, 1938-43^{1 2} (in tons)

	VAWAG ³				A. W. G. m. b. H. ⁴		A. G. m. b. H. ⁵	Total
	Lautawerk, Lausitz	Lippewerk, Lünen	Erftwerk, Grevenbroich	Innwerk, Töging	Bitterfeld	Aken	Rheinfelden	
1938:								
Capacity-----	40, 000	25, 000	25, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-----	24, 000	174, 000
Output-----	38, 000	21, 000	23, 000	28, 000	28, 000	-----	22, 000	160, 000
1939:								
Capacity-----	70, 000	25, 000	25, 000	30, 000	35, 000	-----	24, 000	209, 000
Output-----	50, 000	23, 000	23, 000	28, 000	34, 000	-----	22, 000	180, 000
1940:								
Capacity-----	70, 000	25, 000	25, 000	30, 000	35, 000	-----	24, 000	209, 000
Output-----	65, 000	23, 000	23, 000	28, 000	34, 000	-----	22, 000	195, 000
1941:								
Capacity-----	70, 000	25, 000	25, 000	30, 000	35, 000	-----	26, 000	211, 000
Output-----	65, 000	23, 000	23, 000	28, 000	34, 000	-----	24, 000	197, 000
1942:								
Capacity-----	70, 000	45, 000	25, 000	30, 000	35, 000	10, 000	26, 000	241, 000
Output-----	65, 000	35, 000	23, 000	28, 000	34, 000	6, 000	24, 000	215, 000
1943:								
Capacity-----	70, 000	45, 000	25, 000	30, 000	35, 000	10, 000	36, 000	251, 000
Output-----	65, 000	42, 000	23, 000	28, 000	34, 000	9, 000	24, 000	225, 000

¹ Capacity figures are to be understood as of 31 Dec. of each year.

² See appendix B for the probable power sources for the plants listed.

³ Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G.

⁴ Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H. (subsidiary of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. and Metallgesellschaft).

⁵ Aluminium G. m. b. H. (Subsidiary of Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Chippis, the "Neuhausen" firm until it recently changed its name.) The plant is known as Aluminium Hüttenwerk Rheinfelden.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 76.

In 1938 Germany's alumina capacity was estimated at 430,000 tons from five plants: AIAG's plant at Bergheim, Giulini's at Mundenheim, and three plants owned by VAWAG—the Nabwerk, the Lautawerk,

⁵ Innwerk A. G. München retained a small interest in VAWAG. See ch. VII.

werk, and the Lippewerk. (See table 3.) All produced alumina from bauxite by the Bayer process.⁶ Their capacity was ample for the requirements of the reduction plants, which at that time were below 350,000 tons of alumina annually.⁷ In addition to this production by the Bayer process, the Lautawerk and the Lippewerk were reported to be producing alumina from clay as a raw material by means of a process called the "Goldschmidt Sulphite." The plants were said to have a capacity of 48,000 tons a year for this process, the product of which was reported to be chiefly used for the manufacture of silicon aluminum alloys, required as a deoxidizing agent in making iron and steel alloys. Small scale use of a "Seailles process" for low grade raw materials has also been reported. Domestic alumina production was supplemented by small imports of some 10,000 tons annually from Italy, and in 1938, 14,000 tons of alumina were exported to Norway.

World War II.—Since 1938, Germany proper's capacity for aluminum reduction has been increased by extensions to VAWAG's Lautawerk at Lausitz and Lippewerk at Lünen and to the AIAG plant at Rheinfelden, as well as by the building of a new I. G.-Metall unit of 10,000 tons capacity at Aken, near Dessau. The estimated capacity and production of the aluminum plants in Germany proper are given in table 2.

To this production Germany has been able to add since 1938 the aluminum production of Austria. In 1943, Austrian facilities increased the aluminum reduction capacity of Greater Germany by 90,000 tons to a total of 341,000 tons, and production by 57,000 tons to a total of 282,000 tons.⁸

Table 3.—Germany: Estimated annual capacity of alumina plants, 1938-43

Company	Location of plant	1938	1939	1940-42 (p. a.)	1943
Aluminium - Industrie A. G., Chippis.	Martinswerk, Berg- heim.	90, 000	90, 000	140, 000	140, 000
Gebr. Giuliani G. m. b. H.	Mundenheim, Lud- wigshafen.	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000	140, 000
Vereinigte-Aluminium- Werke A. G.	Nabwerk, Schwan- dorf.	60, 000	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000
	Lautawerk, Lausitz	100, 000	140, 000	140, 000	140, 000
	Lippewerk, Lünen	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000
Total		430, 000	490, 000	540, 000	600, 000

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 77.

⁶ See appendix A for a description of the Bayer process.
⁷ About 2 tons of alumina are required for the production of 1 ton of aluminum.
⁸ See ch. III, section on Austria, and table 15 for details on Austrian aluminum production.

The reported shortage of electric power is probably the reason why production has not been up to capacity. The hydroelectric power which the Germans expected to develop in Austria apparently has failed to keep pace with the expansion of reduction capacity.

During the war, the alumina capacity of Germany proper is believed to have been raised to 600,000 tons annually by extensions to the Martinswerk and Lautawerk and to the Mundenheim plant. (See table 3.) An unconfirmed report states that extraction plants have also been built in connection with the Erftwerk and the Innwerk reduction plants.

Unless extraction plants have been added to the Erftwerk and the Innwerk, however, the extension of alumina capacity in Germany proper during the war has not progressed in proportion to the increasing demands of reduction capacity in Germany and Austria. The output of alumina is estimated to have risen as follows between 1940 and 1943:

Year:	<i>Tons</i>
1940.....	480, 000
1941.....	500, 000
1942.....	530, 000
1943.....	550, 000

Actual alumina requirements for the estimated aluminum production of 282,000 tons in Greater Germany in 1943 would be about 570,000 tons, 20,000 tons above the estimated alumina output. Moreover, Germany has been supplying some 20,000 to 30,000 tons of alumina annually to the Norwegian aluminum plants ⁹ and in addition would have had to allocate at least 60,000 tons of alumina for the production of abrasives, refractories, and chemicals.

The Germans obviously intended to meet the alumina requirements of the new reduction capacity in Europe from extraction plants under construction in Hungary and Yugoslavia.¹⁰ In the meantime, the deficiency was made good by imports from France, from which Germany took between 30,000–40,000 tons in 1941–42, and 60,000–70,000 tons in 1943.

CONSUMPTION

Prewar consumption of aluminum by uses as shown in table 4, may be compared with the figures in table 1, showing consumption for wartime uses.

⁹ See ch. III, "Norway."
¹⁰ See ch. III, "Hungary" and "Yugoslavia."

Table 4.—Germany: Estimated annual consumption of aluminum, by uses, 1936–37

	Percent	Tons
Transport:		
Land, sea.....	20	32, 000
Air.....	15	24, 000
Military uses, excluding aircraft.....	10	16, 000
Electrical machinery, cables, etc.....	10	16, 000
Building industry and household uses.....	10	16, 000
Chemical industry and foodstuffs (packing).....	5	8, 000
Foil and powder.....	15	24, 000
Machinery, excluding electrical machinery.....	10	16, 000
Other uses.....	5	8, 000
Total.....		160, 000

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 70.

TRADE AND SUPPLIES

Trade.—German foreign trade in aluminum represented before the war but a small part of her total production. Imports were largely in the form of ingots and scrap, while rolled products comprised most of the exports. Table 5 shows the division of the trade among the various commodity groups.

Table 5.—Germany: Trade in aluminum and aluminum alloys, 1934–39 (in tons)

	Ingots	Scrap	Semi-finished	Wire	Powder	Prod-ucts and foil	Prod-ucts (fin-ished)	Wire	Total
1934:									
Imports.....	2, 737	3, 672	152	7	3	177			6, 748
Exports.....	698	4	3, 732	163	24		1, 810	3, 084	9, 515
1935:									
Imports.....	15, 247	2, 821	80	2	5	243			18, 398
Exports.....	246	3	4, 582	166	53		2, 009	2, 986	10, 045
1936:									
Imports.....	4, 258	1, 910	62		1	254			6, 485
Exports.....	242	2	6, 860	268	816		2, 064	3, 925	14, 177
1937:									
Imports.....	3, 645	3, 505	119			154			7, 423
Exports.....	1, 334		5, 662	264	1, 713		2, 215	4, 731	15, 919
1938:									
Imports.....	14, 520	4, 252	58			182			19, 012
Exports.....	2, 831		4 952	1, 056	1, 491		1, 950	5, 647	17, 927
1939 Jan.–July:									
Imports.....	4, 940	2, 749	34			92			7, 815
Exports.....	1, 510		3, 845	620	738		1, 297	3, 298	11, 308

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 70.

In 1936 and 1937 ingots were imported principally from Norway and Switzerland, but shipments from Canada increased greatly in 1938 and 1939. Exports of ingots went largely to Switzerland. On the other hand, rolled and drawn products (shown in table 5 as semi-

finished, wire, powder, products and foil) were widely distributed among the national markets of the world, as shown in table 6.

Table 6.—Germany: Exports of rolled and drawn aluminum products, by country of destination, 1936–38 and January–June 1939 (in tons)

	1936	1937	1938	January– June 1939
United States.....	438	352	531	215
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	164	220	400	201
Denmark.....	312	304	301	217
France.....	649	463	388	178
Greece.....	194	299	204	144
Italy.....	¹ 391	115	74	27
Netherlands.....	741	835	954	446
Roumania.....	148	139	165	93
U. S. S. R.....	12	202	291	39
Sweden.....	437	444	438	163
United Kingdom.....	2, 276	2, 567	1, 646	1, 641
Yugoslavia.....	99	239	186	185
Mexico.....	231	343	489	281
British India.....	1, 463	836	1, 072	522
China.....	1, 002	566	419	135
Netherlands Indies.....	196	364	342	193
Japan.....	55	181	1, 420	163
Australia.....	379	355	393	160
Total countries listed.....	9, 187	8, 824	9, 713	5, 003
All other countries.....	2, 683	3, 547	3, 434	2, 050
Total.....	11, 870	12, 371	13, 147	7, 053

¹ Including possessions.

Source: Official trade statistics of Germany as presented by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

German imports of aluminum during the war have increased greatly in comparison with the prewar period. Imports fluctuated between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of aluminum annually from 1940 to 1943 (table 7). By a triangular arrangement between Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, Italy supplied alumina to the Swiss who delivered metal to each Axis partner. There appear to have been considerable differences of opinion between Germany and Italy as to the exact tonnages each was to receive under the agreement.

Table 7.—Germany: Estimated imports of aluminum and alloys, in ingots, 1940–43 (in tons)

Country of origin	1940	1941	1942	1943
France.....	25, 000	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000
Norway.....	25, 000	12, 000	15, 000	20, 000
Switzerland.....	10, 500	15, 600	9, 700	3, 000
Total.....	60, 500	57, 600	54, 700	53, 000

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 78.

Supplies.—Aluminum supplies available to the German light metals industry in the 5 years before World War II are shown in table 8. These include domestic production, net imports, and secondary metal recovered from scrap.

Table 8.—German aluminum supplies, 1934–39 (in tons)

Year	Primary metal			Total primary metal available	Output secondary metal ¹	Total metal available for consumption
	Output	Imports (ingots)	Exports (ingots)			
1934-----	37, 200	2, 737	698	39, 239	17, 000	56, 239
1935-----	70, 800	15, 247	246	85, 801	32, 000	117, 801
1936-----	97, 500	4, 258	242	101, 516	44, 000	145, 516
1937-----	127, 600	3, 645	1, 334	129, 911	57, 000	186, 911
1938 ² -----	165, 000	14, 520	2, 831	176, 689	74, 000	250, 689
1939 ² -----	185, 500	5, 500	2, 000	189, 000	83, 000	272, 000

¹ Recovery of secondary metal is estimated at 45 percent of the tonnage of primary metal.

² Including Austria.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 69.

Wartime supplies of the Reich (including Austria) are shown in table 9.

Table 9.—German aluminum supplies, 1940–43 ¹ (in tons)

	1940	1941	1942	1943
Primary metal-----	203, 000	216, 500	250, 500	282, 000
Secondary metal ² -----	100, 000	100, 000	125, 000	140, 000
Imports-----	60, 500	57, 600	54, 700	53, 000
Exports-----	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Total metal available for home consumption (approximate)---	360, 000	375, 000	430, 000	475, 000

¹ Germany, including Austria.

² Secondary metal is estimated at 50 percent of primary, rather than 45 percent as in table 8, because of the more thorough and systematic recovery of scrap in wartime.

³ Less than 10,000 tons annually. Exports went for the most part to Italy.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 78.

Supplies are, therefore, believed to be sufficient for all of Germany's wartime requirements of aluminum. Limitations placed on the use of the metal when the war began were probably a precaution against waste. In 1942 and 1943, however, decrees restricted the use of aluminum and recommended its replacement in certain instances by iron and steel or plastics, though the regulations seem to have been more strictly enforced in the occupied territories than in Germany. During the same years a shortage of aluminum supplies to armament industries was reported, but this may have been due not so much to a lack of metal as to a lack of facilities for working it up in suitable forms. That the aluminum balance has not been easy is evident from the elaborate system of government controls which regulate its distribution.¹¹

¹¹ See ch. VI.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIES

Bauxite.—Because of her lack of domestic bauxite deposits, Germany took steps as early as 1925 to ensure supplies from abroad. (See table 10.) In that year VAWAG obtained a major interest in the Bauxit-Trust A. G., a holding company established in Zurich in 1923 with a capital of Sfr.11,000,000 and controlled by German and Hungarian interests. VAWAG and Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft were the German participants, and the Hungarian were Ungarische Allegemeine Kreditbank, Ungarische Allegemeine Kohlenbergbau A. G., Manfred Weiss A. G., and Salgotarjaner Steinkohlenbergbau A. G.

In addition to the ore supplied by the Bauxit-Trust, AIAG delivered bauxite from its mining subsidiaries in France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Roumania to its own extraction plant at Bergheim and to the VAWAG extraction plants. Gebr. Giulini G. m. b. H. secured bauxite concessions in Italy and Yugoslavia, thus ensuring the ore supply of their extraction plant at Mundenheim.

Table 10.—Some German interests in the European Bauxite Industry, 1939.

	Company	Location of properties
Hungary----	Bauxit-Trust A. G.: Aluminiumerz-Bergbau u. Industrie A. G. Bauxit-Industrie A. G.-----	} Numerous mines in the region of Gant and Nyirad.
Roumania---	Bauxit-Trust A. G.: Alumina S. A. R.-----	
Yugoslavia---	Bauxit-Trust A. G.: Kontinentalno Bauksito Rudokopno i Industrijsko d. d., Zagreb. Gebr. Giulini: Dalmacija Bauksit d. s. o. j. Split. Adria Bauksit Rudarsko Industrijsko d. d., Zagreb. Aluminium Walzwerk Singen: ¹ Ugrovac Minen A. G.-----	Numerous concessions in the regions of Drnis and Mostar.
Italy-----	Bauxit-Trust A. G.: S. A. per l'Escavo e l'Industria di Minerali d'Alluminio. Gebr. Giulini: Bauxiti Istriane Soc. a. g. l., Trieste.	Drnis and Mostar. Drnis and Sinj. Mostar. Concessions in Istria. Concessions in Istria.

¹ Owned by Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen. One source says the Ugrovac mine is owned directly by AIAG.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 72 and *German Penetration of Corporate Holdings in Croatia* (FEA report EIS-68b and Civil Affairs Guide).

Before the war, Hungary was Germany's most important source of bauxite, supplying 30 to 50 percent of Germany's annual requirements. Yugoslavia was next in importance. Germany took prac-

tically the entire bauxite exports of both countries and nearly all of Yugoslavia's output. After exploitation of Greek deposits began in 1935, Greece became an increasingly important supplier. Although no German bauxite or aluminum interests were operating in Greece, most of the Greek output went to the Reich.

Table 11.—Germany: Imports of bauxite, 1934-39 (in tons)

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Hungary-----	109, 851	218, 149	328, 379	472, 313	363, 259	568, 644
Yugoslavia-----	77, 274	150, 397	217, 642	405, 825	348, 069	257, 495
Italy-----	16, 250	56, 424	164, 116	111, 271	96, 593	59, 612
France-----	120, 451	75, 081	95, 554	95, 036	92, 272	52, 863
Greece-----		2, 127	41, 520	80, 669	84, 795	89, 622
Netherlands East In- dies-----			127, 636	138, 812	192, 668	49, 072
Other countries-----		214	2, 949	3, 444		
Total-----	323, 826	502, 392	977, 796	1, 307, 370	1, 177, 656	1, 077, 308

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 72.

After 1934, German bauxite imports were considerably in excess of annual requirements. The accumulated stock pile is estimated to have been 1.5 million tons at the outbreak of hostilities.

While as a result of the victories of 1940 and 1941, the Germans obtained control of most of the bauxite deposits of the continent, the unlimited and uninterrupted supplies they had hoped for were not forthcoming. Their plans called for increasing the total annual output to the following levels: France, from 1 to 1½ million tons; Hungary, 1 million tons; Greece, 1 million tons; and Yugoslavia, from 400,000 to 500,000 tons. Fulfillment of the plans was hindered, however, by transport difficulties and popular resistance movements. Consequently, imports were about the same as in prewar years and fluctuated little from 1940 to 1943. As compared with the prewar period, imports increased from France and Hungary but this increase was counterbalanced by a decline of shipments from Yugoslavia and Greece. (See table 12.)

Table 12.—Germany: Estimated imports of bauxite, 1940-43 (in 1,000 tons)

	1940	1941	1942	1943
France-----	150	250	300	450
Italy-----	130	150	100	70
Hungary-----	640	630	650	750
Yugoslavia-----	230	70	100	200
Greece-----			40	30
Roumania-----			10	
Total-----	1, 150	1, 100	1, 200	1, 500

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 79.

Because imports have probably not replaced existing stocks, the ore stock pile is believed to have declined from the prewar figure of 1.5

million tons to less than 1 million tons by the beginning of 1944. (See table 13.) These reserves must have been considerably depleted during 1944 when the liberation of France shut off one major source of supply and supplies from another major source were reduced by the liberation of part of Croatia, and the cutting of the main rail line to Yugoslavia. At the end of the year, the advance of Soviet forces shut off some of the important ore deposits of Hungary, now Germany's sole source of supply. If the Germans try to maintain the present rate of production in Germany and Austria, the stock pile may be well on the way to exhaustion by July 1945.

Table 13.—Germany: Estimated imports, consumption, and stocks of bauxite, 1940-43 ¹ (in 1,000 tons)

	1940	1941	1942	1943
Stocks at January 1-----	1, 500	1, 490	1, 320	1, 100
Imports-----	1, 150	1, 100	1, 200	1, 500
Consumption:				
Aluminum industry-----	860	920	1, 070	1, 200
Others-----	300	350	350	400

¹ Germany including Austria.
Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 79.

Cryolite and Carbon Electrodes.¹²—Cryolite is a fluoride of sodium and aluminum which is made synthetically in Germany from feldspar, alumina, and a sodium salt. Germany is self-sufficient in these materials and during the war has made small exports of synthetic cryolite to Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Supplies of electrodes and material for their manufacture appear to have been adequate during the war period. During 1942 imports of Roumanian petroleum coke, the most valuable constituent in the manufacture of carbon electrodes, rose to 4,000 tons monthly. During the same year, Germany was sending monthly to Italy about 1,000 tons of petroleum coke, 1,700 tons of pitch coke, and 550 tons of low-ash furnace coke. Monthly shipments to France that year were from 600 to 1,000 tons of petroleum coke and 1,500 tons of pitch coke. During 1943, a modification in the Italian shipments to 500 tons of petroleum coke, 2,500 tons of pitch coke, and 1,200 tons of low-ash furnace coke, suggests that Germany was conserving for her own use available supplies of petroleum coke. Loss of Roumanian petroleum coke in 1944 greatly weakened Germany's carbon electrode position, causing many complaints of poor quality in the aluminum produced. Supplies of pitch coke probably were adequate. During the year, Germany ceased to send electrode materials to France, but will unquestionably continue to send supplies to northern Italy, where the Italian aluminum industry is concentrated, so long as that area can work on German account.

¹² See appendix A for a description of the usage of these materials in the production of aluminum.

III. GERMAN PENETRATION OF THE EUROPEAN ALUMINUM INDUSTRY

The German Government, as has been noted earlier, was considering before the outbreak of World War II the development of an integrated aluminum industry in central and in eastern Europe where bauxite supplies are unlimited and water power is ample. Military occupation opened the way to the realization of this far-reaching scheme for which German combines supplied the capital, the technicians, and the management. Aside from a very large reduction plant in Austria, however, no developments were undertaken in these regions until German hopes of a short war had diminished. The first light metals ventures on the periphery of Europe occurred in Norway.

In order to ensure supplies of light metals for the German aircraft industry as well as to exploit the reduction facilities and water power of German-occupied France and Norway, a new concern, Nordische Aluminium A. G., was established in Berlin on November 6, 1940, by the Junkers Flugzeug und Motorenwerke, Dürener Metallwerk A. G.¹ and VAWAG. The capital of close to RM20,000,000 was underwritten by the Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt, which was represented on the advisory committee along with representatives from the German Ministry of Finance, the Air Ministry, and the Reich Commissariat. Dr. H. Koppenberg,² general manager of the Junkers Werke and a close friend of Goering, was made chairman of the board. In July 1941 the name of the new concern was changed to Hansa Leichtmetall A. G. and its principal activities became the following: (1) To allocate the supplies of bauxite from European areas, where they were not already held by the Bauxit-Trust; (2) to allocate the finished metal exported from the occupied territories; and (3) to expand aluminum production in these territories.

In southeastern Europe, following its occupation by the Germans in 1941, VAWAG and the Bauxit-Trust were the chief factors in light metals developments. Both already had bauxite interests in the region. The former was less interested in developing metal production in the area than in expanding the output of ore and erecting new facilities for the extraction of alumina, measures which would assure the requirements of their increased reduction capacity in Germany and Austria. This was a departure from the prewar policy of the company under which the self-contained alumina-aluminum plants at

¹ See ch. VII, section on "Other Fabricating Companies."

² See appendix D, second list, for Dr. Koppenberg's corporate connections.

Lauta and Lünen had been built. The new policy was probably adopted at this time as a means of saving transport. To finance these undertakings, VAWAG established two subsidiaries: Donautaler Alaunerde Industrie A. G. in Hungary, and Kroatische Aluminium A. G. in Yugoslavia. By 1942, Donautaler's capital had been increased by more than four times to Pengö 35,000,000, held one-third each by VAWAG, the Bauxit-Trust, and the Hungarian Government. Directors and managers for both Donautaler and Kroatische Aluminium came from VAWAG and the Bauxit-Trust, and Dr. Luther Westrick, Chairman of VAWAG, became chairman of both companies.

I. G. Farbenindustrie is believed to be associated with a light metals development in Austria and another in Czechoslovakia. It has been rumored that this company, in cooperation with Hansa Leichtmetall, was planning to construct plants in Roumania and Yugoslavia, but the projects did not materialize. There is no evidence that Gebr. Giulini, another German concern with prewar interests in southeastern Europe, have expanded their operations.

German plans and achievements in the light metals industry of German-dominated Europe are described in some detail below, in the order of occupation or *Gleichschaltung* of the producing country. The record of the Germans on the whole offers no convincing proof of their purported organizational genius. They have been able to loot properties, to take over existing facilities and to construct new ones, and to impress labor to work under their direction. But except where they have found collaborators in the financial and industrial leadership of national companies and in puppet governments, they have been unable to achieve any marked success. One reason for their failure may be their inability to mobilize the working people of Europe willingly to fulfill German orders.

AUSTRIA

Before the annexation, Austria's aluminum industry was unimportant. Up to 1935 metal production was less than 2,500 tons from two reduction plants located at Lend and Steeg. The plant at Lend was erected in 1897 by the Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen, and is operated by a subsidiary, the Salzburger Aluminium G. m. b. H. While its original capacity was 4,000 tons per year, production never exceeded 2,500 tons before 1938 because of inadequate supplies of water power. The plant at Steeg, near Gmunden, was erected in 1916-17 by the Stern und Hafferl Elektrizitätswerke A. G., and is operated by the Oesterreichische Kraftwerke A. G. (Oeka). Its annual capacity in 1938 was 2,000 tons. The small quantities of alumina and cryolite required for production were imported, the former mainly from Yugoslavia, Italy, and France, and the latter from

Denmark. Electrodes were produced at Steeg. Statistics of production, trade, and supplies for the preannexation Austrian industry are given in table 14.

Table 14.—Austria: Supplies of aluminum and raw materials, 1934–38 (in tons)

	Aluminum	Alumina	Cryolite
1934:			
Production.....	2, 100	-----	-----
Imports.....	544	4, 993	236
Exports.....	2, 687	-----	30
1935:			
Production.....	2, 400	-----	-----
Imports.....	488	4, 857	207
Exports.....	2, 394	-----	26
1936:			
Production.....	3, 300	-----	-----
Imports.....	560	6, 855	436
Exports.....	2, 394	-----	8
1937:			
Production.....	4, 400	-----	-----
Imports.....	685	7, 490	406
Exports.....	3, 370	-----	15
1938:			
Production.....	5, 000	-----	-----
Imports.....	125	11, 242	518
Exports.....	910	-----	1

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 80.

Under German domination, Austrian reduction capacity was increased by 15 times, and aluminum output by over 11. (See table 15.) This was accomplished by extensions to the plants at Lend and Steeg, and the erection of a new plant at Braunau-am-Inn which, with its planned capacity of 90,000 tons, will be the largest in Europe on completion. Construction was begun late in 1939 by Mattigwerke A. G., an operating subsidiary of VAWAG, and by May 1944 10 of the 12 furnace houses, representing 75,000 tons of capacity, were completed. Virgin metal and alloys were produced but no semi-finished products.

It is certain that Germany intended ultimately to supply the alumina requirements of the Braunau plant from the extraction plants under construction in Hungary and Yugoslavia (see below), and it appears impossible for Braunau to operate at full capacity until they are finished. In the meantime, alumina has been supplied from VAWAG's Nabwerk at Schwandorf in Bavaria, from France, and possibly also from Italy. Requisitions of alumina from France before liberation had been stepped up to 80,000 tons annually, probably because of the demands of Braunau. It is believed that the plant produces its own electrode paste. Power is another factor which limits the output of the plant. It is believed that some of its energy requirements will be met from developments on the River Inn,

Table 15.—Austria: Estimated capacity and output of aluminum plants, 1938–43 ¹
(in tons)

		Lend ²	Steeg ³	Braunau- am-Inn ⁴	Total
1938-----	{ Capacity-----	4, 000	2, 000	-----	6, 000
	{ Output-----	3, 500	1, 500	-----	5, 000
1939-----	{ Capacity-----	4, 000	5, 000	-----	9, 000
	{ Output-----	3, 500	2, 000	-----	5, 500
1940-----	{ Capacity-----	10, 000	5, 000	-----	15, 000
	{ Output-----	5, 500	2, 500	-----	8, 000
1941-----	{ Capacity-----	10, 000	5, 000	30, 000	45, 000
	{ Output-----	7, 000	2, 500	10, 000	19, 500
1942-----	{ Capacity-----	10, 000	5, 000	60, 000	75, 000
	{ Output-----	7, 500	3, 000	25, 000	35, 500
1943-----	{ Capacity-----	10, 000	5, 000	75, 000	90, 000
	{ Output-----	8, 000	4, 000	45, 000	57, 000

¹ Capacity figures are as of Dec. 31 of each year.

² Plant operated by the Salzburger Aluminium G. m. b. H. (subsidiary of Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Chippis).

³ Plant operated by Oesterreichische Kraftwerke A. G. (Oeka).

⁴ Plant owned by Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G., and reported to be operated by Mattigwerke A. G.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 76.

and it is not improbable that connections have been made with the Enns and Tauern schemes. It is considered unlikely, however, that these developments have progressed sufficiently to meet the total requirements of a plant of this size.

At the end of 1943 an important light metals plant was reported to be under construction at Moosbierbaum, near Vienna, along the lines of Nordisk Lettmetal's combined alumina-aluminum-magnesium plant at Heroya in Norway.³ Information received since reveals that a very large plant is about half completed on the southern bank of the Danube, 40 miles upstream from Vienna, and 1½ miles northeast of Moosbierbaum. Since Donau Chemie A. G., a subsidiary of I. G. Farben, already has a large chemical works at Moosbierbaum, it is reasonable to assume that this company is building the light metals works. These appear to be designed for aluminum reduction with a capacity of approximately 24,000 tons. The plant is conveniently situated with respect to supplies of bauxite, which can be brought up the Danube from Hungary, and the aircraft and automobile industries of Vienna and its environs offer a ready market for the plant's production. The source of power is presumably a new plant under construction at Ybbspersenbeug, 50 miles upstream.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A project on which information is conflicting is a plant believed to be situated at Engerau, between Bratislava and Kittsee, near the Hungarian frontier. The company concerned is the Leipziger Leichtmetallwerk Rackwitz, Bernhard Berghaus K. G. of Rackwitz, near

³ See "Norway" below.

Leipzig. This company, founded shortly before the outbreak of war with the probable backing of the Reich Air Ministry, is now one of the leading German producers of light alloys and semimanufactures, and is believed to be controlled by I. G. Farben. Reports in 1943 gave the planned capacity of the Engerau plant as 10,000 tons of aluminum and 20,000 tons of alumina; later reports doubled these figures, while a report from a different source maintained that aluminum only was to be produced from alumina supplied from Almasfuzito.⁴ If the plant is to produce alumina, bauxite supplies could be brought up the Danube from Hungary, and power for both alumina and aluminum operations would be available from hydroelectric developments on the River Waag. Two new power stations, one at Ilava and the other at Dubnica, now reported to be in operation, could supply between them more than sufficient power for the needs of a 10,000-ton reduction works. In any event, the project at Engerau represents a new departure in the policy of the Berghaus company, which previously was concerned with metal fabrication, not metal production. Together with the project at Moosbierbaum, it may indicate that I. G. intended to compete with VAWAG in light metals production in southeastern Europe.

NORWAY

Before the war Norway, while it had no bauxite, had a considerable aluminum industry based on its water power resources. Six reduction plants, one of which also extracted alumina, were located along the coast where transportation costs were low. Their prewar capacities are given in table 16.

Table 16.—Norway: Capacity of aluminum plants, 1939 (in tons)

Company	Location	Capacity
A/s Norsk Aluminium Co.....	Hoyanger, Sogn ¹	8, 500
Det Norske Nitrid A/s.....	Eydehavn, Aust-Agder.....	5, 000
	Tyssedal, Hordaland.....	9, 500
A/s Haugvik Smeltewerk.....	Glomfjord, Nordland.....	8, 000
A/s Vigelands Brug.....	Vigeland, Aust-Agder.....	3, 500
A/s Stengfjordens Elektrochemiske Fabrik.	Stangfjord, Sogn.....	1, 000
Total.....		35, 500

¹ This plant also has a capacity of 22,000 tons for the extraction of alumina.

Source: Unpublished FEA report prepared by the Economic Institutions Staff.

As all of these companies were almost wholly owned and controlled by British, French, and Canadian interests,⁵ they clearly came under the provisions of an order of the Quisling Government of August 17,

⁴ See "Hungary" below.

⁵ The Canadian interest was that of Aluminium Ltd. which is associated with the Aluminum Co. of America. See ch. VIII and table 22 (appendix E) for details of control of the Norwegian aluminum industry.

1940, which provided for the appointment of a German administrator for all Norwegian enterprises which directly or indirectly were under "enemy" control. The plants were accordingly put under the administration of a German organization known as Norsk Aluminium Kontor ("NAK"), and Dr. Koppenberger, chairman of the boards of the Flugzeug und Motoren Werke and Nordische Aluminium, was designated trustee and property administrator.

On May 2, 1941, Nordisk Lettmetall A/s was established in Oslo with a share capital of 45 million kroner, held in equal amounts by I. G. Farbenindustrie, Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktielstab, and Hansa Leichtmetall, then still known as Nordische Aluminium. I. G. Farben already had a controlling interest in Norsk Hydro, which before the German invasion was in possession of most of the elements needed for the manufacture of aluminum—patented processes, water power, building sites, and skilled workers. The task of the newly organized Nordisk Lettmetall, in which Dr. Koppenberg assumed management of the Work Committee, was the enlargement and management of the facilities in the Heroya area formerly owned by Norsk Hydro.

A day after Nordisk Lettmetall was organized, Hansa Leichtmetall formed under Norwegian law a subsidiary stock company, A/s Nordag, with head offices in Oslo and a capital of 70 million kroner. This company was charged with the task of putting into effect the German program for expanding the Norwegian aluminum industry. Under Nordag, the capacity of the Tyssedal plant was increased from 9,500 tons to about 11,000 tons, 500 tons was added to the capacity of the Hoyanger plant by modernization, and the capacity of the Haugvik Smeltewerk was to be increased by 24,000 tons a year. At first, the Haugvik project seemed likely to succeed but progress was later retarded by shortages of labor and materials, transportation difficulties, and mismanagement. A raid in December 1942 put out of commission the Glomfjord power plant, Haugvik's source of electricity. While the smelter itself was undamaged, it is not likely that much of the additional capacity has come into operation.

Meanwhile Nordisk Lettmetall undertook the construction of a combined alumina-aluminium-magnesium plant on its properties at Heroya near Porsgrund. This plant was almost totally destroyed by the United States Eighth Air Force in July 1943.

Of all the new capacity called for under the German expansion program, only one new alumina works has come into operation. This is the plant at Saudasjoen, immediately west of Sauda. Its capacity was originally set at 85,000 tons and it was to use a modification of the Pedersen process by which Norwegian labradorite replaces some of the bauxite. In August 1944 it was reported that production was at the rate of only 20,000 tons per year, chiefly from imported bauxite

because labradorite could be used only to the extent of 15 percent.⁶ This amount of alumina, however, together with the output of 22,000 tons by the old Hoyanger works, would be adequate to maintain the 20,000 tons of aluminum production which is the maximum attained by the Norwegian industry since the invasion.⁷

Thus in spite of plans which at one time called for increasing existing aluminum reduction capacity to 120,000 tons and adding 100,000 tons of new capacity, as well as for as much as 317,000 tons of new alumina capacity, and in spite of an investment of 600 to 700 million kroner during the first 3 years of occupation, the Germans have been unable to obtain as much aluminum from Norway as that country produced before the war.

FRANCE

Ninety percent of the prewar French aluminum production was controlled directly or indirectly by Cie. de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques Alais Froges et Camargue (usually referred to as "AFC" or "Pechiney"). Its sole competitor was Ste. d'Electrochimie, d'Electrometallurgie et des Acieries Electriques d'Ugine (referred to as "Ugine"). AFC was not only a giant and self-contained producer of aluminum and magnesium but was also a large producer of aluminum products and the third largest French producer of chemicals. Through membership in the French chemical cartel organized in 1927, AFC had close connections with I. G. Farben.

AFC's activities were concentrated in four regions. Bauxite was obtained from the Mediterranean region where practically all of the French bauxite deposits are located, and here, because of the local availability of lignite for fuel, two of AFC's three large alumina plants were located. The abundant water power of the Alpine region made it the center of AFC's aluminum reduction operations, which for the same reason were carried on to a smaller extent in the Pyrenees. In the Central Plateau region, AFC obtained auxiliary minerals such as fluorspar and pyrites, a small amount of bauxite, and some water power.

Inasmuch as the French aluminum industry was concentrated in southern France, which was not occupied by the Germans until November 1942, German economic penetration was accomplished by less overt means than in Norway. No new companies were established but the Germans were able to dominate the industry by means of direct and indirect investments (the capitalization of AFC was tripled between 1940 and 1941), concentration of administrative and managerial responsibility in the hands of a group responsive to their

⁶ Some of the bauxite was supplied by Hansa Leichtmetall, which, in connection with its activities in Norway, acquired the Greek bauxite mines of S. A. des Mines Bauxites de Parnasse.

⁷ Norway apparently received some alumina from France since Hansa established an office in Avignon from which it could direct French alumina to Norwegian reduction plants.

wishes, and allocation of raw materials and products. As noted earlier, two of the tasks of Hansa Leichtmetall were to allocate bauxite from European deposits not already controlled by the Bauxit-Trust and to allocate the metal exported from occupied territories. In allotting the supplies of French bauxite, Hansa Leichtmetall cooperated with the Groupement de Repartition de la Bauxite, established in January 1941 at German instigation by a number of French concerns in addition to AFC for the purchase, transportation, import and export, allocation, sale, and use of bauxite. In the spring of 1941, the Bank der Deutschen Luftfahrt, which had underwritten the stock issue of Hansa Leichtmetall, founded the Aero Bank as its Paris subsidiary to help finance French producers of light metals. By the reorganization in September 1941 of all French electric power companies into three "fusion" groups, on each of which the Vichy Government was represented by a commissioner, the Germans were able to dominate the production and transmission of power.

German expansion plans for the aluminum industry of France appear to have been rather successful. The ready market offered by the German aircraft plants was an incentive to increased production. The output of aluminum is estimated to have risen from a 1936-38 average of 35,000 tons to between 60,000 and 70,000 tons in 1943, of which the Germans took about 70 percent. Alumina production, which had averaged 110,000 tons before the war, must have risen sharply or it could not have met the demands made upon the extraction plants. These demands included the increased requirements of the French reduction plants, requisitions for German reduction plants which rose from 30,000-40,000 tons in 1941-42 to 60,000-70,000 tons in 1943, and German requisitions for reduction plants in Austria and Norway. Bauxite production also had to rise from the prewar level of 675,000 tons annually in order to meet not only the steeply rising requirements of French alumina plants but also requisitions for German plants which in 1943 called for—but may not have received—as much as 60,000 tons per month.

HUNGARY

A small light metals industry was in existence in Hungary before the war, in addition to considerable ore production. An alumina plant at Magyarovar with a capacity of 10,000 tons, owned by Bauxit-Industrie A. G. (a subsidiary of the Bauxit-Trust), supplied the reduction plant on the island of Csepel, which was owned by Manfred Weiss Stahl und Metallwerke A. G. of Budapest. The Ungarische Allgemeine Kohlenbergbau A. G. must have begun its aluminum plant at Felsögalla before the outbreak of hostilities since it commenced operations in 1940. Up to this point, the Hungarian industry appears to have been more or less independent of German control;

Manfred Weiss, in fact, had no connection with the international aluminum cartel.⁸ German light metals interests may have taken over these concerns during the last 4 years, and it is well known that they have instituted new developments with the collaboration of Hungarian interests.

The Ungarische Bauxitgruben A. G. ("UBAG"), established in 1937 with Dutch participation, began construction in 1941 of a combined alumina-aluminum plant, with a capacity of 20,000 and 10,000 tons respectively, at Tösökberend, about 15 miles west of Veszrem to the north of Lake Balaton. Bauxite is obtained by aerial ropeway from UBAG's own mines some 30 kilometers northwest of the factory. The alumina plant came into operation late in 1942, and the aluminum works was partly in operation by the following spring. A thermal power station to meet the project's requirements was built at Ajka, 1½ miles east of Tösökberend. Under an agreement between UBAG and Dürener Metallwerke A. G., a well-known German fabricating company and one of the participants in Hansa Leichtmetall, a fabrication plant was undertaken at Szekesfehervar to process the aluminum produced at Tösökberend. Alloys and semifinished products, including sheet, tubing, and wire, were to be produced. The original share capital has been increased from 2 to 16.80 million Pengö, one-third of which is reported to be held by Dürener. There no longer appears to be any Dutch participation.

The Donautaler Alaunerde Industrie A. G. (one-third of whose capital is held by the Hungarian Government, and two-thirds by VAWAG and its associate, the Bauxit-Trust) began construction in 1941 of an alumina plant at Almasfuzito on the Danube, about 6 miles east of Komarom. Its planned capacity of 60,000-70,000 tons of alumina annually is far in excess of any existing or projected requirements of the Hungarian aluminum industry. The plant was unquestionably intended to supply alumina to the German and Austrian reduction works. Donautaler is believed to have opened up new bauxite deposits in the Gant region where the Bauxit-Trust already operates important mines through its existing Hungarian subsidiary, the Aluminium-Bergbau und Industrie A. G. Bauxite from the Gant mines is normally collected at Bodajk and sent by rail to Komarom for shipment to Germany via the Danube. The Almasfuzito plant is thus on the established route for deliveries of raw materials from Hungary to the German aluminum industry.

YUGOSLAVIA

Prewar German interests in the exploitation of Croatia's rich bauxite deposits are shown in table 10. If this region had not been the scene of Yugoslav Partisan activities, ore output after the invasion

⁸ See appendix E, section on "Outsiders."

might well have been expanded to meet German plans. Instead production fell from 400,000 tons in 1938 to 70,000 tons in 1941, and by 1943 had reached only half the prewar figure.⁹ The only new company appears to be the Rudnica A. G. of Dubrovnik, established with the open participation of the Reichswerke "Hermann Göring" A. G. to operate bauxite mines in Herzegovina.

Before the war Gebr. Giulini G. m. b. H. owned an alumina plant at Moste, Slovenia, with a reported capacity of 10,000 tons. It supplied the oxide reduced at the Fabrika Aluminijuma A. D. in Sibenik until 1940 when an alumina plant was also brought into operation by Fabrika. This company, established in 1938 by a group of Yugoslav industrialists, some of whom were Jews, was put under the administration of a German commissioner after the occupation, presumably on the basis of a German-Italian agreement since it was located in an area under Italian administration. The plant had a capacity of 2,000 tons when built and was enlarged to 3,250 tons in 1940. By 1943 it may have had a capacity of 5,000 tons but would be unlikely to produce at this level because its source of power, a hydroelectric station at the Krka falls, would be affected by seasonal water shortages.

The most significant light metals development in Yugoslavia since the German occupation is a plant reported to be located some 6 miles southwest of Ptuj (Pettau) near Maribor. The operating company is believed to be the Kroatische Aluminum A. G., founded in 1941 by VAWAG and the Bauxit-Trust to perform the same functions in Yugoslavia as are performed in Hungary by their subsidiary, Donautaler Alaunerde Industrie A. G. According to some sources, the Ptuj plant is to have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of alumina, while according to others, the plant will also produce aluminum, light alloys, semifinished products, and possibly aircraft components. Production is scheduled to begin in 1945. The choice of site suggests that a reduction works was ultimately intended, for Ptuj is on the river Drava in territory annexed to Austria and about 15 miles downstream from Lavamund in Austria proper, where a new hydroelectric station was brought into commission in 1943. This is the first of nine stations planned along a 70-kilometer stretch of the Drava. Untapped water power resources in the region are equivalent to 1,500 million kilowatt-hours, sufficient to supply a 75,000-ton aluminum plant. The site of the Ptuj plant appears to have been chosen because of the availability of power rather than of ore, inasmuch as the Croatian properties of the Bauxit-Trust are near Drnis, some 180 miles to the north, and its Hungarian mines are about 150 miles to the northeast.

⁹ See ch. II, section on "Raw Material Supplies—Bauxite."

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN MAGNESIUM INDUSTRY

CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

The modern magnesium industry dates from 1896, when electrolytic reduction of fused magnesium salts began at Bitterfeld. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron controlled the basic patents for the manufacture of magnesium, which they began to produce commercially in 1912. Just as the First World War supplied the initial impetus for the development of the aluminum industry in Germany, it stimulated the production of magnesium, chiefly for the reason that magnesium could be used as a substitute for copper and aluminum, which were in short supply. Griesheim Elektron brought its patents and "know how" into the great chemical combine, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., which by these means and subsequent research and development was able to control world production of the metal until the advent of World War II.^{1 2} For many years, moreover, the world outside of Germany ignored the commercial possibilities of magnesium. Not only did I. G. put its mammoth economic resources behind the development of magnesium, but in addition the Hitler Government aggressively promoted its production because it is the only nonferrous metal that can be produced in virtually unlimited quantities from domestic raw materials.

Magnesium-bearing raw materials are plentiful and widespread but facilities for production of the metal are concentrated in electrochemical plants where equipment is costly and specialized.³ The raw materials used in Germany are believed to be dolomite, which occurs widely; carnallite; and magnesite, which must be imported.⁴ European sources of crude magnesite are Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Italy. In 1939 European magnesite shipments were reported to be double those of 1938, and in 1940 had by October reached the volume of the 1939 shipments. I. G.'s subsidiary, the Alpenlandisch Bergbaugesellschaft m. b. H. of Mayrhofen, Austria, owns a mine in

¹ The world's basic magnesium patents are listed in the *Hearings before the Committee on Patents*, United States Senate, 77th Congress, pt. 2, pp. 1012-1026.

² See ch. VII, section on "Control of World Magnesium Production by I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G."

³ See appendix A for description of the technology of production.

⁴ See also section below, "German Penetration of Occupied Territories."

the nearby Zillerthal, a short distance east of Innsbruck. This mine was reported to have shipped 20,000 tons of magnesite in 1939.

For many years magnesium was produced in Germany solely at I. G.'s Bitterfeld works. Crowded conditions there led them in the middle thirties to build another plant in Aken, to which an aluminum reduction works was added after the war began. It is believed that they now have two magnesium reduction plants in Stassfurt. In addition, they built in 1937 a separate plant for the production of magnesium oxide at Teutschenthal, near a large carnallite mine. Magnesium chloride solution is piped from the mine to the plant where magnesium hydrate is precipitated with calcined dolomite, and then calcined to produce magnesium oxide or magnesia.

I. G.'s aluminum and magnesium operations are independent of each other as well as largely independent of I. G.'s other manifold activities. The electrolytic equipment for the reduction of aluminum cannot be used for the reduction of magnesium and vice versa. It is the presence of large resources of thermal electric power and technical experts which was chiefly responsible for bringing the two operations together at Bitterfeld and Aken. I. G. Farben maintains at Bitterfeld the largest laboratory in Germany devoted exclusively to research in the light metals.

Not until 1938 did I. G. Farben have any competitor in the magnesium field in Germany. At that time, Wintershall A. G., the giant potash concern, began producing magnesium by an old Farben electrolysis process, the patent of which had expired. Metallgesellschaft A. G., according to rumor, agreed to stay out of the field.⁵ Wintershall used its plant at Heringen-a-Werra as the site of its magnesium production, and specially selected carnallite as the raw material. Possibly in preparation for this activity Siemens in 1936 built a 15,000 ampere rectifier of 400 volts at the Wintershall mine at Heringen (Gewerkschaft Wintershall).

In the absence of any published information (including trade statistics) on the magnesium industry in Germany, capacity and production can only be estimated. Annual capacity just before the war is believed to have been some 20,000 tons. At the end of 1943, five plants were believed to have been in operation with a total annual capacity of 31,500 tons. (See table 17.) The increase in capacity may have been effected by extensions to an existing plant at Stassfurt and erection there of a second plant.

⁵ There is an unconfirmed report that Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen (AIAG) was producing magnesium in 1938. The location of the plant was not stated. Another report mentions among wartime projects of this company the expenditure of Sfr. 640,231 for a new installation at their Chippis (Switzerland) plant for the manufacture of magnesium.

Table 17.—Germany: Estimated annual capacity of magnesium plants, Dec. 31, 1943¹
(in tons)

Company	Location of plant	Capacity
I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.-----	Bitterfeld ² -----	5, 500
	Aken near Dessau ² -----	8, 000
	Stassfurt ³ -----	6, 000
	Stassfurt ³ -----	6, 000
Wintershall A. G.-----	Heringen-a-Werra ³ -----	6, 000
Total-----	-----	31, 500

¹ The probable sources of electric power for the plants are given in appendix B.

² Believed to use dolomite and magnesite as the raw material.

³ Believed to use carnallite as the raw material.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 90.

Annual production is estimated to have risen as follows:

Year:	Tons
1937-----	12, 000
1938-----	14, 000
1939-----	16, 000
1940-----	20, 000
1941-43-----	25, 000-30, 000 (annually)

CONSUMPTION

The prewar output was apparently more than sufficient for Germany's requirements since a ban was placed for a time on extensions to capacity. Evidently wartime demands have increased, as it was reported in 1940 that production was well up to capacity, then estimated at 30,000 tons, and it is known that Germany thereafter was importing 1,000 to 2,000 tons of magnesium annually from France. As far as is known, no exports have been made.

It is impossible to form a reliable estimate of wartime consumption in the various uses but it is probable that at least 50 percent of war consumption is absorbed in incendiary bombs and explosives, and a major part of the balance in aircraft and other military applications.

The possibilities for the application of magnesium and its alloys are far from being exhausted and there is no doubt that many new uses will be devised in the future. Nevertheless it is likely that the cessation of hostilities will, as in the aluminum industry, find Germany with capacity far in excess of peacetime requirements.

GERMAN PENETRATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Since there were few known magnesium developments outside of Germany prior to the war, it is not surprising that information is lacking concerning German penetration of magnesium production in occupied areas. It is justifiable, however, to assume that, wherever

in Europe I. G. Farben patents and techniques were utilized before the war, I. G. took over the facilities upon occupation. The combine had no known magnesium interests on the continent until the annexation of Austria.

After this event, I. G. acquired through forced sale the rich magnesite deposits, the pilot plant, and the patents of Oesterreichische Magnesit A. G. of Radentheim, Austria. The Austrian company was the second largest magnesite producer before the war, accounting for about 30 percent of the refractory magnesite produced on the continent. The acquisition of these deposits is said to have been responsible for I. G.'s shifting to a very large extent from dolomite to magnesite as the basic raw material used at its plants in Bitterfeld and Aken. Up to August 1939 when an explosion occurred, the pilot plant at Radentheim produced 1-1½ tons of magnesium a day by direct thermal reduction. It is strongly believed that I. G. has since built a metal reduction plant there.

The I. G. participation in Nordisk Lettmetal's combined alumina-aluminum-magnesium plant at Heroya ⁶ and its suspected participation in a similar development at Moosbierbaum have already been described.⁷ It is not unlikely, in view of I. G.'s participation in Hansa Leichtmetall A. G. and its prewar connections with Alias Froges et Camargue,⁸ that I. G. was able to dominate the magnesium industry of France during the occupation. France had hitherto been the second largest European producer with an output of 1,500 tons in 1938 and 2,500 in 1939. AFC and Ugine were the principal producers, pooling for sales purposes into the Societe Generale du Magnesium. Two plants, each with a capacity of 1,000 tons, were operated by Ste. Generale, one at Saint-Auban, Basse-Alpes, and the other at Jarrie, Isere.

⁶ See ch. III, "Norway."

⁷ See ch. III, "Austria."

⁸ See ch. III, "France."

V. LIGHT METALS ALLOY MANUFACTURE AND FABRICATION

Aluminum and magnesium are usually alloyed with other metals before being converted into the various semimanufactured forms which reach the consuming industries. The principal forms are castings; sheet, strip, and rectangles; bars; sections and angles; rods; wire; tubes; forgings; and foil. Both aluminum and magnesium alloys are fabricated in the same way and with the same equipment so that it is possible to produce alloys of both in the same plant.¹

Before the First World War and even for some time thereafter, German rolling mills, foundries, and other works consumed much more aluminum than was domestically produced. For example, a large part of the production of Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen (AIAG) in its Swiss plants went to supply this demand. All of the aluminum producers—AIAG, I. G. Farben and Metallgesellschaft, and VAWAG—have as direct subsidiaries, or own a majority of shares in, firms specializing in various aluminum fabricating fields.² Up to the war, Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H. of Bitterfeld (the joint property of I. G. Farben and Metallgesellschaft) was primarily a metal-producing company, although in 1936 it is known to have been making extruded shapes, including 500 magnesium propeller blades and a larger number of aluminum blades.³ Now the company is thought, under pressure of the German Government, to be rolling and pressing aluminum and fabricating the metal generally at Bitterfeld.

In the field of magnesium fabrication, I. G. Farben has a monopoly. It was the only company in Germany, at least up to the outbreak of war, to fabricate magnesium by such processes as extrusion, hot pressing, permanent mold casting, pressure die casting, molding, and miscellaneous operations such as the production of wire, ribbon, and powder. However, in the production of sand castings, which accounted for approximately 75 percent of Germany's magnesium fabrication, license to manufacture had been granted by I. G. Farben to some 70 foundries in Germany by 1939. All of these licensed foundries operated in accordance with the practices developed in Bitterfeld.

Light metals alloy manufacture and fabrication are highly specialized operations. In 1942-43, for example, I. G. Farben employed at

¹ See appendix A for the technology of the alloys.

² Some of the fabricating subsidiaries of the aluminum producers are listed under the producer's name in ch. VI.

³ According to a recent report, I. G. was making 500 magnesium propeller blades weekly at Bitterfeld in 1942-43.

Bitterfeld about 60 chemists to make analyses of their trade-marked Hydronalium and Elektron alloys, and 50 were employed in a special laboratory on analyses of Igedur, another trade-marked alloy. Appendix C lists the known manufacturers and fabricators, together with type of alloy and trade name or product and information on amount of production, where these are known.

There is no domestic cartel in Germany in the production of the raw light metals, as there is in the production of iron and steel. There are, however, a number of important cartels in the light metals fabrication field:

Gesamtverband Deutscher Metallgiessereien (Union of German Metal Foundries).

Reichsverband des Handels mit Metallhalbfabrikaten (Reich Union of Dealers in Semifinished Metal Products).

Verein der Metallpressteil-Werke (Association of Pressed Metal Parts Factories).

Vereinigung der Fabrikanten von Ausrüstungsgegenständen aus Aluminium (Association of Manufacturers of Aluminum Equipment).

Aluminium-Folien Verband (Aluminum Foil Union).

Vereinigung der Deutschen Aluminiumgeschirrfabrikanten (Union of Manufacturers of Aluminum Kitchenware).

Aluminium Folien-Veredlerkonvention (Aluminum Foil Processing Agreement).

Verband für Halbfabrikate aus Leichtmetall Liegerung e. V. (Union for Aluminum Alloy Semifinished Products).

Leichtmetall-Guss-Verband (Light Metal Casting Union).

Verband der Deutschen Aluminiumwarenindustrie (Union of the Aluminum Products Industry).

VI. WARTIME CONTROLS OVER THE GERMAN METAL INDUSTRY

As in every belligerent country, the use of materials in short supply is regulated in Germany by various Government agencies. Inasmuch as Germany has been mobilizing for war since the advent of Hitler, regulation was introduced considerably earlier there than in other countries now at war. Some of the German regulatory decrees date from 1934, but the more specific controls have been imposed during the present conflict. The use of the light metals, which are essential war materials, is to some extent regulated by controls applicable to the larger field of iron and nonferrous metals, and the agencies which control the use of light metals are the same ones which control the use of iron and nonferrous metals.

The German control system is described below in some detail since the recommendations in chapter IX propose that it be retained during the period of enforced shortage of light metals supply which will follow immediately upon the military defeat or surrender of Germany.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES

Minister für Rüstung- und Kriegsproduktion (Minister for War Mobilization and War Production).—In his capacity as Minister of War Mobilization and War Production, Albert Speer has since September 1943 had jurisdiction over the whole field of commodity production.¹ His jurisdiction therefore supersedes, so far as production is concerned, the general jurisdiction over commodity control conferred earlier upon the *Reichswirtschaftsminister* (Reich Minister of Economics).² Thus Speer has general supervision over the following agencies which exercise production controls in various fields of economic activity:³ *Reichsstellen* (Reich offices), *Bewirtschaftungsstellen* (Control offices), and *Kontingenträger* (quota holders).

In addition to the general supervisory powers over commodity production which are vested in the Speer Ministry, this Ministry is now believed to be exercising the special power, formerly granted the

¹ By Decree of the Führer concerning concentration of the war economy of September 2, 1943 (*Reichsgesetzblatt* I, 529) and by First Decree carrying out the Decree of the Führer concerning concentration of the war economy of September 5, 1943 (*Reichsgesetzblatt* I, 531. *Reichsgesetzblatt* will hereafter be abbreviated as RGBL.).

² The Reich Minister was given jurisdiction by the decrees called "*Warenverkehrsordnung*" of September 4, 1934 (RGBL. I, 816), August 18, 1939 (RGBL. I, 451), and December 11, 1942 (RGBL. I, 686).

³ Such fields are given the generic term, "*Lenkungsbereichen*," translated as "legally defined spheres of jurisdiction."

Reich Minister of Economics, of assigning a nonferrous metal quota to the account of the *Reichsstelle für Eisen- und Metalle* (Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals).^{3a} The quota is believed to be allocated by the *Planungsamt* (Planning Office) attached to the Speer Ministry, and it is assigned to the credit of the *Reichsstelle* at the *Metallverrechnungsstelle* (Metal Accounting Office) of the Rüstungskontor G. m. b. H., a national defense plant corporation in the Speer Ministry.⁴ The Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals uses its quota to supply the metal-working industry and metal-working craftsmen (the second and third categories, respectively, listed under *Kontingenträger*, below).

Reichsstelle für Eisen- und Metalle.—This office combines⁵ the jurisdiction of the two offices to which it is successor—the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* (Reich Nonferrous Metals Office) and the *Reichsstelle Eisen- und Stahl* (Reich Iron and Steel Office)—and has the powers generally conferred upon Reich offices by the Decree of December 11, 1942, concerning transactions in commodities.⁶ It is a juristic person, that is, a legal entity with its own rights and liabilities, and the capacity to sue and be sued. All decrees issued by either of the predecessor offices prior to their consolidation remain in effect until changed by the Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals.⁷ The latter has jurisdiction over the light metals inasmuch as one of its predecessors, the Reich Nonferrous Metals Office, had from its inception assumed jurisdiction over them in its capacity as successor to the *Ueberwachungsstelle für Metalle* (Supervisory Office for Nonferrous Metals).⁸

Bewirtschaftungsstellen (Control Offices).—Authority to create, with the consent of the Reich Minister of Economics, agencies to carry out various functions, including control, within their jurisdiction was conferred by the Decree of December 11, 1942,⁹ upon the *Reichsstellen* and the heads of the *Reichsstellen*, the *Reichsbeauftragte* (Reich Commissioners). Several of these offices, known as “*Bewirtschaftungsstellen*,” have been established for the control of iron,¹⁰ but none appears to have been established for the control of nonferrous metals, including the light metals. However, the Reich Nonferrous Metals

^{3a} The German word, *Metalle*, should be understood to mean “nonferrous metals” wherever it occurs in the following pages.

⁴ Sec. 3 of the First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942, concerning control of metals (*Deutsche Reichs Anzeiger*, hereafter cited as RA No. 161).

⁵ By Decree of July 17, 1942 (RA No. 177).

⁶ RGBI. I, 686.

⁷ Wherever, in the subsequent pages of this chapter, reference is made to a decree issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* and still in force, the decree will be ascribed to this office, although this office is now consolidated into the *Reichsstelle für Eisen- und Metalle*.

⁸ See Decree of September 4, 1934 (RA No. 209), and Decree of September 14, 1934 (RA No. 218).

⁹ RGBI. I, 686.

¹⁰ By Decree E-62 of March 31, 1943 (RA No. 77), the *Reichsbeauftragter für Eisen- und Metalle* appointed the *Wirtschaftsgruppe Giessereiindustrie* (Foundry Industries Economic Group) as the control office for iron, steel, and malleable iron foundries (*Bewirtschaftungsstelle für Eisen, Stahl- und Tempergiessereien*). By Decree E-63 of May 15, 1943 (RA No. 116), the *Wirtschaftsgruppe Stahl- und Eisenbau* was made the control office for steel and iron construction.

Office had before its consolidation transferred certain of its control functions—in particular, the review of applications for the issuance of a *Metalldeckungsschein* (Metal Cover Certificate)¹¹—to the *Wirtschaftsgruppe Metallindustrie* (Metal Industry Economic Group), the *Fachgruppe Metallgiessereien* (Metal Foundries Trade Group), and the *Gauwirtschaftskammer* (Regional Economic Chamber).

Kontingentsträger (Quota Holders).—Four categories of quota holders have been established in the field of iron and nonferrous metals. The quota holders are the ultimate customers who place orders for the manufacture of goods.

The first category, called “Main Quota Holders” (*Hauptkontingente*), comprises various ministries of which the Speer Ministry receives by far the largest quota, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Mining Economic Group (*Wirtschaftsgruppe Bergbau*), and various Reich offices, including the Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals. The Machine Construction Economic Group (*Wirtschaftsgruppe Maschinenbau*) was a main quota holder for metal products used in the manufacture of machine tools and wood-working machines only, but was recently relieved of this duty, which now seems to be directly in the hands of the Speer Ministry.

The second category, called “Quotas of the Metal-Working Industry” (*Kontingente der Metall Verarbeitenden Industrie*), is held by the Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals. This industry comprises 12 economic groups (*Wirtschaftsgruppe*), including the Metal Industry Economic Group, and 2 trade groups (*Fachgruppen*).

The third category, called “Quota of Metal-working Craftsmen” (*Kontingent des Metall Verarbeitenden Handwerks*), is also held by the Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals. “Metal-working Craftsmen” include plumbers, blacksmiths, and the like, who are organized into Reich Guild Associations (*Reichsinnungsverbände*) in branches of the metal-working industry which correspond to the economic groups listed in the second category.

The fourth category, called “Quotas of the Auditing Office for Exports” (*Kontingente der Prüfungsstellen für Ausfuhrzweck*), comprises offices established by various industries for the purpose of controlling exports.

All of these quota holders, as well as subquota holders, must maintain metal accounts at the Metal Accounting Office of the Rüstungskontor G. m. b. H. Each quarter of the year quotas for the purchase of metal products are assigned to them, to be credited to their metal accounts.¹² It should be emphasized at this point that quotas are assigned for metal products (*Metallerzeugnisse*), but not for raw and

¹¹ See below, section on “Purchase Permits for Raw and Scrap Material,” for a description of the *Metalldeckungsschein*.

¹² Decree I of July 4, 1942 (RA No. 161), sec. 4.

scrap material (*Roh- und Abfall Material*). The quota holders in turn dispose of their credit of metal products among manufacturers within their jurisdiction by issuing to applicants a Metal Certificate (*Metallschein*),^{12a} which permits the purchase of metal products. This certificate is valid only if the Metal Accounting Office certifies that sufficient credit exists to the account of the quota holder.¹³

The allocation procedure is made less cumbersome by supplementing the four categories of quotas listed above with two types of quotas which permit the production of goods from iron, steel, or nonferrous metal without the transfer of purchase permits, as outlined below. The two types are *Fertigungs Vollkontingente* (Full Production Quotas) and *Fertigungs Teilkontingente* (Part Production Quotas). Full Production Quotas are given to all classes of customers, even if they are quota holders, for the production and delivery of certain equipment without the transfer of permits for material. The Machine Construction Economic Group has such a quota for the manufacture of machines, machine parts, and—since 1945—machine tools, which are purchased by means of a machine permit (*Zulassungsschein*). Part Production Quotas are given to customers who are not quota holders, or to narrowly defined groups of customers, for the production and delivery of certain equipment made of nonalloyed or alloyed steel, iron, or nonferrous metals without the transfer of purchase permits. The widest use of both types of production quotas is in the electrical industry field.

TECHNIQUE OF CONTROL

The distribution of metal products, for which quotas are assigned, and of raw and scrap metal, for which no quotas are assigned, is controlled by means of certificates (*Scheine*). When properly executed, these certificates constitute purchase permits (*Bezugsrechte*). The various types of permits are called by the following terms:

A. *Purchase permits for metal products:*

Metallschein (metal certificate).

Metallübertragungsschein (metal transfer certificate).

B. *Purchase permits for raw and scrap metals:*

Metalldeckungsschein (metal cover certificate).

Metallbelegschein (metal voucher).

Leichtmetallfreigabe (light metal permit).

With respect to group A, the control procedure is the same whether light or heavy metals products are involved. The procedure differs with respect to group B, however, depending on whether light or

^{12a} *Metallschein* is sometimes translated as "Metal Check," a term which conveys the idea of its use: that it is a check against a banking balance, the balance in this case being the metal quota assigned to the quota holder.

¹³ Decree I of July 4, 1942 (RA No. 161), sec. 5.

heavy raw and scrap metals are involved. Within the meaning of the control procedure, “light metals” consist of those metals and metal alloys listed in table 19 (see below), while “heavy metals” consist of those metals and metal alloys listed in table 18 with the exception of numbers 301, 310, 320, 300, 302, and 330. “Metal products” consist of products in all processing stages made either wholly or in part of all the metals and metal alloys listed in table 18. “Raw metal” refers to metal ingots, whether pure or alloyed metal.

Table 18.—List of metals, classified by their composition

Metallklassen- kennnummer (code No.)	Metallklassen (metal classes)	Kurzlezeichnung (symbols)
*301	Aluminum (not alloyed)-----	Ae
*310	Aluminum alloys with more than 2.5 percent copper content.	Al-Cu-Mg
*320	Aluminum alloys with more than 7 percent silicon content.	Al-Si
*300	Aluminum alloys different from classes 310 and 320	Al-leg
*302	Resmelted aluminum alloys-----	Ug-Al
386	Antimony, nonalloyed-----	Sb
372	Antimonial lead-----	Pb-Sb
370	Lead, nonalloyed, and lead alloys different from classes 381, 383, and 343.	Pb
387	Cadmium-----	Cd
388	Cobalt-----	Co
350	Copper, nonalloyed-----	Cu
355	Brass- and nickel-silver alloys-----	Ms
352	Bronze containing up to 10 percent zinc-----	Rg
360	Bronze alloys-----	Sn-Bz
362	Copper-nickel alloys, German silver alloys-----	Cu-Ni
364	Other copper alloys-----	Cu-leg
*330	Magnesium and magnesium alloys-----	Mg
389	Nickel and nickel alloys-----	Ni
390	Mercury-----	Hg
374	Refined zinc-----	FZn
375	Other zinc-----	Zn
376	Zinc alloys with up to 4 percent copper content----	Zn-Cu
377	Zinc alloys with up to 4 percent aluminum content----	Zn-Al
379	Other zinc alloys-----	Zn-leg
380	Tin, nonalloyed-----	Sn
381	Lead-tin alloys of all kinds except those of metal class 343.	Pb-Sn
383	Bearing or “babbit” metals of all tin contents----	Lg
385	Other tin alloys-----	Sn-leg
343	Solder-----	Lot
392	Chromium-----	Cr
394	Molybdenum-----	Mo
398	Tungsten-----	W

Classification of metals.—For the purpose of control, Decree I of July 4, 1942, defined metals by classifying them by their composition, as in table 18. The items starred in table 18 are light metals, more specifically defined in table 19.

Table 19.—List of light metals, classified by their composition (a refinement of certain items in table 18)

Metallklassen-kennnummer (code No.)	Metallklassen-Bezeichnung (metal class designation)	Kurzbezeichnung (abbreviation)
301	<i>Aluminium, nicht legiert</i> (aluminum, nonalloyed); includes <i>Reinaluminium</i> (pure aluminum) and <i>Leitaluminium</i> (aluminum of high electric conductivity).	Al
310	<i>Aluminiumlegierungen</i> (aluminum alloys) containing more than 2.5 percent copper, that is, exclusively wrought alloys (<i>Knetlegierungen</i>) of the type Al-Cu-Mg.	Al-Cu-Mg
320	<i>Aluminiumlegierungen</i> (aluminum alloys) containing more than 7 percent silicon (<i>Silizium</i>); includes alloys of the types Al-Si, Al-Si-Cu, Al-Si-Mg.	Al-Si
300	<i>Hütten-Aluminiumlegierungen</i> (mill aluminum alloys), except those listed in metal classes 310 and 320. This class includes alloys of the types Al-Mg, Al-Mg-Si (alloys of the type trademarked as "Aldrey"), and alloys of the types Al-Mg-Mn, Al-Mg-Zn, Al-Mn.	Al-leg
302	<i>Umschmelz-Al-Guslegierungen</i> (resmeltable aluminum casting alloys), except wrought alloys (<i>Knetlegierungen</i>). This class consists exclusively of alloys of <i>Umschmelzmetalle</i> (metals capable of undergoing more than 1 melting process), smelted as such or for particular purposes, such as <i>Stahldesoxydation</i> (removal of oxides from steel), <i>Herstellung kohlefreier Metalle</i> (production of carbon-free metals), and <i>Schwermetall-Legierungen</i> (heavy metal alloys)—even though these alloys belong by type to classes 310, 320, or 300.	UG-Al
330	<i>Magnesium</i> and <i>Magnesiumlegierungen</i> (magnesium alloys).	Mg

PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PURCHASE PERMITS FOR METAL PRODUCTS

Metallschein (metal certificate).—A prime contractor (*Erstauftragnehmer*)—say, a manufacturer of portable gasoline engine-driven water pumps—receives an order from the Army for a specific number of pumps. Each unit consists of a number of parts, all of them made in the end of metal products of the first processing stage—sheet, strip, rods, tubes, castings, etc. These products will be referred to hereafter as “primary metal products.” To obtain material to fulfill his contract, the prime contractor makes out a metal claim (*Metallanforderung*) on a form called “*Metallanforderung/Metallschein*” (metal claim/metal certificate). He applies thereon for the primary metal products required for fulfilling his contract during a 3 months’ period, specifying the weight and metal class of each product. Since wastage in further processing must be allowed for, he applies for a greater weight than the aggregate weight of finished parts. In the case of

roller or ball bearings, for instance, he will apply for 3.5 times the weight of the finished bearings. If the prime contractor intends to subcontract a component—say, the gasoline engine for the water pump—he may ask the subcontractor to furnish specifications for the weight and metal class of the products required to make this part. In computing the metal claim, stock piles and substitute materials must be taken into consideration.¹⁴

After the metal claim has been made out, the prime contractor sends the form to the quota holder having jurisdiction, that is, the quota holder who has given him the order.¹⁵ In the illustration chosen, the form would go to the Army. The quota holder examines the metal claim, makes corrections if necessary, and either approves or disapproves it.¹⁶ If the claim is approved, the quota holder detaches the *Metallschein* (metal certificate) part of the form and sends it to the Metal Accounting Office of the Rüstungskontor G. m. b. H. This office determines whether the metal account of the quota holder covers the claim which has been submitted; if it does, the certificate is confirmed by stamping and is returned to the prime contractor,¹⁷ thus establishing his right to purchase the products listed on the metal certificate. There is no time limit on the latter's validity once it is confirmed.¹⁸ If the metal account of the quota holder does not cover the metal claim, the certificate is returned to the quota holder without confirmation.¹⁹

Metallübertragungsschein (metal transfer certificate).—Very few prime contractors themselves manufacture all of the components of their finished product. For purposes of illustration, the manufacturer of portable gasoline engine-driven water pumps would probably subcontract the engines to a firm specializing in these units, possibly to Adam Opel A. G., a firm which may manufacture the standard small jeep motors for *Volkswagon*. In this case, the prime contractor would transfer to Adam Opel the right to purchase the metal products used in making the engines, by issuing to the latter a *Metallübertragungsschein* (metal transfer certificate). This transfer, it should be noted, involves only part of the metal products the prime contractor has been authorized to purchase.

On each metal transfer certificate, the prime contractor writes down the number under which the transfer has been recorded in his *Metallbuch* (metal account book),²⁰ the weight and metal classes of the prod-

¹⁴ First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942, concerning metal classes, issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle*, sec. 6 I. The relevant section only will be cited hereafter. In 1942, when the decree was issued, manufacturers probably had stock piles left over from the period before control was instituted. It is not likely that the stipulation is of practical importance now.

¹⁵ Sec. 5 I.

¹⁶ Sec. 5 III.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Sec. 6 II.

¹⁹ Sec. 5 IV.

²⁰ Sec. 6 III. The importance of recording all transfers of purchase permits is explained below in the section on "*Metalbüchführung* (Recording of Metal Transactions)."

ucts involved, and the name of the person or firm to whom permission is being transferred. Should a prime contractor merely assemble components manufactured on subcontract, the total of the weights of metal products recorded on the metal certificates he has issued to subcontractors must equal the total weight of metal products which his metal certificate has authorized him to purchase.

The subcontractor may want to purchase certain components from another manufacturer, as Adam Opel might in turn subcontract for aluminum pistons from Mahle K. G.²¹ In this case, Opel issues to Mahle another metal transfer certificate, permitting the latter to purchase the light metals products needed for the pistons, and records the transfer in his *Metallbuch*. Since Mahle merely machines the rough pistons he buys from Karl Schmidt G. m. b. H., Mahle issues to Schmidt still another metal transfer certificate, permitting Schmidt to purchase the light metals products needed for the pistons. Mahle also records the transfer in his *Metallbuch*.

Only a person or firm designated on a metal certificate or metal transfer certificate is authorized to transfer permission to purchase the metal products specified.²² The prime contractor must keep his *Metallschein* as evidence of his authority to issue *Metallübertragungsscheine*.²³ In each case of transfer, the receiver of a *Metallübertragungsschein* keeps it as evidence of his authority to issue another.²⁴ No matter how many times a purchase permit is transferred, the right to purchase stems from the receipt by the prime contractor of a *Metallschein*, and the metal products stipulated have been applied for by the prime contractor on his metal claim (*Metallanforderung*) and approved by the Metal Accounting Office.

Metallvormerkung (metal promise).—The *Metallschein*, as stated above, is valid indefinitely but the amount of metal products it permits the receiver to purchase covers only the amount needed for a period of 3 months. The prime contractor for a complicated product, such as the portable gasoline engine-driven water pump, can more efficiently apply in his metal claim for the metal products he will need during the entire period of his contract, which may be a year. In this case, he lists on his metal claim the metal products he will need during the four quarters of the year; if the claim is approved by his quota holder, he receives a metal certificate for the first quarter, and a metal promise for the remaining three quarters.²⁵ Both are on the same form. The metal promise entitles him to obtain a metal certificate in each of the three remaining quarters of the year, provided

²¹ At this stage in the process, the light alloy manufacturers and fabricators often enter the picture. Both Mahle K. G. and Karl Schmidt G. m. b. H. are listed in appendix C, and briefly mentioned in ch. VII, the first under "I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G." and the second under "Metallgesellschaft A. G."

²² Sec. 6 I.

²³ Sec. 6 II.

²⁴ Sec. 5 II.

²⁵ Sec. 7 I.

that the contract for which the metal products are needed has not been withdrawn.²⁶ When he receives a metal certificate for one of the later quarters, the amount of metal products it permits him to purchase may be less than the amount specified in the metal promise, because of savings in metals, substitute materials, or a revision in the terms of the contract, such as a change in the time of delivery or in quantity.²⁷ The metal promise does not constitute a purchase permit (*Bezugsrecht*), and hence cannot be used as authority for issuing a metal transfer certificate.²⁸

A metal promise is issued on the form called "*Metallschein (und Metallvormerkung)*."²⁹ The receiver of the metal promise makes application for a metal certificate on the form, metal claim/metal certificate, before the quarter year, for which the metal promise was issued, has begun.³⁰ In order to save labor, a metal certificate is issued at once, instead of a metal promise for a later quarter, when application is made for quantities of less than 100 kilograms of metal products of one metal class (as listed in table 18), or for quantities of less than 34.5 kilograms of mercury, and less than 10 kilograms of antimony, cadmium, cobalt, nickel, and tin.³¹

Metallrückübertragung (retransfer of purchase permits).³²—If the amount of metal products specified on a metal certificate, metal transfer certificate, or metal promise, is no longer needed either in whole or in part—as, for instance, when a contract is revoked—the purchase permits must be transferred back to the quota holder. The subcontractor (*Untertieferer*) retransfers his purchase permit to the prime contractor by means of a *Metallübertragungsschein* on which is stamped:

RÜCKÜBERTRAGUNG!

(Retransfer!)

The prime contractor (*Erstauftragnehmer*) in his turn retransfers the metal products specified on his *Metallschein* or *Metallvormerkung* by filling out the form, *Metallanforderung/Metallschein*, stamping "Retransfer!" thereon, and sending it to his quota holder. A metal certificate must be retransferred immediately, and a metal promise, in advance of the quarter year for which it has been issued. The quota holder forwards the retransferred claim to the Metal Accounting Office, which credits the quota holder with the amount of metal prod-

²⁶ Sec. 7 II.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Sec. 7 III and sec. 8 I of the First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942, concerning new control of metals (RA No. 161).

²⁹ First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942, sec. 8 I. The relevant section only will be cited hereafter.

³⁰ Sec. 8 II.

³¹ Sec. 8 III.

³² Sec. 9.

ucts retransferred, and sends back to him a metal certificate marked "Retransfer!" If the quota holder considers the amount retransferred insufficient, he may claim a further retransfer from the prime contractor. If the amount cannot be agreed upon, the dispute is decided by a referee named by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle*.³³

PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PURCHASE PERMITS FOR RAW AND SCRAP MATERIAL

These are concerned with the metals and metal alloys listed in tables 18 and 19, as distinguished from metal products made wholly or in part therefrom.

Metalldeckungsschein (metal cover certificate).—As a result of the process of transfer, the purchase permit for metal products finally reaches the person or firm which will manufacture the products from raw and/or scrap material. The amount and the metal class of the primary metal products listed on the metal transfer certificate constitute a metal credit (*Metallguthaben*) against which the manufacturer can draw for the purchase of raw and scrap material. Depending on the volume of his business, the manufacturer may accumulate the metal credits established by a day's, a week's, or a month's receipts of metal transfer certificates before he applies for the metal cover certificate which will permit him to purchase raw and scrap material required to manufacture the products listed—often an amount larger by weight than the amount of his metal credit, since wastage in processing must be taken into consideration.

The metal cover certificate entitles the manufacturer (1) to use a specified amount of light metals of the classes listed in table 19, and to purchase them in accordance with the terms of the light metal permit (*Leichtmetallfreigabe*, discussed below); (2) to use heavy metals (those not starred in table 18) and to purchase them by means of metal vouchers (*Metallbelegschein*, discussed below); and (3) to use and purchase other materials in accordance with special provisions. The metal cover certificate is issued for a period of 3 months, called the "consumption period" (*Verbrauchsabschnitt*). If the Metal Industry Economic Group prescribes that certain enterprises or groups of enterprises are to make monthly applications for metal cover certificates, then 1 month is deemed to be the consumption period. The application for a metal cover certificate must be presented by the twentieth day of the month preceding the consumption period.³⁴

³³ *Ibid.* Presumably the *Reichsstelle für Eisen- und Metalle* now names the arbitrator of disputes.

³⁴ Fourth Decree of July 31, 1942, Supplementing Decree 1 issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* on July 4, 1942 (RA No. 180), sec. H. Only the relevant section will be cited hereafter.

According to the Fourth Decree of July 31, 1942, Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942, the procedure for issuing a *Metalldeckungsschein* differs for these two types of enterprises:

1. *Betriebe der ersten Verarbeitungsstufe* (enterprises of the first processing stage; that is, rolling mills, foundries, and forges which turn out rolled and drawn products or castings).³⁵

2. *Betriebe der Metallgewinnung* (enterprises of metal production; that is, producers of metals and metal alloys).

With respect to production of rough piston castings, Karl Schmidt G. m. b. H. is an enterprise of the first type, while with respect to production of piston alloys, it is an enterprise of the second type.

1. Three methods are provided an enterprise of the first processing stage for obtaining a metal cover certificate, depending on the purpose for which raw and scrap material will be used.³⁶

a. Enterprises producing light metal products—rough aluminum castings, for example—exchange their metal transfer certificates by applying to the Metal Industry Economic Group on the form, *Antrag auf Metalldeckungsschein in Leichtmetall*, on which they also apply for whatever additional alloying metals they need for the desired product.

b. Enterprises using light metal alloys for heavy metal products apply to the *Reichsstelle für Metalle*.³⁷ The application is then reviewed by the Metal Industry Economic Group.

c. Special provisions cover applications for raw and scrap material to be used for such purposes as production of high quality steel, carbon-free metals, and deoxidized steel.

The amount of raw and scrap material may not exceed the amount of the applicant's metal credit (*Metallguthaben*), although consideration is given to such loss of material as occurs ordinarily in a plant. If the metal credit exceeds the need or the capacity of the enterprise for the consumption period, the application for a *Metalldeckungsschein* may request only the amount which will be used in a consumption period.

2. Enterprises of metal production apply for raw and scrap material by either of two methods, depending on the purpose for which the material is to be used.

a. Heavy metal producers (*Betriebe der Schwermetallgewinnung*) who desire to purchase light metals for use as alloys, apply to the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* for a metal cover certificate.

Small consumers (*Kleinverbraucher*), whose average monthly use of raw and scrap material does not exceed the quantity stated in appendix IV of the First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4,

³⁵ Sec. 4 III.

³⁶ Sec. 5.

³⁷ The *Reichsstelle für Eisen- und Metalle*, as successor, would presumably be the control agency referred to in this and the following paragraphs.

1942, apply instead to the *Gauwirtschaftskammer* which has jurisdiction over them. In this case, the metal cover certificate is issued by the chamber in the name of the *Reichsstelle für Metalle*.

b. Light metal producers (*Betriebe der Leichtmetallgewinnung*) who desire to purchase light metals, heavy metals, or other components in the form of raw and scrap material for use as alloys, apply to the Metal Industry Economic Group.

To all these enterprises, the Trade Group for Metal Production (*Fachgruppe Metallerzeugende Industrie*) issues regulations prescribing the most economical use of raw and scrap material.

Metallbelegschein (metal voucher).—This certificate constitutes a purchase permit for heavy metals in the form of raw material and scrap. An enterprise producing light metal products of the first processing stage (par. 1a above) or light metals alloys (par. 2b above) obtains heavy metals to use as alloys by issuing a metal voucher to the dealer who furnishes the heavy metals in the form of raw material and scrap.³⁸ If the dealer is a middleman, he may issue another metal voucher to a collector of scrap. The metal voucher must be issued on the form prescribed by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle*: the original is passed on and the copy is kept. The amount and metal class of material specified in a metal voucher must correspond with the amount and class noted in a metal cover certificate or a preceding metal voucher. The voucher may be issued only for the consumption period for which the metal cover certificate is valid, and the consumption period must be stated on the voucher. However, one voucher issued on the strength of another is valid for the consumption period and for 1 month thereafter. Delivery of raw and scrap material authorized by a voucher may be made at any time.³⁹

While, as a rule, raw and scrap material may not be delivered to a purchaser who cannot issue a metal voucher, there are several exceptions. One exception is where the quantity of material does not exceed the amount stated in appendix IV of the First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942.⁴⁰

Leichtmetallfreigabe (light metal permit).—This authorization to purchase light metals in the form of raw material and scrap is printed on the metal cover certificate (*Metalldeckungsschein*). Not only are the amount and metal class specified, but also the source from which the light metals are to be obtained. Light metals in the form of raw material and scrap may be delivered to a producer of metals and metal

³⁸ Sec. 7b of the Fourth Decree of July 31, 1942, Supplementing Decree I issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* on July 4, 1942 (RA No. 180); sec. 8 II of Decree I of July 4, 1942 (RA No. 161), issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* and concerning new control of metals; sec. 17 of the First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942 (RA No. 161), issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* and concerning new control of metals.

³⁹ First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942, secs. 18 and 19.

⁴⁰ Sec. 17.

alloys for a new consumption period only after the quantities permitted for a preceding period have been delivered.⁴¹ Thus the control of light metals in the form of raw and scrap material is considerably more strict than the control of raw and scrap heavy metals.

CONTROL OF LIGHT METALS USED FOR REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Special provisions are made for enterprises requiring light metals in the form of raw and scrap material or in the form of primary metal products, for the purpose of carrying out repair and maintenance work in their own plants.⁴² They apply for purchase permits (*Bezugsrechte*) to the Economic Group which has jurisdiction over them, provided that it is a quota holder. If it is not, they apply to the Metal Industry Economic Group. In these cases, a *Metallschein* (metal certificate) is issued directly.

When, however, enterprises require for repair and maintenance work light metals products of the second or further processing stages—that is, machined castings, pistons, or fittings—this simplified procedure does not apply. They must follow the usual procedure for obtaining metal products—that is, they must make out a metal claim and send it to their quota holder who in turn submits the claim to the Metal Accounting Office.

RECORDING OF METAL TRANSACTIONS (METALLBÜCHFÜHRUNG)

In order to keep a close check on all transactions relating to metal products, every plant which receives and disposes of metal certificates and metal transfer certificates must keep records for each quarter year and for each class of metals. The record must show (1) the consecutive number and date of entry of each certificate, and the action taken thereon, and (2) the weight of the metal products involved. An inventory must be made regularly, at least monthly, to show the balance between the amounts of metal products authorized for purchase on the *Metallscheine*, and the amounts which have been transferred by *Metallübertragungsscheine*.⁴³ The decrees do not expressly state that similar inventories must be made to show the balance between the amounts of raw and scrap material permitted on the metal cover certificates, and the amounts purchased by means of metal vouchers and light metal permits. Available information makes it apparent, however, that such control over raw and scrap material is maintained.

⁴¹ Fourth Decree of July 31, 1942, Supplementing Decree I issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* on July 4, 1942 (RA No. 180), sec. 8.

⁴² *Ibid.*, secs. 11 and 12.

⁴³ Sec. 14, Decree I of July 4, 1942 (RA No. 161), and sec. 10 of the First Decree Supplementing Decree I of July 4, 1942 (RA No. 161), issued by the *Reichsstelle für Metalle* and concerning new control of metals.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN LIGHT METALS INDUSTRY

ALUMINIUM-INDUSTRIE A. G. CHIPPIS ("AIAG")¹

This company, known as "the nursery" of the European aluminum industry, has during both World Wars found itself in an equivocal position. Incorporated in Switzerland and insisting on its neutral personality, AIAG has nevertheless owned plants in countries at war with one another. During the first World War, its assets in France, consisting of bauxite mines and an alumina plant, were sequestered by the French Government, and during the present conflict, it was placed on the statutory list for a few months in 1941.

In the eighties, the firm of J. G. Neher Sons, proprietor of an iron foundry near Neuhausen since 1810, was in search of an industry which would exploit the water power available from the adjacent Falls of the Rhine. The manufacture of aluminum appeared to be an electrometallurgical process of considerable promise and one which both met the firm's needs and would make use of its experience. After experiments with the electrolytic reduction of aluminum from cryolite proved unsuccessful in 1886, the firm was ready to welcome proposals in May 1887 to try out the new patents of Paul Heroult, the French inventor of a process similar to the one developed in the United States by Charles Hall. These experiments were so successful that a new company, the Schweizerische Metallurgische Gesellschaft, was founded a few months later to take over the rights of all the Heroult patents for all countries, except France.² Toward the end of 1888, production was at the rate of 2 tons per day of aluminum-bronze, and the company was seeking new capital. On November 12, 1888, the Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen was incorporated by the Swiss company with the assistance of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft ("AEG") of Berlin; its share capital was Sfr.10,000,000, of which Sfr.3,000,000 were paid up. Dr. Martin Kiliani, who had been experimenting with aluminum reduction for AEG, was made managing director of the Neuhausen works where production of pure aluminum

¹ This producer is described at some length for the following reasons: While it has neutral status, it is an important producer of alumina and aluminum in an enemy country and thus is subject, so far as its production in Germany is concerned, to United Nations control following the military defeat or surrender of Germany; (2) it is not well-known in the United States whose representatives will be dealing with the special problem it represents on various levels of occupation authority; and (3) it has held a balance of power position in the international aluminum cartel during World War II. (See ch. VIII.)

² The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., founded in 1894, acquired from AIAG rights to the Heroult patents for Great Britain and her colonies.

was initiated in 1889. Like the Pittsburgh Reduction Co. (predecessor of the Aluminum Co. of America, referred to as Alcoa), AIAG had difficulty in finding a market for its new product, but between 1890 and 1900 uses for aluminum were developed to such an extent that the company constructed a second plant at Rheinfelden in Germany in 1896 and a third at Lend in Austria in 1897.³ AIAG's largest works are at Chippis in Canton Wallis, where water power is furnished by the Upper Rhone. Construction of these was begun in 1907.

On its fiftieth anniversary in 1938, AIAG had a paid-in capital of Sfr.60,000,000 and fixed assets of Sfr.159,189,000. Its interests were scattered throughout Europe, and extended even to China, as follows:

AIAG Interests, 1938 ⁴

(NOTE.—The symbol (D) following a company name indicates that it is a "daughter" company, owned 100 percent by AIAG unless a smaller percentage is stated; the symbol (DD) indicates a subsidiary of AIAG and a daughter company. The percentages for less than 100 percent participation are only approximate.)

Bauxite: Ugrovaca Minen, Zagreb (D); Bauxita S. A. Bucharest (D); Ste. des Bauxites de France, Marseille (D).

Alumina extraction plants: Martinswerk G. m. b. H., Bergheim-Köln (D); Chemische Fabrik Goldschmeiden, Breslau (D) and Filiale Halle-Trotha (DD), both in Germany; Ste. Francaise pour l'Industrie de l'Aluminium (SFIA), Marseille (D); Sta. Industrie Minerarie ed Elettrochimie, Bussi, Italy (D).

Aluminum reduction plants: Aluminium-Hütte, Neuhausen (D) and Aluminium-Hütte, Chippis (D), both in Switzerland; Aluminium G. m. b. H., Rheinfelden, Germany (D); Salzburger Aluminium G. m. b. H., Lend, Austria (D); Soc. Alluminio Espanol, Sabinango, Spain (D, approximately a 20 percent interest); ⁵ South Wales Company, Rheola, Wales (D, 50 percent).⁶

Power plants: Kraftwerk Neuhausen (DD); Kraftwerk Chippis (DD); Kraftwerk Rheinfelden (DD); Kraftwerk Kitzloch (DD) and Kraftwerk Klammstein (DD), both furnishing power to the reduction

³ See ch. III, section on Austria.

⁴ Source: *Geschichte der Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen, 1888-1938*, Chippis, published by the Directorium, 1942. 2 v. This is a *Festschrift* celebrating the company's fiftieth anniversary.

⁵ Aluminium Francaise is also a part owner. See appendix E, "Outsiders."

⁶ The remaining 50 percent is owned by the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., and Aluminium Ltd. of Toronto. (One source says that each participant owns a third interest.) AIAG's interest in the project has been attributed to the fact that they could produce on the British quota at the Rheola plant. The South Wales Co. was founded in 1937 with a capital of £300,000, and AIAG was charged with constructing and operating the Rheola works. When more capital was needed, AIAG appears to have contributed willingly and to have induced the other participants to make further advances. These considerations were a strong argument for lifting the blacklisting of AIAG, which had been made effective in July 1941 primarily because of AIAG's position in the cartel. At that time, moreover, AIAG was believed to be willing to purchase in Switzerland plant to the value of \$150,000, needed for the completion of the Rheola works whose output was essential to Britain's war effort. Representations were also made concerning the pro-Ally sympathies of the AIAG directors. The company was removed from the statutory list in October 1941.

plant at Lend; Kraftwerk Navizence (DD); Kraftwerk Borgne (DD); Illsee-Turtmann A. G. Oberems ("ITAG") (DD).

Fabricating plants: Aluminium Walzwerk Chippis ("LWW") (DD); R. V. Neher A. G. Kreuzlingen (D) and its subsidiary, Walzwerk Neuhausen (DD); Aluminium-Warenfabrik Gontenschwill A. G. (D, approximately 20 percent)—all of Switzerland. Breisgau Walzwerk Singen, Germany (D); Aluminium Walzwerk Singen and its subsidiaries: Aluminium Giesserei, Villingen (D); Kluge & Winter, Hamburg (D, approximately 20 percent); "TANTAL" Verarbeitungs-Werk, Warsaw (D, 50 percent); and "ENOKA" Verarbeitungswerk, Warsaw (D, approximately 40 percent). Also Star Aluminium Works, Wolverhampton, England (D); Nederlandsch-Indische Aluminium Verwerkings Industrie Mij. ("NIAVI"), the Hague (D, approximately 33 percent); Coquillard Froges, France (D, approximately 20 percent); Aluminium Belge, Liege (D, approximately 40 percent); S. A. Lavorazione Leghe Leggere ("LLL"), Italy (D, approximately 50 percent); Chinese Aluminium Rolling Mills, Char (D, approximately 20 percent) together with the Werk Shanghai (DD, approximately 20 percent)—both in China.

Sales offices: Lasa Kreuzlingen (D, approximately 80 percent), joint subsidiary of R. V. Neher A. G. and Al.-Wareffabrik Gontenschwill A. G.; Allega, Zurich (D); Anglo-Swiss Aluminium Co., Ltd., Sheffield, England (D).

Other interests: Wohn-kolonie, Bergheim (D); Forschungs-anstalt, Neuhausen (D); Stuvag, Neuhausen (D, approximately 50 percent); Sta. Esercizio Impianti Portuali Abruzzesi ("SEIPA"), Milan (D, approximately 50 percent), subsidiary of Sta. Industrie Minerarie ed. Elettrochimie, Bussi; Sta. Alluminio Veneto Anonima ("SAVA"), Venice (D). SAVA in turn controls a complex: Tonerdefabrik, Marghera (DD), an alumina plant; Aluminium-Hütte, Porto Marghera (DD), a reduction plant, together with "SMIRREL," Venice (D, approximately 80 percent); Sta. Idroelétrica ("SIC"), Venice (D, approximately 50 percent); a sales office, "Alluminio S. A." Verkaufsbureau ("ASA"), Milan (D, approximately 50 percent); and a shipping company, Sta. Abruzzesi di Navigazione Anonima ("SANA"), Venice (D, approximately 50 percent).

Details of the shareholdings in AIAG have long been unavailable because there is no published register and the bearer-shares are apparently handled free on the stock exchange. Although the notion that the shares are widely dispersed in the hands of private Swiss individuals has been sedulously cultivated, speculation as to the corporation's ownership has not been quieted. The far-flung and multifarious activities of AIAG, as listed above, suggest that private

Swiss capital alone could hardly provide sufficient financing. Official United Nations sources have recently indicated that the shares in AIAG are held approximately as follows:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Percent of hold- ing</i>
British Aluminium Co., Ltd.....	15. 5
Aluminium Ltd.....	28. 5
Alais Froges et Camargue....	} 21. 0
Ste. de l'Electrochimie Ugine}	
Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G. }	} 20. 0
Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H.....	
Swiss interests.....	15. 5
	100. 0

The "Swiss interests" listed above are identified as those which have long been active in the company; whether they are vested in the Swiss management or in an undisclosed holding company is not known. The significant factor is that the foreign ownership is held by the same British, Canadian, French, and German corporations—and in practically the same proportions—which participate in the Alliance Aluminium Compagnie.⁸

After the collapse of France, the combined participation of the British and Canadian interests, amounting to 43.5 percent, was offset by the German and German-dominated French participation of 41 percent. Consequently the Swiss interests, domiciled in a neutral country surrounded by Germany and German-dominated areas, held the balance of power in AIAG from June 1940 until the liberation of France, and during that time could direct company policy by voting either with the Allied or with the enemy interests. During this same period AIAG, as the Swiss participant in the cartel, occupied the identical ambivalent position between the British and Canadian participants on the one hand, and the German and German-dominated French participants on the other.

Swiss law requires that in a company incorporated in Switzerland the majority of the board of directors be Swiss nationals. According to the 1943 edition of the Swiss Federal Register, the present administration comprises the following individuals, all of whom have Swiss addresses:

⁷ It is not known whether the French companies participate in AIAG as two separate entities, or through their combined sales company, Aluminium Francais.

⁸ This is the name of the international aluminum cartel. (See ch. VIII.)

ALUMINUM-INDUSTRIE A. G.⁹
(Chippis, Canton Wallis, Switzerland)

Council of Administration

**Alfred Hofmann-Schmid, Pres.

**Gottfried Keller, V-Pres.

Directors

**Arnold Bloch.

Emile Kaufmann.

Anton Bettscaart.

Werner Kurz.

Fritz Schnorf.

Directors of Departments

Rudolf Hartmyer.

Max Hintermann.

Hans Scherer.

Heinrich Wanner.

Director of Laboratories and Research

Dr. Alfred von Zeerleder, at Neuhausen.

Prokurators¹⁰

Willy Corti.

Henri Froidevaux.

Albert Gubler.

Kaspar Guler.

Erhart Herrmann.

Alexander Hürzler.

Hans Hurter.

Robert Niederer.

Max Preiswerk.

Jules Riby.

Walter Heinrich Ruegg.

Emile Sulser.

Werner Sulzer.

Paul Toschanz.

Jakob Weber.

Georg Thoma.

The company has expanded its investments during the war, presumably in order to accommodate increased orders. New installations and apparatus to the value of Sfr.447,004 have been added to the Chippis works. Additional expenditures of Sfr.640,231 have been made for other items, including a new installation for the manufacture of magnesium. Concessions have been obtained for power plants at two places on the Upper Rhone to be constructed and operated by a subsidiary, Rhonewerke A. G. A new concern, Fluorwerke A. G., has been founded for the manufacture of synthetic cryolite at Schweizerhalle, near Basel, and was expected to be in operation by the end of 1942. In November 1940, it was reported that AIAG participated equally with the Montecatini interests in raising from 24 to 50 million lire the share capital of S. A. Lavorazione Leghe Leggere ("LLL"), and that construction had already begun of large works in the industrial zone of Ferrara. It was subsequently reported that the AIAG investment was made from funds blocked in Italy, and not from new funds transferred from Switzerland.

⁹ In this list of officials and in the lists given subsequently, one asterisk indicates that the corporate connections of the person may be found in appendix D, first list, and two asterisks, in appendix D, second list.

¹⁰ Officials authorized to sign on behalf of the firm.

In general, aluminum production has not been maintained at maximum during the war at the company's reduction plants in Switzerland, owing to a shortage of electric power. Late in December 1944 the *Neue Züriche Zeitung* reported large-scale unemployment at the reduction plants because of their inability to obtain alumina. With the exception of plants manufacturing aluminum foil and other products for which the use of aluminum has been restricted or prohibited, the fabricating plants have worked at full capacity throughout the war, and have increased their deliveries. Reported deliveries to Germany from the Chippis works in January 1943 are given in table 20; deliveries reported may not include all deliveries. It will be noted that the recipients in many cases are aircraft plants.

Table 20.—Deliveries of aluminum to Germany from the Chippis Works, January 1943 (in tons)

Date	Place of delivery	Sheets	Tubing	Bars	Strips	Shaped parts
Jan. 4----	Maschinenbedarf, Berlin-----	-----	0. 3	-----	-----	-----
	Dornier Werke, Ravensburg-----	5. 8	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Heinkel Werke, Rostock-----	27. 0	. 1	-----	-----	-----
	Meflug, Augsburg-----	1. 6	-----	0. 6	-----	-----
Jan. 7----	Ifa ¹ , Dessau-Halberstadt-----	22. 0	. 2	-----	-----	-----
	Ifa, Schönebeck-----	6. 8	. 4	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 21---	Heinkel Werke, Rostock-----	4. 2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 27---	Wiener Neustadter Flugzeug- werke-----	13. 7	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Ifa, Dessau-----	-----	-----	-----	4. 4	-----
	Ifa, Aschersleben-----	1. 3	2. 8	-----	-----	-----
	Ifa, Halberstadt-----	14. 0	1. 4	-----	-----	0. 2
	Ifa, Stassfurt-----	3. 9	-----	-----	-----	. 1
	Ifa, Schönebeck-----	68. 2	-----	-----	-----	. 1
	Dornier Werke, Ravensburg-----	14. 8	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Maschinenbedarf-----	-----	2. 1	-----	-----	1. 2
	Meflug, Augsburg-----	-----	2. 0	4. 9	1. 0	-----
	Aradowerke, Potsdam-----	1. 3	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Probably I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.

Source: Confidential.

The growth of production and capacity of AIAG's aluminum plant at Rheinfelden and alumina plant at Bergheim is discussed in chapter II. The company's fabricating subsidiary in Germany, Aluminium Walzwerk Singen, was the most important producer of aluminum foil before the war, consuming in 1937 approximately 2,000 tons of metal per month, which was obtained from the Rheinfelden plant. A year earlier, a foundry had been built at Singen to produce 99, 99.5 and 99.8 percent pure aluminum and four trade-marked alloys—Avional (hard aluminum alloy), Anticorodal (copper-free alloy), Aluman (corrosion-resistant alloy), and Peraluman (salt and sea water-resistant

alloy in sheets, ribbons, tubes, sticks, wire and bars). Later the Singen plant was again expanded to produce aircraft components of aluminum and aluminum alloys.

AIAG at one time owned another foil plant at Teningen which also received metal from Rheinfelden. The Teningen factory was sold about 20 years ago to Emil Tscheulin and is now known as Aluminiumwerk Tscheulin G. m. b. H.¹¹ The latter firm is now believed to be producing aircraft components at a new plant somewhere in the Schwarzwald.

GEBRÜDER GIULINI G. M. B. H.

This firm was founded by two brothers, both Italian citizens. Since the death of one, it has been carried on by his brother and his son. The uncle has never renounced his Italian citizenship, and lives in Lugano, in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland. He has been known for many years as a shrewd business man who drives hard bargains and who prefers to follow a lone course. Consequently he kept out of the cartel until the advent of Hitler and the promise of a profitable contract made it expedient for him to accept an engagement with the Alliance Aluminium Compagnie. He does not have the extensive intercorporate connections which characterize the careers of most of the light metals producers, and he has never sought the aid of such banks as the Deutsche and the Dresdner. He has, however, had a very close association with the private banking firm of Delbrück Schickler & Co., in which Metallgesellschaft has an interest. Carl Joerger,¹² one of the partners of Delbrück Schickler, is comanager of Gebr. Giuliani, along with the Giuliani nephew who married Joerger's daughter. The nephew is a German citizen, who is reported to have remained deaf to VAWAG offers to participate in the Giuliani firm.

Information is unavailable concerning the capitalization of the firm, and the extent to which Delbrück Schickler has invested therein. The physical properties of the firm include bauxite deposits,¹³ alumina plants in Yugoslavia¹⁴ and Germany,¹⁵ and a reduction plant, Usine d'Aluminium Martigny S. A., on the Upper Rhone in Switzerland. Although the latter had an annual capacity of 5,000 tons, its production before the war was nowhere near that figure. The most important Giuliani property is the alumina extraction plant at Mundenheim near Ludwigshafen.

¹¹ See appendix D, second list.

¹² See appendix D, second list.

¹³ See ch. II, section on "Raw Material Supplies—Bauxite."

¹⁴ See ch. III, section on Yugoslavia.

¹⁵ See ch. II, section on "Capacity and Production," especially table 3.

I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G. ("I. G.")¹⁶

Light metals production is a relatively minor activity in the sum total of I. G.'s vast operations. No other industrial organization in Germany or in the world compares with I. G. in its wide range of interests, and no other single concern contributes so heavily to the war-making power of the State in which it is incorporated. It controls practically two-thirds of Germany's highly developed chemical industry, with its participation ranging from slight through majority interest to absolute monopoly. Its principal activities are the following:

Chemicals and related lines: Inorganic, organic, and intermediate organic chemicals; coal tar, mineral, and bacteriological dyes; nitrates and nitrogenous fertilizer; solvents and emollients; adhesives and glue; synthetic perfumes and oil extracts; chrome and synthetic tanning agents.

Gases: Compressed and rare gases; poison gas; smoke-screen gas. Explosives, powder, and fuses.

Photographic materials: Chemicals and fixatives, film ("Agfa") and paper.

Pharmaceuticals: Sera and vaccines; veterinary products.

Artificial fibers and plastics: Continuous filament rayon and rayon staple (*Zellwolle*); polyvinyl chloride fibers; viscose sponges; artificial sausage casings; cellophane.

Light and heavy metals and their alloys.

"Autarchic" lines of manufacture for increasing Germany's independence of foreign raw material sources: Synthetic rubber, motor fuels, lubricants, technical fats, plastics, lacquers, and metal alloys.

Brown coal, bituminous coal, iron and steel.

The two aluminum plants together with the magnesium plant at Bitterfeld comprise but a small part of all the I. G. works in this locality. I. G.'s light metals production has been concentrated here since 1917 when the *Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron* brought its participation in three aluminum plants and its magnesium patents into the Interessengemeinschaft der Deutschen Teerfabriken. The original participants in this combine were six chemical and dye producers, who have since been joined by many others. Public announcement of the combine was delayed until 1925, when it became known as the Interessengemeinschaft Farbenindustrie A. G.

I. G. owns 50 percent of the capital of the Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., which operates the aluminum plants at Bitterfeld and Aken, and itself produces magnesium. It has never produced alumina but

¹⁶ The forthcoming FEA report and Civil Affairs Guide on *The Chemical Industry in Germany* presents a full account of all the lines of activity of this concern.

has instead purchased its requirements from Gebr. Giulini and Aluminium-Industrie A. G. (AIAG). It has been said that these firms, by keeping the price of alumina sufficiently low, prevented I. G. from entering the extraction field.

Like other German stock corporations and the other light metal producers discussed below, I. G. has an *Aufsichtsrat* (supervisory board or board of directors) and a *Vorstand* (board of managers). The *Aufsichtsrat* is elected by the stockholders, its members usually being the holders of the largest blocks of stock or their representatives. The *Aufsichtsrat* selects the board of managers, who in the past were often technical employees who had worked their way up through the company. Both the *Vorstand* and *Aufsichtsrat* are concerned with policy making and general administrative matters. The full responsibility for all ordinary operations is borne by the *Geschäftsführer* (business manager or managers of the plant), who ask for authorization from the *Vorstand* or *Aufsichtsrat* only in the case of unusual expenditures and matters involving long-term policy.

I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE A. G.

(Grüneburgplatz, Frankfurt-a-Main)

Vorstand 1940

**Hermann Schmitz.
**Fritz Gajewski.
Heinrich Horlein.
August von Knieriem.
Fritz ter Meer.
Christian Schneider.
Georg von Schnitzler.
Otto Ambros.
Max Brüggemann.
Ernst Bürgin.
Heinrich Bütetisch.
Bernhard Buhl.
**Max Ilgner.

Paul Haeffliger.
Constantin Jacobi.
Friedrich Jähne.
Hans Kühne.
**Carl Ludwig Lautenschläger.
Wilhelm Rudolf Mann.
Heinrich Oster.
Wilhem Otto.
Hermann Waibel.
Hans Walther.
Otto Scharf.
Eduard Weber-Andreae.
Carl Wurster.

Aufsichtsrat 1940

**Carl Krauch.
**Wilhelm Ferdinand Kalle.
**Wilhelm Gaus.
**Hermann J. Abs.
**Axel Aubert.
Richard Bayer.
Waldemar von Böttinger.
Walter von Brüning.
Lothar Brunck.
Carl Ludwig Duisberg.

Karl Krekeler.
Paul Müller.
Karl Pfeiffer.
Gustav Pistor.
Graf Rudiger Shimmelpenninck.
Friedrich Schmidt-Ott.
**Leopold von Schrenck-Notzing.
Erwin Selek.
Johannes Hess.
Jakob Hasslacher.

Aluminumwerk G. m. b. H., Bitterfeld, 1939

*Directors:*¹⁷ **Albert Meyer-Kluter, **Heinrich Reuleaux.
*Works Manager:*¹⁷ Richard Schall.
Chief Chemist: Dr. Fuldner.
Chemist: Dr. Ing. Eduard Altenburg.
Head of Research Laboratory: Dr. R. Suchy.
Research staff: H. Seliger, Dr. Ing. H. G. Petri, G. Siebel, H. Vosskuhl.
Manager, light metals department: Dr. A. Beck.
Manager, light metals fabricating department: Dr. Schutz.
Foundry manager: Mr. P. van Spitaler.
Engineer: Dr. E. Ritter.

Aluminiumwerk G. m.b. H., Aken, 1939

Research staff: W. Mannheim, H. Bothmann.

That I. G.'s operations have expanded during the war is evident from the growth of capitalization and assets:

	1939	1942
Stock capital-----	RM720, 000, 000	RM1, 165, 000, 000
Total assets-----	1, 623, 609, 229	2, 332, 801, 080

Aside from the fabrication which I. G. carries on directly in its own plants,¹⁸ it is believed to control at least two fabricating companies, the Leipziger Leichtmetall Werke A. G. at Rachwitz,¹⁹ and Mahle K. G. with plants at Bad Cannstadt, Felsbach, and Berlin. Up to the outbreak of war, the former produced practically all the magnesium sheet manufactured in Germany, and the latter was the only German source for magnesium die castings.

METALLGESELLSCHAFT A. G. ("METALL")

Metallgesellschaft, another industrial giant, is the largest non-ferrous metal concern in Germany and, because of its connections in Great Britain and Switzerland, is the world's most powerful single concern in this field. It represents the outgrowth of a metal business founded by Philip Abram Cohn in Frankfurt-a-Main early in the nineteenth or late in the eighteenth century. Early in the 1860's a relative of Cohn's, named Moses, founded a metal firm in London under the name of Henry R. Merton & Co., Ltd., which has since worked closely with Metall. Together with Aron Hirsch & Sohn and Beer Sondheimer & Co., Metall and Merton controlled before the First World War the zinc and lead industries of the world, with the exception of the United States, and exerted a powerful influence over the world price of copper. Metall's operations now include production and trading in antimony, aluminum, cadmium, copper, lead, tin, zinc, composite metals, and alloys. It has also acquired extensive interests in the chemical field, in oil, and in synthetic rubber.

¹⁷ See those listed for Metallgesellschaft A. G., below.

¹⁸ See appendix C: 1, 1; 2, 13; 3, a and b.

¹⁹ See appendix C: 2, 15; 3, a.

Metall has a 50-percent interest in Aluminum G. m. b. H. of Bitterfeld and Aken, and is the exclusive sales agent for the aluminum produced by this private concern and the Government-owned VAWAG. One of the conditions of sale of Metall's interest in VAWAG to the Government was that it should continue to handle VAWAG's sales.

The officers of the company are as follows:

METALLGESELLSCHAFT A. G.

(Bockenheimer Anlage 45, Frankfurt-a-Main)

Vorstand 1940

*Wilhelm Avieny.
*Rudolf Kissel.
*Franz Traudes.
**Rudolf Euler.
*Kurt Heide.
*Ludolf Plass.

Deputy members:
Wolf von Eichhorn.
**Julius Fuchs.
Fritz Hrdina.
Georg Müller.
Friedrich August Oetken.

Aufsichtsrat 1940

**Carl Luer.
**Felix Warlimont.
**Hermann J. Abs.
Walter Gardner (Amalgamated
Metal Corp., London).
Franz Koenigs (Amsterdam).
Capt. Oliver Lyttleton (Amalga-
mated Metal Corp., London).

*Karl Rasche.
**Carl Schaefer.
**Hermann Schmitz.
Hans Schneider.
**Erich Tgahrt.
*Bernhard Unholtz.
**Hans Weltzien.
*Ludger Westrick.

Geschäftsführer, Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H.

**Albert Meyer-Küster.
**Heinrich Reuleaux.

Richard Schall.

The share capital in 1940 was RM42,000,000 and assets were valued at approximately RM150,000,000. Since then both capital and assets must have greatly increased due to war profits and war booty. The principal shareholders are: I. G. Farben directly and indirectly through the Deutsche Gold-und Silber Scheideanstalt ("Degussa"), the British Metal Corporation of London, and the Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Metallwerte of Basel. In the last company Metallgesellschaft, in turns, holds shares valued at Sfr.-25,000,000.

Of Metall's 50 or more subsidiaries and affiliates, mention is made below only of those trading in the light metals and producing or fabricating light metals alloys.

Aluminium-Verkaufs-Gesellschaft, Berlin.—This company is capitalized at RM50,000, of which Metall owns 40 percent and VAWAG, 60 percent. *Geschäftsführer* are Kurt Beyer of Berlin and **Julius Fuchs.

Honsel Werke A. G., Meschede.²⁰—While Metall does not list this company as an affiliate, it is associated with Metall by several experts, one of whom would rate Rautenbach, Schmidt, and Honsel Werke in that order as the most important firms in the casting field.

Norddeutsche Leichtmetall-und Kolbenwerke G. m. b. H., Hamburg and Altona.—This firm is capitalized at RM500,000 and is wholly owned by Metall. *Geschäftsführer* are **Wilhelm Bröhmer, August Christian of Heilbronn, Ernst Hofer and Lothar Stahl, both of Altona.

Karl Schmidt G. m. b. H., Neckarsulm and Hamburg.²¹—This company, capitalized at RM1,000,000, is owned 100 percent by Metall. The largest prewar item of its aluminum foundry was rough piston castings which were sent on for further finishing to Mahle K. G. (See under I. G. Farben, above.) Today it is probably the largest producer of corrosion-resistant aluminum castings for the Navy, since it was the only firm to manufacture this item in 1936. *Geschäftsführer* are **Wilhelm Bröhmer, August Christian of Heilbronn, Otto Schliebner of Neckarsulm, and Lothar Stahl of Altona.

Silumin Gesellschaft m. b. H., Frankfurt-a-Main.²²—Metall and VAWAG each own a 50-percent participation in this firm, which is capitalized at RM50,000. *Geschäftsführer* are Theodor Dirksen and Carl Freiherr von Göler zu Ravensburg.

Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G. ("VDM"), Frankfurt-a-Main-Hedderheim, Altona-Bahrenfeld, and Borstel.²³—Metall has the majority holding (50.24 percent) in this company, which is capitalized at RM31,000,000, and Metall board members are prominent on its boards. The plant at Hedderheim is Germany's prime producer of wrought aluminum, while the plants at Altona and Borstel make aircraft wheels and magnesium castings, respectively.

Vorstand, 1940: *Bernhard Unholtz; *Franz Horster; *Walter Raymond; *Rudolf Berg; *Hugo Barbeck; *Hermann von Forster; *Werner Heckmann; *Karl Krauskopf; *Heinrich Philippi; *Erich Plesse; *Karl Dornemann; *Emil Schulte.

Aufsichtsrat, 1940: *Rudolf Kissel; *Ludger Westrick; *Wilhelm Avieny; *Josef Abs; *Fritz Eulenstein; *Hans Harney; *Wilhelm Hedemann; *Kurt Heide; *Emil Merwitz; *Ludolf Plass; *Adolf Schaeffer; *Walther von Selve; *Otto Strack; *Franz Traudes; *Fritz Werner.

Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke G. m. b. H., Hannover-Linden, Bonn, and Laatzen.²⁴—Of this company's share capital of RM6,000,000, Metall owns a minority share (exact amount unknown), and VAWAG

²⁰ See appendix C: 1, 9; 2, 11.

²¹ See appendix C: 1, 3.

²² See appendix C: 1, 5.

²³ See appendix C: 1, 1; 2, 1 and 23; 3, a.

²⁴ See appendix C: 1, 8; 2, 24; 3, a.

37.5 percent. Together with Dürener Metallwerke A. G., it produced 80 percent of all the duralumin produced in Germany in 1936. *Geschäftsführer* are **Fritz Liese of Hannover, **Otto Reuleaux, Josef Schulte and Heinrich Brocker, deputy, both of Hannover.

VEREINIGTE ALUMINIUM WERKE A. G. ("VAWAG")

In 1943, this concern is believed to have accounted for slightly over 70 percent of the aluminum production of Germany proper, and 76 percent of the production of Greater Germany. Since its founding during World War I, its ownership and its properties have gone through many changes, some of which are described in chapter II. Until 1928 its principal shareholders were reported to be the Government, Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, Siemens, and Gebr. Giulini. Of its present share capital of RM40,000,000, Innwerk A. G., München, owns RM17,000,²⁵ and the remaining RM39,983,000 are in the hands of the Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen A. G. ("VIAG"). The latter is a Government-owned superholding company which, among its various assets, owns the stock of important holding companies and operating enterprises in banking, electricity, coal mining, munitions and armaments, and metals. The share capital of VIAG (RM230,000,000 in 1940) is unified but there is no sort of unified administration exercised over its conglomeration of enterprises.

The members of the supervisory and management boards of Reich-owned companies are appointed. In the past, they were often civil servants who represented the public treasury or state financial institutions and performed their board duties without relinquishing their regular positions in the Government. Under the Nazis, the board members represent that community of interests between Wehrmacht, Party, and big business which is so unique a characteristic of the Third Reich.

VEREINIGTE ALUMINUM WERKE A. G. (Friedrichstrasse 169, W8, Berlin)

Vorstand

*Ludger Westrick.
*Wilhelm Hübsch.
*Wilhelm Fulda.
*Friedrich Mette.
*Theodor Menzen.

*Adolf Pistor.
*Heinrich Philippi.
*Gustav Romer.
*Gerhard Rüter.

²⁵ VIAG in turn owns 90 percent of the share capital of Innwerk A. G.

Aufsichtsrat

*Ernst Trendelenburg.
*Otto Naubahr.
*Wilhelm Avieny.
*Herman Forkel.
*Erich Heller.
*Erich Heller.
*Arthur Koepchen.

*August Menge.
*Hans Posse.
*Hans von Raumer.
*Karl Schirner.
*Konrad Sterner.
*Franz Urbig.
*Max Wessig.

VAWAG's assets today must be much larger than the 1939 figure of RM131,190,030 because of the wartime investments made by the company in aluminum and alumina plants in Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.²⁶ Before the war it had a substantial participation in the Bauxit-Trust A. G. of Zürich, which was capitalized at Sfr.11,000,000; its participation may now have increased as a result of "coordination" of the Hungarian interests originally participating in the Trust. VAWAG once had a large interest in the Societa Italiana del Alluminio,²⁷ which it founded in cooperation with Montecatini and licensed to use VAWAG's "Haglund process."

Together with Metallgesellschaft, VAWAG participates in the following light metals subsidiaries: Aluminium-Verkaufs-Gesellschaft (60 percent); Silumin Gesellschaft m. b. H. (50 percent); Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G. (25.09 percent), and Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke G. m. b. H. (37.5 percent).²⁸

Rheinische Blattmetall A. G., of Grevenbroich,²⁹ the home of the Erftwerk, was founded in 1922, and is VAWAG's only wholly owned subsidiary. It is capitalized at RM600,000, and in 1939 its executives were as follows:

Vorstand: **Wilhelm Gräser; *Deputies:* **Otto Jöckel and Herbert Rubach, the latter of Grevenbroich.

Aufsichtsrat: *Ludger Westrick, *Adolph Pistor, and *Gerhard Rüter.

VAWAG also has a third interest in the Aluminium-Zentrale G. m. b. H. of Berlin, capitalized at RM21,000.

WINTERSHALL A. G.

Even under the Weimar Republic, this combine accounted for about 50 percent of all the potash produced in Germany. Under the Nazis, it strengthened its position by incorporating a competitor, the Burbach combine, and by reaching out into oil production, oil refining, coal and brown coal mining, and then into the production of synthetic gasoline. Its holdings are so diversified and its financial backing so powerful

²⁶ These investments are described in ch. III, under the country name.

²⁷ See appendix E, section on "Outsiders."

²⁸ Details of these subsidiaries are given above, under "Metallgesellschaft."

²⁹ See appendix O, 4.

that it is able to engage in new and untried processes, such as coal hydrogenation, when the risks involved are extremely heavy. Its magnesium production activities represent but a small part of its total operations.

The principal stockholder of the combine is Gewerkschaft Wintershall, which is controlled by the Rosterg family and the Gunther Quandt combine.

WINTERSHALL A. G. (Hohenzollernstrasse 139, Kassel)

Vorstand 1940

*August Rosterg.
*Gustav Römer.
*Curt Beil.
*Otto Werthmann.

Deputy members:
*Heinz Rosterg.
*Hans Schmalfeld.
*Willy Krieger.

Aufsichtsrat 1940

*Heinrich Schmidt I.
*Gunther Quandt.
*Otto Bollman.³⁰
Carl Brüggmann.
Arnold Cremer.
*Max Esser.
**Ernest Hagemeier.³⁰
*Carl Harter.
*Gustav Hilgenberg.
*Max Koswig.
*Maria Marckhoff.³⁰

*Carl Moskopp.
*Karl Müller.
*August Peters.
*Clemens Plassman.
*Herbert Quandt.
*Hugo Ratzmann.
*Oswald Rösler.³⁰
*Wilhelm Schmidt.
*Theodor Seifer.
*August Strube.
*Wilhelm von Waldthausen.

Wintershall has probably profited from the war to a greater degree than is evident from available statistics.

	1939	1942
Stock capital.....	RM125, 000, 000	RM150, 000, 000
Total assets.....	RM297, 915, 516	-----

The combine appears to have no fabricating subsidiaries but instead engages directly in the production of light metals alloys and fabricated shapes.³¹ The presence of members of the Quandt family on the boards of both Wintershall and Dürener Metallwerke A. G. (see below) may indicate an association between the two which does not appear on corporate balance sheets.

OTHER FABRICATING COMPANIES

Four important fabricating companies, having no apparent connection with the light metals producers, turn out light metals alloys and various fabricated shapes.

³⁰ Reported to have been dropped from the Board of Directors in accordance with a wartime decree limiting the size of such boards.

³¹ See appendix C, 3, a and b.

Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Berlin-Borsigwalde.³²—This is an old firm, founded in 1900. It is capitalized at RM4,000,000, 53 percent of which is owned by the Deutsche Waffen-und Munitionsfabriken A. G. of Berlin. The latter, in turn, is controlled by the Quandt combine, Gunther Quandt being called the “munitions king.” In 1940 the officers of Dürener were as follows:

Vorstand: Karl Hermann Werning of Berlin; **Heinz Mossdorf; **Matthias Wilhelm Nollen.

Aufsichtsrat: *Gunther Quandt; Paul Rohde; Paul Hamel; **Heinrich Koppenberg; **Emil Georg von Stauss; *Herbert Quandt.

Felten & Guilleaume Carlswerk A. G., Köln-Mülheim.³³—This is a wire and cable concern which has widened its sphere of production into several neighboring fields of light metals work. It is capitalized at RM64,500,000, the majority shareholder being the Arbed-Konzern (steel and iron) of Luxembourg. It is more closely associated with steel and electrical concerns than with light metals producers. The chairman of its *Aufsichtsrat* is Kurt Freiherr von Schröder, one of the most powerful figures in Nazi financial and industrial circles.

Rudolf Ratenbach Leichtmetallgiesserei G. m. b. H., Solingen and Wernigerode.³⁴—Little information is available about this company which before the war turned out one-fourth of the light alloy castings produced in Germany. The plant at Wernigerode was built in 1934 with Government money, primarily for the production of aircraft engine castings. It supplies the Junkers plants which also purchase from Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G.

Südmetall A. G. (vorm. Süddeutsche Metallwarenfabrik K. G.), Müssbach.—This is one of the oldest aluminum working firms in Germany, having been in operation since 1888. For many years it specialized in the manufacture of kitchen and table utensils, although its normal capacity of 500 tons a year was converted to production for army use during World War I. The son of the founder was squeezed out after 1933, and the majority stockholder now is the Weck Konzern. Südmetall is capitalized at RM1,200,000. Its directors are as follows:

Vorstand: Adolf Josen, August Weis.

Aufsichtsrat: Senator Paul Rott, Ed. Pape, Eugen Graf von Quadt zu Mykradt und Isnny, Dr. Maria Plum.

³² See appendix C: 1, 4; 2, 6; 3, a.

³³ See appendix C: 2, 8.

³⁴ See appendix C: 1, 7; 2, 19.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE LIGHT METALS INDUSTRY

THE INTERNATIONAL ALUMINUM CARTEL

Early Agreements.—As is the case with every commodity produced by a patented process, the rights to which are rigidly held by an entity having full appreciation of their value, aluminum lent itself to restriction of production by international agreement and licensing. In the early days of the industry, every producer in Europe outside of France was beholden to the Aluminum-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen ("AIAG") as licensor of the Heroult patents. The French producers, later organized into Cie. de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques Alais Froges et Camargue ("AFC"), used the old Deville process until they were licensed in the 1890's to use the Hall patents by the Pittsburgh Reduction Co. In 1896 the latter made an agreement with AIAG which set the pattern for every subsequent aluminum cartel.

The first actual cartel was formed in 1901, and after renewal in 1905 lasted until 1908 when the rapid growth of independent companies, notably in France, no longer permitted binding cartel restrictions. The Aluminum Co. of America ("Alcoa"), successor to the Pittsburgh Reduction Co., was not a signatory, but organized, 2 days prior to the signing, the wholly owned Northern Aluminum Co., which was a signatory. The agreement reserved to the several members their respective markets, which were called "closed." The United States market was closed to European producers (nominally it was reserved to Northern), and the rest of the world, which then included Germany, was an "open" market in which sales had to be made at prices fixed by agreement. After the dissolution of this first cartel, AIAG and Northern agreed to reserve to themselves their respective home markets and share other markets on a stipulated basis. Because of its limited domestic market, AIAG at this time dominated the European export trade although its metal production was less than that of the French group.

The second international cartel (1912-15) followed the general pattern of the first with the added feature that members were prohibited from dealing with nonmembers. Gebr. Giulini was not a signatory. The agreement was suspended on January 23, 1915.

After the First World War ended, the cartel was not immediately revived. A new factor, however, had entered the picture: Germany had become a major European producer. Gentlemen's agreements

between the European producers, negotiated in 1923 and renewed in 1926 and 1928, provided for (1) control of sales of members on the basis of quota allocations; (2) application of these quotas to domestic and export sales; (3) application of quotas both to ingot and alloy production; (4) quarterly accounting; and (5) fixing of a standard price.

Alliance Aluminum Compagnie ("AAC").¹—Under this name, the third and still current cartel was incorporated in Basel, Switzerland, in October 1931 with a capital of Sfr.35,000,000. Fourteen hundred class A shares were issued and subscribed to by members on the basis of 1 share for each 100 metric tons of annual capacity; 1,200 additional shares were authorized for distribution to new members or old members if additional productive capacity was approved by the cartel. The share capital is distributed as follows:

	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Shares</i>
British Aluminum Co., Ltd.....	15. 00	210
Aluminum Ltd., Toronto ¹	28. 57	400
Aluminium Francais ²	21. 36	299
Vereinigte Aluminum Werke A. G.....	19. 64	275
Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., Bitterfeld}		
Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Chippis ³	15. 43	216
	100. 00	1, 400

¹ On May 31, 1928, Alcoa caused the founding in Canada of Aluminium Ltd. ("Alted") and transferred thereto all of Alcoa's foreign properties except its interests in 4 companies and certain mining rights. Alcoa then distributed pro rata to its stockholders the 490,875 shares of Alted stock in its treasury. Alted did not act as an independent until 3 years later, after the stockholder list of both corporations had undergone inconsequential revision by time and events. Alted is thus considered in the public mind as the *alter ego* of Alcoa, although its separate identity has been established by court decision. While Alcoa is not a member of Alliance, possibly because of the restrictions of the Webb-Pomerene Act, it is not unreasonable to assume that Alliance was greatly influenced by Alcoa at least until war broke out in 1939.

² Joint sales agent of AFC and Ugine. See ch. III, section on France.

³ AIAG's interest is not held directly, but is exercised through its holding company, Aluminium Walzwerke A. G. of Schaffhausen, which it controls as to 80 percent.

Alliance is administered by a board of directors and a board of governors. The function of the first, as stated by the cartel, is to formulate resolutions and bylaws for submission to the general assembly, to determine capital changes and financial policy, to consider such corporate problems as it deems important, and to approve or disapprove the decisions of the board of governors. The duties of the latter are those delegated to it by the board of directors. It will be noticed, however, that the majority of the members of the board of directors are Swiss nationals, as required by Swiss law, while members of the board of governors are powerful figures in the companies they represent. It is likely that events have forced the board of directors to take leadership of the cartel in the present conflict in areas apparently reserved formerly to the board of governors.

¹ The influence of the German group in AAC upon the shaping of cartel policy has been of sufficient importance, it is felt, to warrant considerable discussion of the cartel in this report. For the same reason, the role of the cartel will necessarily be a matter for consideration by the United Nations authority empowered to deal with the German aluminum industry.

ALLIANCE ALUMINIUM COMPAGNIE

(Basel, Switzerland)

*Board of Directors, 1939*¹

<i>Office</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Business connection</i>
Chairman-----	Louis Marlio-----	Managing director, Alais Froges et Camargue (now in the United States).
Vice chairman----	**Dr. Rudolf Bindscheder--	Managing director, Schweizer- ische Kreditanstalt, Zurich.
Vice chairman----	Robert W. Cooper-----	Chairman of board, British Aluminium Co., Ltd.
Members-----	**Arnold Bloch-----	Board member, Aluminium- Industrie A. G.
	Andre Henry-Couannier (French subject).	Vice chairman of board Alu- minium Ltd.
	Dr. Maurice Lugeon (emin- ent mineralogist).	Professor, University of Lausanne.
	**Karl Schirner-----	Board member, Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G.
	**Dr. Max Staehelin-----	Chairman of board; Schweiz Bankverein.
	Gerhard Steck-----	Board member, Aluminium- Industrie A. G.
	H. Haeberlin-----	Former Swiss Federal Councillor.

¹ *Source:* Confidential memorandum from the United States Embassy in London.

*Board of Governors*¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Concern represented</i>	<i>Term</i>
Mr. Marlio-----	L'Aluminium Francais----	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. Bouchayer----	L'Aluminium Francais----	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. Vanderporten--	Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G.	Oct. 21, 1931-Sept. 18, 1933.
*Mr. Schirner-----	Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G.	Sept. 18, 1933-present.
Mr. Rauch-----	Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G.	Oct. 21, 1931-Aug. 25, 1933.
*Mr. Westrick-----	Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G.	Aug. 25, 1933-present.
Mr. A. Merton ² ----	Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H.	Oct. 21, 1931-May 26, 1936.
Mr. R. Merton ² ----	Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H.	May 26, 1936-present.
**Mr. Bloch-----	Aluminium-Industrie A. G.	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. Cooper-----	British Aluminium Co., Ltd.	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. Morrison-----	British Aluminium Co., Ltd.	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. E. K. Davis ³ --	Aluminium Ltd-----	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. Henry Couan- nier.	Aluminium Ltd-----	Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Mr. Braasch ⁴ -----	Aluminium Ltd-----	Oct. 21, 1931-present.

See footnotes at end of table.

Mr. Ludwig Brunsch*. Resident managing officer. Oct. 21, 1931-present.
Basel.
Mr. George Holson*. Resident assistant manager, Basel.

* Source: U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit, *United States of America v. Aluminum Company of America*, 9 F.2d 100 (1933). Exact date is not available.

* Of the Berlin office of Metallgesellschaft A. G. See discussion of the latter in ch. VII.

* President of Alcoa and Director of A. V. Davis, president of Alcoa.

* These two members of AAC, Brunsch and Holson constituted, at least until 1939, the entire executive staff of AAC. It has been reported that in 1939 Brunsch and Holson were instructed to continue to deal as managers of AAC with the enemy countries, that is with the Germans.

The tonnage production quota of each national group was 100 times the number of shares held, that is, British, 21,000 tons; Canadian, 40,000 tons; French, 29,900 tons; German, 27,500 tons; and Swiss, 21,600 tons.² The only national production which remained outside the cartel quotas was that of the United States, the U. S. S. R., and Japan.³ Norwegian production came within the quotas of the national groups which owned most of the Norwegian facilities, and part of Italy's production was contained in the quota assigned to the Swiss group.⁴ Production in excess of quota was subject to forfeiture without compensation to Alliance. The quotas were policed by the international accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., whose representatives were permitted to enter all the plants of cartel members to check on actual production.

Besides restricting production, AAC fixed from time to time a minimum price below which members were not supposed to sell ingot or fabricated aluminum. These prices were maintained by the following device. AAC was constituted as a dealer in aluminum metal with transactions limited solely to cartel members. At the outset, AAC removed from the market, by purchase at £55 per ton, all accumulated stocks of members in excess of 40 tons per Alliance share. Periodically thereafter, AAC was authorized to fix an official "buying price" at which members were entitled to transfer to Alliance whatever part of their production, within current quota limits, they had been unable to market at a higher price. There was thus no incentive for members to sell in the open market at less than the current AAC "buying price."

The Foundation Agreement setting up AAC did not make the specific distinction between home markets and foreign markets which had characterized earlier agreements. Prices everywhere were to be

* The two appear to have been dissatisfied with their quota. See footnote 4, ch. VII.

* Japanese production was negligible in 1931, when the cartel was formed.

* Appendix B (table 23 and footnotes) describes what production was included under the national quotas. While the tonnage quotas given in table 23 do not correspond to those given above, and the document on which table 23 is based cannot be vouched for, the material is included for the light it sheds on cartel arrangements.

uniformly regulated by Alliance. Also unlike some previous agreements, the United States market was not expressly excepted but members of the cartel appear to have observed an unwritten agreement to keep out.

Gebr. Giulini, who was not a signatory of earlier agreements, was brought under cartel control by a contract executed in February 1934. In return for an AAC undertaking that its members would purchase 12 percent of their alumina requirements from Giulini, the latter undertook (1) not to furnish technical assistance to any non-cartel member engaging in the production of alumina and aluminum; (2) not to supply alumina to Giulini affiliates beyond stipulated limits; and (3) not to sell alumina to any producer not affiliated with the cartel without AAC's consent. In addition, Giulini agreed to observe minimum selling prices fixed by AAC. Three months later, the German group, consisting of VAWAG and Aluminiumwerk, assumed all obligations contracted by AAC with Giulini. All of the alumina capacity of Giulini thus became available, with cartel consent, to satisfy the requirements of Germany's reduction plants, then being rapidly increased in size under the military program of the Hitler Government.

When this new reduction capacity came into operation, the German group sought quota concessions from the cartel, instead of resigning their membership and producing unrestrictedly. It was to their interest to have production quotas remain in effect in those countries which were prospective victims or potential opponents. The other national groups in Alliance eventually gave in to German demands in consideration of VAWAG's undertaking that none of its enlarged output would be exported. This was hardly a *quid pro quo* inasmuch as German military preparations were consuming so much aluminum that civilian consumption was being restricted.

Effective as of January 1, 1936, a new cartel agreement replaced the Foundation Agreement of 1931. Whereas production in excess of quota had previously been subject to forfeiture, a graduated royalty tax payable to AAC was now imposed on members who produced in excess of the running rate approved by AAC, and a graduated tax was imposed on accumulated stocks. However, the ensuing world-wide boom in the armament industry made minimum price conventions superfluous, and the insistent demands of governments for expansion of aluminum supplies and productive capacity made impolitic continued restrictions on output on an international scale. Since 1938, therefore, the essential functions of AAC have been in abeyance.

With the fall of France in 1940, the German and German-dominated groups in the Alliance controlled 574 shares, to 610 controlled by the British and Canadian groups. ALAG, itself controlled by the

cartel participants, was left with the balance of power.⁵ In 1941 the Alliance had gold to the value of \$1,120,000 on deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada, and assets valued at Sfr.7,000,000 in the United States. In May the directors, with the exception of the Canadian representative, voted to transfer immediately to Switzerland 2 million of the assets on deposit in the United States. (Hitherto the AIAG shares had voted with the British and Canadian against transfer proposals made by the Germans.)⁶ As a result, the credits of the Alliance were blocked in the United States although not until after the transfer had taken place, Alliance was placed on the statutory list, and AIAG was temporarily blacklisted. A recent statement of the cartel is given in table 21.

Table 21.—Balance-sheet items of the Alliance Aluminum Compagnie as of Oct. 31, 1942

Assets:

Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies:

Shares at cost.....	£253, 369. 19
Advance to Alliance Aluminum Holdings Ltd., London:	
Principal	116, 000
Total	376, 292(sic)

Gold in bars held in—

Switzerland.....	Sfr. 7, 401, 631. 65
Canada.....	4, 941, 474. 80
Total.....	12, 343, 106. 45

Current accounts with New York banks.....	\$1, 262, 825. 44
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Liabilities:

Capital stock, 1,400 shares at Sfr.25,000.....	Sfr. 35,000,000
Accrued liabilities not yet paid.....	74, 641. 55
Operating reserve.....	186, 511. 40
Special reserve.....	3, 000, 000

Source: Confidential.

CONTROL OF WORLD MAGNESIUM PRODUCTION BY I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE

Since I. G. Farben controlled the most important patents for the production and fabrication of magnesium, there was no need for an international cartel. I. G. alone dominated the field, accounting for about 68 percent of world production, and 90 percent of Germany's. Every country in the world, with the exception of the United States,

⁵ See discussion of AIAG, ch. VII.

⁶ Dr. Staehelin, representing the British Aluminum Co., Ltd., said that he voted for the transfer in order to prevent the Germans from transferring the whole amount.

was dependent upon I. G. for its major requirements of magnesium until 1936, when I. G. began to license national producers to use I. G. patents. It is believed that there was an understanding between I. G. and these producers by which tonnage quotas were assigned somewhat as they were assigned for aluminum production among the members of AAC. The agreement between I. G. and Alcoa in 1931, relative to magnesium production in the United States, contained the condition that I. G. retained sole and exclusive right to limit the quantity of magnesium produced under the agreement.⁷

The price level of magnesium was maintained in the European market by controlling production and the market for magnesium scrap. All foundries licensed to cast magnesium alloy were obligated to return to I. G. Farbenindustrie all scrap metal they could not utilize, and not to buy scrap metal from any other source but to forward the offers to I. G.⁸

⁷ The text of the agreement is given in *Hearings before the Committee on Patents*, U. S. Senate, 77th Cong., pt. 2, pp. 1036-1052. Testimony as to magnesium transactions between Alcoa and the Dow Chemical Co. is given on pp. 933-1112, *passim*.

⁸ See ch. V on the licensing of manufacturers of magnesium alloys.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

The light metals industry is a key German war industry. Aluminum and magnesium are used in the production of aircraft and aircraft components, weapons, shells and explosives, and magnesium is used in addition for the production of incendiaries and flares. The equipment for the production of raw metal is highly specialized, costly, and concentrated, but fabricating facilities, while equally specialized and also costly, are widely dispersed. Upon the military defeat or surrender of Germany, underground movements may seek to destroy production and fabricating facilities and stocks of fabricated components, to prevent their falling into the hands of the United Nations. Executives of producing and fabricating companies may attempt to destroy or sequester movable assets, including records, patents, and research material.

PROTECTION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, FACILITIES, AND ASSETS

1. It is recommended that the occupation authorities place under military custody and protect against sabotage or destruction the physical properties, facilities, and assets, including records and patents, of the German producers of the light metals, as listed in tables 2, 3, and 17 in the text of this report, and those of the important fabricators of light metals, as listed in appendix C: 1, nos. 1-16; 2, nos. 1-22; 3, all; and 4, the first three.^{1 2}

2. As a further safeguard against the unauthorized use of stocks of aluminum and magnesium and products of the first processing stage, the occupation authorities should occupy and place under guard the offices of the Government agencies which control the allocation of the light metals. These agencies include the following:

¹ As producers of poison gas and explosives, the properties and facilities of I. G. Farbenindustrie would be subject to custody for chemical warfare reasons. See Recommendations in the forthcoming FEA Report-Civil Affairs Guide: *The Chemical Industry in Germany*.

² With respect to records and patents, see Civil Affairs Guide: *Preservation and Use of Key Records in Germany*, War Department Pamphlet No. 31-123.

<i>Agency</i> ¹	<i>Location</i>
<i>Reichsstelle für Eisen-und Metalle</i> (Reich Office for Iron and Nonferrous Metals).	<i>Reichswirtschaftsministerium</i> (Reich Ministry of Economics).
<i>Wirtschaftsgruppe Metallindustrie</i> (Metal Industry Economic Group).	4 Matthaikirche, Berlin W35.
<i>Wirtschaftsgruppe Giesserei - Industrie</i> (Foundry Industry Economic Group).	54/55 Kurfurstendamm, Berlin W15.
<i>Fachgemeinschaft Eisen- und Metallindustrie</i> (Iron and Nonferrous Metals Industry Trade Association).	56/58 Tirpitzufer, Berlin W35.
<i>Fachgruppe Metallerzeugende Industrie</i> (Metal Producing Industry Trade Group).	4 Matthaikirche, Berlin W35.
<i>Fachgruppe Metallhalbzeug Industrie</i> (Metal Semifinishing Industry Trade Group).	4 Matthaikirche, Berlin W35.
<i>Fachgruppe Metallgiessereien</i> (Metal Foundry Trade Group).	54/55 Kurfurstendamm, Berlin W15.
<i>Fachabteilung Leichtmetallguss</i> (Light Metal Foundry Trade Branch).	54/55 Kurfurstendamm, Berlin W15.
<i>Metallverrechnungsstelle</i> (Metal Accounting Office).	Pariser Platz, Berlin W8.

¹ Except for the eighth agency, all of these offices would be placed under guard in connection with control procedures for iron and steel. See Civil Affairs Guide: *The Administration of the German Iron and Steel Industry*, War Department Pamphlet No. 31-174.

SUSPENSION OF LIGHT METALS PRODUCTION

At the end of the war, Germany will have light metals production capacity which is far in excess of that required for civilian needs of aluminum and magnesium. On the other hand, the demand for new metal in Germany will be greatly reduced at the close of hostilities, inasmuch as the major part of the metal produced has been consumed by war industries. German requirements for essential civilian uses can be met for some time to come by surplus stocks of light metals in ingot or alloy form and scrap, including battlefield scrap. The immediate requirements of the liberated areas for aluminum and magnesium can be met by production in United Nations countries. Continued production of new metal, in addition to being nonessential, would require the use of large amounts of coal urgently needed by the United Nations for civilian requirements in liberated areas and for the use of occupation forces. Continued production would also increase the difficulties of safeguarding the physical properties and assets, and of preventing unauthorized use of the metals.

3. It is recommended, therefore, that immediately upon occupation a proclamation be issued, ordering that production be suspended of aluminum and alumina, and magnesium.

This measure will not appreciably increase unemployment. The workers involved are comparatively few in number, possibly 60,000, many of whom are foreign workers and technicians. It is likely that many of the displaced persons will seek repatriation under United Nations procedures.

Whether production of aluminum, alumina, and magnesium should be resumed in Germany is a question for decision on the highest levels of United Nations authority. Among the factors which will have bearing on that decision are the following. The aluminum industry in Germany is a vital war industry developed as a means of aggression. It is also an uneconomic industry. Bauxite or alumina must be hauled long distances to German extraction and reduction plants. Electrolytic reduction of aluminum requires large amounts of power, three-fourths of which is furnished in Germany by thermal stations. As a result, German aluminum production cannot compete with the integrated production of France and southeastern Europe where bauxite deposits are adjacent to sources of hydroelectric power. German requirements of aluminum for peacetime purposes can be supplied more cheaply by the importation of aluminum ingots than by domestic production. Sufficient capacity is available among the United Nations to supply Germany's peacetime requirements, which will fall far below present requirements when war industries are no longer being supplied, and aluminum is no longer needed as an autarchic substitute for copper. In the construction industry and for repairs, aluminum will, moreover, be forced in the postwar period to compete with cheaper materials, such as steel.³

Considerations which will affect the decision on resumption of magnesium production differ from those which operate in the case of aluminum, chiefly because magnesium can be produced in Germany from domestic raw materials. However, electrolytic reduction of magnesium likewise requires large amounts of electric power which would have to be furnished by thermal stations. While serviceable as a substitute for aluminum in many uses, the metal has special properties which make it even more useful than aluminum in warfare. Furthermore, the production of magnesium has been a monopoly of the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., which has used its patents and "know-how" as a means of economic aggression in the interests of Germany. The progress of the industrial arts throughout the world necessitates the breaking of the hold exercised by this monopoly, so that nations having the resources for its production may benefit from its use.

³ It is recognized that, with respect to permanent cessation of aluminum production, the properties in Germany of the Swiss-incorporated Aluminium-Industrie A. G. constitute a special problem. The determination of the identity of the "Swiss interests" in the ownership of this company would appear to be a matter requiring early investigation by United Nations authority. As a neutral company operating an alumina plant at Bergheim and a reduction plant at Rheinfelden—both of which have worked at top speed for the German war effort—AIAG comes under the frame of reference of a recommendation of the Kilgore Committee: "With reference to so-called neutral companies, the Allied Military Commission, having determined the extent of German ownership, should by decree assume ownership of stocks; it should require neutral nations to turn over the management of these companies to the United Nations or should otherwise give assurance that they have been completely purged of Nazi interest and control." (Report from the Subcommittee on War Mobilization to the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate, 78th Cong., 2d sess., November 13, 1944; pt. I. Findings and Recommendations, p. 9.)

The use of aluminum or magnesium metal as a medium of reparations is fraught with great danger. So long as Germany retains production capacity for either metal, her war potential will remain high.

The relationship between the international aluminum cartel and the German aluminum industry is also a matter for consideration on the highest levels of United Nations authority. Because the German group in this cartel, as German groups in other cartels, followed in the thirties a policy of arming Germany and disarming her victims, the role of the cartel must be taken into account in the formulation of policy with respect to the aluminum industry of Germany after defeat or surrender. The Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate has recently stated: "Any efforts to retain the international cartel system will therefore help to keep in power the German militarist-industrialist clique who have already planned and launched two world wars." ⁴

4. As a means of securing compliance with the order discontinuing production of aluminum and magnesium, it is recommended that the control officers, who may be placed in charge of allocation of electric power in Germany,⁵ be instructed (a) to allocate no power to the aluminum, alumina, and magnesium plants listed in tables 2, 3, and 17; and (b) to maintain a close check of power consumption at the plants listed in appendix B. The reduction of aluminum and magnesium requires such large amounts of power that unlawful operation can be quickly detected.

INVENTORIES OF STOCKS AND EQUIPMENT

5. During the period that production of aluminum and magnesium may be discontinued, it is recommended that inventories be made of stocks of bauxite, alumina, cryolite, aluminum, and magnesium metal, and any large stocks of scrap. Such stocks may be made available for export to the United Nations or for German manufacture of products other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war. Stocks of bauxite, alumina, and cryolite may not be used for the production of aluminum in Germany; however, alumina may be used during the occupation for production of other civilian requirements.

6. In order to facilitate such programs as removal of plant for reparations, it is recommended that inventories be made in detail of physical properties and equipment. These inventories should include an adequate description of the equipment, appraisals of its condition, and estimates of the electric power, fuel, transportation, and manpower demands which would be released by its removal.

⁴ Loc. cit.

⁵ See Civil Affairs Guide: *Electric Power Systems of Germany*, War Department Pamphlet No. 31-150.

7. In addition, expert technicians from the United Nations should make special studies of the technology and technological practices used by the Germans, so that new developments in the production and alloying of the light metals may be made available to the world.

CONTROL OF METAL INGOTS AND SCRAP

For some time to come, it will be essential to maintain strict control over the allocation of aluminum and magnesium ingots and scrap. Secret shops maintained by underground movements may otherwise be able to seize small stocks for producing shells, explosives, and incendiaries. The tight supply situation, induced by the discontinuance of production, will facilitate imposition of control.

8. It is recommended, therefore, that certain of the control procedures, in force in Germany during the war, be retained. A new central German Iron and Steel Agency has been proposed to take over the coordinating, statistical, and control functions of the *Reichsstelle für Eisen und Metall*.⁷ For the purposes of simplicity in organization and of economy in the use of United Nations personnel, it is proposed that the new German Iron and Steel Agency assume jurisdiction over the allocation of light metals in ingots and scrap, and light metals products. The control functions of the *Metallverrechnungsstelle*, the *Wirtschaftsgruppe Metallindustrie*, and the *Wirtschaftsgruppe Giesserei-industrie* might well be combined with the control functions of the new agency. Thus in the initial period of occupation, control of the use of both ferrous and nonferrous metals will be centralized, and a ready check may be made of unlawful use, or use of one metal as a substitute for another.

DENAZIFICATION

The leaders of the light metals industry will be high on the list of those responsible for German military aggression. Many of them will be wanted, not only because of their connections with the light metals industry, but for their connections with the chemicals industry, the munitions industry, the banks, and the Nazi party. It is assumed that these leaders will be dealt with under orders issued by the highest authorities.

9. It is recommended that all persons who hold leading positions in the German light metals industry,⁸ and, if military government deems it feasible, leading technical and research personnel, be kept under surveillance pending settlement of the disposition of the plants in the industry.

⁷ Civil Affairs Guide: *The Administration of the German Iron and Steel Industry*, War Department Pamphlet No. 31-174, Recommendation 17, p. 32.

⁸ See Civil Affairs Guide: *Denazification of Important Business Concerns in Germany*, War Department Pamphlet No. 110-A.

APPENDIX A. TECHNOLOGY OF MANUFACTURE AND USES OF THE LIGHT METALS

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINUM

The manufacture of aluminum usually takes place in three steps: (1) The mining of the aluminum bearing mineral, (2) the extraction of alumina (aluminum oxide) from the mineral, and (3) electrolytic removal of the metallic alumina, a "reduction" process.

The most important aluminum-bearing substances are bauxite, cryolite, corundum, alum, alunite, leucite, numerous feldspars, and common clays. Despite the number of compounds of which aluminum is an ingredient, the sources from which it can be recovered by known techniques and with reasonable facility and fairly low cost are limited in practice to higher grades of bauxite. Bauxite ore is a mixture of alumina with silicates, iron oxide, and other minor impurities. The grade of bauxite is determined both by the alumina content and a low percentage of silica. Ordinary bauxite contains 55 to 60 percent of alumina and not more than 7 percent of silica. Bauxite is found in local deposits or "pockets" on every continent but they are not uniform in the amount or quality of the ore present.

Germany, having no commercially important deposits of bauxite, imports bauxite from the south of Europe where large deposits are available. Two small plants are using local clays as raw material but their operations probably are still in the experimental stages. Before the war about a third of the bauxite imports into Germany were used for producing quick-setting cements, abrasives, refractories, water purification chemicals, and other chemicals.

Extraction of Alumina.—The Bayer process is used to convert ore to alumina (aluminum oxide). The bauxite, a trihydrate ore, is crushed, washed, dried, pulverized, and calcined. The powdered bauxite is digested under pressure with a hot solution of caustic soda after which it undergoes filtration and precipitation. The wet aluminum trihydrate is then calcined and cooled, and the calcined alumina shipped to the aluminum plant.

Materials required to obtain 1 metric ton of alumina are as follows:

Bauxite.....	1.8 to 2 m. t.
Caustic soda (amount varies with efficiency of plant).....	150 kg.
Coal for drying and calcining.....	1.5 to 2.5 m. t.
Electric energy.....	180 kw.-hr.

Reduction of Aluminum.—Purified alumina, a snow-white powder, is dissolved in molten cryolite and the solution electrolyzed in a continuous process. The heat necessary to fuse the cryolite is supplied by the electrolyzing current. The process is carried out in open-top iron cells, called “pots,” which are thickly lined with carbon. The current is led into the cell by a number of suspended carbon blocks and leaves through the lining. Alumina is decomposed into aluminum and oxygen. The oxygen consumes the carbon anode blocks forming gaseous oxides of carbon while molten aluminum collects in the bottom of the pot from which it is tapped. The individual pots produce about a third of a ton of metal in 24 hours.

Materials required for 1 metric ton of aluminum are as follows:

Alumina.....	2 m. t.
Electric power.....	22,000–25,000 kw.-hr.
Cryolite ¹	25 kg.
Aluminum fluoride (AlF ₃) ¹	35 kg.
Fluorspar ¹	2.5 kg.

¹ The use of aluminum fluoride and fluorspar with the cryolite is a recent American practice which probably has been duplicated by the Germans. This formula reduces the loss of fluorine gas.

Carbon electrodes (anodes) may be prepared in two ways—by the Soderberg (self-baking) process or by baking.

(1) The Soderberg process uses a paste 0.45 kg. of pitch coke plus 0.15 kg. of pitch per 1 kg. of aluminum—that is,

Pitch and petroleum coke or pitch coke..... 600 kg.

(2) The baked electrode process uses about 0.7 kg. of pitch coke per 1 kg. aluminum—that is,

Pitch coke or petroleum coke..... 700 kg.

A relatively small amount of baked carbon is required for lining the furnaces (the cathode of the system).

Cryolite production.—Cryolite, which forms the electrolyte in the usual process, is made synthetically in Germany from fluorspar, alumina, and a sodium salt, producing the double fluoride of sodium and aluminum. Synthetic cryolite is produced in the following five plants in addition to production at some of the alumina plants.

1. Saline Ludwigshalle, Badwimpfen.
2. Rutgeserwerke A. G., Dohna.
3. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Leverkusen.
4. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Ludwigshafen—Oppau.
5. I. D. Riedel-E. De Haen, Hamburg.

Cryolite is also used in the manufacture of enamels, glazes, opaque glass, binders for abrasives, insecticides, and insulation of electrical material.

Electrode manufacture.—Pure carbon, which produces no contamination of the product, is the electrode material. The presence of the ash minerals in commercial forms of carbon produces some contamination of the aluminum and reduces the efficiency of the process. However, the coke produced from destructive distillation of petroleum or of coal tar pitch is a sufficiently pure form of carbon for commercial purposes. Germany also uses coke specially made from low ash coals.

Two kinds of carbon electrodes are used. The baked electrode is usually formed of 60 percent petroleum coke, pitch coke, or low ash furnace coke; 10 to 15 percent electrode scrap; and 25 to 30 percent binder. The mixture is pressed into blocks which are then heated to incandescence in order to convert the binder into carbon which holds the mass together into a fairly homogeneous solid. The Soderberg electrode on the other hand bakes the material as it feeds it into the cell. This device mixes the same kinds of materials into a molten paste which is forced into a large, thin-walled aluminum tube. As the electrode is consumed the tube containing the paste mix is fed down into the hot zone where the material becomes hardened by baking. The aluminum from the tube becomes part of the metal collected in the cell. Not only does the Soderberg electrode save material, but it requires somewhat less energy for the total process and makes possible recovery of fluorine gas from the cell.

Most of the reduction facilities built after 1933 use Soderberg electrodes but several aluminum plants make their own baked electrodes. The I. G. Farben plant at Bitterfeld is an important producer of baked electrodes. VAWAG's aluminum plant at Erftwerk formerly supplied the baked electrode requirements of the AIAG plant at Rheinfelden but just before the war Soderberg electrodes were installed.

The shortage of petroleum in Germany during the war may have necessitated some changes in the sources of carbon. Prior to the war, however, the suppliers were approximately as follows:

1. *Petroleum coke.*—In 1938, when output was 85,000 tons, the chief producer was Deutscher Erdöl und Raffinerie A. G., of Misburg.

2. *Pitch coke.*—It is estimated that 175,000 tons annually were produced from coal tar pitch by Lothringen Bergbau A. G., Bochum, Ewald-König A. G., and Rutgerswerke A. G.

3. *Low ash furnace coke.*—This is especially prepared from very carefully cleaned coal. In 1939 Gewerkschaft Carl Alexander of Baesweiler near Aachen made 30,000 tons and the plant is said to have been extended. There are also other producers.

4. *Anthracite coke.*—This coke, having a very low ash content, is also used in small quantities. Production of about 750,000 tons was obtained from the Langenbrahm mine at Essen-Rüttenscheid.

MANUFACTURE OF MAGNESIUM

Magnesium is produced in Germany principally by electrolysis of fused magnesium chloride. This magnesium salt is prepared by treating magnesium-bearing natural materials such as dolomite (calcium magnesium carbonate), magnesite (magnesium carbonate), carnallite (potassium magnesium chloride), and sea water (magnesium chloride) or certain other brines.

Extraction of magnesium chloride.—The greater proportion of the output was based on dolomite, which is of widespread occurrence in Germany, until I. G. Farben shifted after 1938 to magnesite. The Wintershall plant at Heringen uses carnallite. The process used involves leaching the calcined dolomite with magnesium chloride liquor ("potash final liquor"), supplies of which are received from the Stassfurt and Heringen potash industry as a byproduct in the extraction of potassium chloride from carnallite. The magnesium chloride obtained after leaching is dehydrated and then chlorinated in preparation for electrolysis.

In producing magnesium from magnesite, the ore is calcined and the magnesium oxide so formed is heated in the presence of carbon monoxide and chlorine, producing molten magnesium chloride. This is run off from the base of the chlorination tower and conveyed to the electrolytic cells.

Reduction of magnesium.—Electrolysis of magnesium chloride takes place in steel crucibles with anodes of graphite or gas carbon. The molten metal collects near the edge of the crucibles and is removed with ladles. The chlorine set free is collected at the anodes and returned to the chlorination section. Power consumption in the process is at least 20,000 kilowatt-hours per ton of metal. Consumption of electrode carbon is very small.

While other processes for making magnesium have been explored in Germany, these have probably never been put into commercial operation. The I. G. Farbenindustrie plants at Bitterfeld and Aken are reported to have used ferro-silicon or other materials in a manner similar to the American Pidgeon process.

ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM ALLOYS

Aluminum-rich alloys divide broadly into two classes, casting and wrought alloys.

Casting alloys.—These fall into five groups:

1. Those containing 4 to 10 percent of copper with, sometimes, 1 percent of tin.
2. Aluminum-silicon alloys, usually containing 5 to 15 percent of silicon. These are widely used in Germany.
3. Aluminum-zinc-copper alloys, containing roughly up to 13 percent zinc and about 3 percent copper.

4. Aluminum-copper-nickel-magnesium alloys, containing about 4 percent copper and up to 2 percent nickel and 2 percent magnesium. This type is not widely used in Germany.

5. Aluminum-magnesium alloys, containing up to 10 percent of magnesium, sometimes with a little manganese.

Certain firms in Germany specialize in the manufacture of casting alloys and products. In addition to these, motor and aircraft manufacturers and general engineering works also produce very considerable quantities of castings, mainly for their own requirements. (See app. C, 1.)

Wrought alloys.—These fall broadly into seven groups:

1. Aluminum-copper-magnesium-manganese alloys, containing 3–5 to 4–5 percent copper, and up to 1 percent magnesium and manganese.

2. Aluminum-copper-nickel-magnesium alloys, containing about 4 percent copper and up to 2 percent nickel and 1.5 percent magnesium. These alloys are extensively used for forgings and sheet.

3. Aluminum-zinc-copper alloys, containing varying amounts of zinc and copper. These are widely used for extruded bars and sections.

4. Aluminum-manganese alloys, containing about 1.25 percent manganese. This type is used particularly for sheet.

5. Aluminum-copper-magnesium-silicon alloys, containing about 0.6 percent magnesium and 1 percent silicon.

6. Aluminum-magnesium alloys, as under castings (5).

7. Aluminum-silicon alloys, as under castings (2).

USES OF ALUMINUM

The chart following this page presents practically all the uses of aluminum in war and peace.

USES OF MAGNESIUM

Owing to their lightness and rigidity, magnesium and its alloys have proved particularly valuable as constructional materials for the aircraft, motor vehicle, and engineering industries. Magnesium alloys are applied very successfully in the manufacture of crank-cases and other parts of aero engines, and are also used in the construction of fuselages and fairings, flight control parts, seats, gasoline and oil tanks, landing wheels, and propellers. Magnesium castings are widely employed in the motor industry, principally in the form of crank-cases, gear-boxes, oil pumps, etc. Magnesium is also used in omnibus, train, and railway construction and in bulkhead plates for light craft and submarines. Applications in machinery include reciprocating parts of stationary machinery and machine tools—especially where these must be very light in order to be set up in traveling workshops or in the upper stories of buildings.

USES OF ALUMINUM AND ITS ALLOYS

Transport

Aircraft construction:

Airplanes.
Propellers.

Internal combustion engines:

Crankcases.
Engine blocks.
Gear cases.
Pistons.
Connecting rods.
Accessories.

Railway construction:

Casings.
Roofing.
Axle bearings.
Heating elements.
Carriage wagon body parts.

Shipbuilding:

Superstructure.
Funnels.
Casings.
Diesel engines.
Propellers.
Furniture and fittings.

Coach building:

Road vehicle bodies, wheels, etc.

Vertical transport:

Elevators.
Escalators.

Electrical industry:

Rectifiers.
Wire.
Transmission cables.
Busbars.
Motor windings.
Nonmagnetic casings.

Chemical industry:

Distilling columns.
Autoclaves.
Tubings.
Cocks and valves.
Mixing and stirring plant.
Packing (cans, tubes, foil).

Chemical Industry—Continued.

Vats, sieves, tanks, cisterns, silos,
transport vessels.
Explosives and pyrotechnics.
Paints.

Mining:

Pit cages and skips.
Safety lamps.
Pneumatic hammers.
Fans.

Metallurgical industry:

Deoxidation of steel.
Alumino-thermic reduction (ferro-
alloys).

Textile industry:

Bobbins.
Spinning pans.
Dyeing vats.
Accessories.

Food industry:

Packing (cans, foil).
Dairy machinery and other process-
ing equipment.

Building industry:

Gas and water installations.
Stairs and balcony bannisters.
Insulation layers (Alfol).
Doors, architraves, etc.
Wall paper and moldings.
Roofing.
Girders.
Signboards.
Office furniture.
Lighting equipment.
Window frames.
Fire escapes.

Household uses:

Saucepans.
Cutlery.
Vacuum cleaners.
Refrigerators.

Coinage.

Fancy goods.

Sports appliances.

Source: G. B. H., p. 718.

Military applications of the metal include artillery wheels, trench mortar carriages, pontoon and portable bridges, light gun carriage parts, machine gun tripods, aircraft gun turret rings, radio sets, and portable masts.

Apart from the use of magnesium alloys for shell and bomb cases where the lightness of the metal permits planes to carry a larger bomb load, the easy ignitability of the metal and the extreme brilliance of the combustion have led to its use in powder form for incendiary bombs, flares, and tracer bullets.

Magnesium can be applied to a limited extent as a reducing agent in the thermal reduction of oxides of the rare metals. It is particularly successful in the reduction of chlorides and fluorides.

It is recommended, especially in the form of alloys, as a deoxidising agent for molten metals. For nickel and nickel alloys such as nickel brass and cupro-nickel magnesium it is considered to be unsurpassed as a deoxidising agent, its favorable effect being primarily due to its ability to combine with sulfur.

APPENDIX B. ELECTRIC ENERGY SOURCES OF THE GERMAN LIGHT METAL INDUSTRY

The energy supply of the German light metal industry is based on three sources which are listed in the order of their relative importance:

1. The brown coal resources, mainly the "Mitteldeutsch," "Ostelbisch," and "Westdeutsch" deposits.
2. The hard coal resources, chiefly the "Ruhr" deposits.
3. The hydro resources mainly of the upper Rhine and the southern Bavaria regions.

The location of the known German light metal reduction plants with reference to the German power grid and the probable sources of electric energy are listed below.

ALUMINUM PLANTS

1. **Lautawerke** (aluminum plant owned by Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G. or VAWAG).

Location.—At Lauta (population 6,000) (Brandenburg) ($51^{\circ}30'$ N., 14° E.).

Power supply.—Estimated maximum demand is at least 200,000 kw. and annual consumption is about 1,500 million kw.-hr.

The Lautawerke brown coal power plant of 220,000 kw. capacity is at the site of the aluminum plant and is also owned by VAWAG.

The power plant is located on the 110- and 220-kv. transmission ring, Berlin-Golpa Zschornowitz-Trattendorf-Berlin. This ring is an integral part of the German grid and also connects the following energy generation centers:

	Kilowatts
<i>Greater Berlin</i> —Has an aggregate generation capacity of hard coal plants of	1, 250, 000
<i>Golpa Zschornowitz</i> —Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown coal plants of	1, 070, 000
<i>Trattendorf</i> —Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown coal plants of	870, 000

The Lautawerke is a part of the Trattendorf generation center, and is the substation of the Berlin-Golpa Zschornowitz-Trattendorf-Berlin transmission ring connecting it with the ring located to the south serving Saxony. This connection is made by a double circuit 110-kv. line from Lautawerke to the Niederwartha hydraulic pumped storage plant (80,000 kw.) near Dresden.

The energy supply of the aluminum plant presumably comes mainly from its own power plant, but is supplemented and the supply assured by energy that comes or may come from the grid.

2. Lippewerk (aluminum plant owned by VAWAG).

Location.—One-half mile northwest of Lünen (Westfalen) which is 6.75 miles north-northeast of Dortmund (51°30' N., 7°30' E.).

Power supply.—Estimated annual energy consumption is 1,000 million kw.-hr.

The Lünen power plant of 135,000 kw. capacity is one-half mile SE. of the aluminum plant, on the northeast outskirts of the Ruhr area. By means of 110-kv. double-circuit lines it is connected to the 220-kv. grid at the Gersteinwerk power plant (120,000 kw.) through Kamen and Stockum and to the 110-kv. grid at Castrop Rauxel. By a single 110-kv line it is connected with the Hüls thermo plant (120,000 kw.) via Recklinghausen.

The power plant is owned by the Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen A. G., or by the Steinkohlen Elektrizitäts A. G.

The energy to the aluminum plant is probably supplied mainly from the Lünen plant. Additional energy supply and assurance of continuity of the supply is obtained from the grid, mainly from the Ruhr generation center.

Kilowatts

The Ruhr hard coal generation center—Has an aggregate capacity of 3,400,000

3. Erftwerk (aluminum plant owned by VAWAG). The aluminum plant with an estimated annual capacity of 25,000 tons of aluminum would require over 500 million kw.-hr.

Location.—At Grevenbroich (population 12,000), Köln District (51°5' N., 6°35' E.).

Power supply.—No information is available indicating that a power plant may be located at the aluminum plant site.

The aluminum plant is located south of the Ruhr district and is connected by means of a double circuit 110-kv. line with the 220-kv. grid at the Fortuna power plant (205,000 kw.). A single circuit 110-kv. line connects it with the 110-kv. grid at the Reisholz power plant (115,000 kw.). A single circuit 110-kv. line connects it with the 220-kv. grid at the important Brauweiler substation.

The Düsseldorf-Köln-Aachen power generation center, within which the aluminum plant is located, has an aggregate generation capacity of *Kilowatts*
brown and hard coal plants of----- 1,970,000

The energy presumably is supplied from the grid.

4. Innwerk at Töging (aluminum plant owned by VAWAG).

Location.—At Töging, 3.5 miles east of Mühldorf (population 8,000), on the River Inn in southern Bayern (48°15' N. 9°8' E.).

Power supply.—The Töging hydropower plant of 97,000-kw. capacity is located at the aluminum plant and is a part of an isolated power system comprising eight hydroplants on the Inn River and its tributary, the Alz.—48,000 kw. of the capacity of the Innwerk plant are in direct-current generators and the remaining 49,000 kw. in alternating-current generators. All these hydroplants are connected by a high-tension network and are located at the southeast borderline between Bavaria and Austria. The power plants are owned by the Innwerk Bayerische Aluminium A. G., Bayerische Kraftwerke A. G., Bayerische Stickstoffwerke A. G., and Alzwerke G. m. b. H.

Kilowatts

The Inn River power system—has an aggregate generating capacity of _ _ _ 224, 000

The energy supply of the aluminum plant presumably comes from the Töging power plant, all direct-current generation being directly used for aluminum reduction. The alternating-current generation may be supplied to the transmission system and is consumed by the various electro-chemical plants that are located along the transmission lines. No large capacity hydro storage is known and no thermo generation. The energy consumption of the aluminum plant as well as of the chemical plants must be adjusted depending on water availability.

5. Rheinfelden (aluminum plant owned by Aluminium Industrie A. G., Neuhausen).

Location.—On the upper Rhine on the German side of the frontier, opposite Rheinfelden (population 7,000) (Switzerland) (47°35' N. 50' E.).

Power supply.—The Rheinfelden hydropower plant of 65,000-kw. capacity is 1 of 13 hydro plants of the upper Rhine system. Not all of these plants had been completed by 1938. The ownership of these plants is divided between Switzerland and Germany, the Swiss share being 223,000 kw. and the German share 224,000 kw. The ownership division has no relation to the energy supply. Germany receives not only the total energy generation of its share but buys a substantial portion of the generation of the Swiss share of this development. The generation of the Rheinfelden power plant is partly direct-current and partly alternating-current. The direct-current is used directly in the aluminum reduction.

Kilowatts

The Upper Rhine hydro system.—Has an aggregate capacity of _ _ _ _ _ 447, 000

Electric energy is probably supplied to the aluminum plant mainly by the Rheinfelden power plant during times of high water availability. During times of low water availability a 5,000-kw. thermal plant attached to the hydroplant is put into operation. At times when this is

inadequate the energy supply is probably supplemented by energy coming from other plants of the upper Rhine power system and may be drawn from the portion of the German grid to the north of the upper Rhine hydrosystem.

MAGNESIUM PLANTS

1. Stassfurt No. 1 and Stassfurt No. 2 (both plants owned by I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.).

Location.—At Stassfurt (population 16,000) (51°51' N. 11°31' E.) 5 miles northwest of Bernberg (Anhalt), 28.5 miles west of Dessau, 20 miles south of Magdeburg.

Power supply.—No information is available indicating that a power plant may be located in the immediate vicinity of the magnesium plant. The plant is located 10 miles south of the Fordersted substation of the transmission ring, Fordersted-Golpa Zschorenwitz-Gross Kayna-Fordersted. This ring is an integral part of the German grid and connects the following energy generation centers:

Golpa Zschornewitz.—Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown *Kilowatts* coal plants of _____ 1, 070, 000

Bohlen-Gross Kayna.—Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown coal plants of _____ 1, 800, 000

The energy supply of the magnesium plants is probably covered by the grid. The peak load is about 33,400 kw.

2. Heringen-a-Werra (plant owned by Wintershall A. G.).

Location.—At Heringen (population probably below 5,000) on the Werra River (Hessen Province), 13 miles southeast of Eisenach (51° N. 10°20' E.).

Power supply.—The Wintershall power plant of 20,000-kw. capacity is at the magnesium plant site. The power plant is connected by a 60-kv. line (13 miles) with the Hersfeld substation of the double circuit 110- and 22-kv. transmission ring, Hersfeld-Borken-Lehrte (Hannover)-Diesdorf (Magdeburg)-Golpa Zschornewitz-Bohlen-Hersfeld, which serves the central portion of Germany. This ring connects the following power centers:

Bohlen-Gross Kayna—Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown *Kilowatts* coal plants of _____ 1, 800, 000

Golpa Zschornewitz—Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown coal plants of _____ 1, 070, 000

Magdeburg-Harbke—Has an aggregate generation capacity of hard and brown coal plants of _____ 470, 000

Hannover-Lehrte—Has an aggregate generation capacity of hard coal plants of _____ 510, 000

Kassel-Borken—has an aggregate generation capacity of brown coal plants of _____ 380, 000

Breitungen-Gispersleben-Jena—Has an aggregate generation capacity of brown coal plants of _____ 240, 000

Since the Wintershall power plant is small by itself and a part of the small generation center, Breitung-en-Gispersleben-Jena, the major portion of energy is probably supplied to the magnesium plant from the grid.

COMBINED ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM PLANTS

1. Bitterfeld (owned by Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., a subsidiary of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. and Metallgesellschaft A. G.).

Location.—At Bitterfeld (population 35,000), (51°45' N. 12°20' E.) near Leipzig (Saxony).

The plants are part of a large concentration of chemical and light metal plants of I. G. Farben, located at the most important "Mittel-deutsche Gebiet" of brown coal in the area of the Bitterfeld-Anhalt deposits. There are two aluminum plants:

Aluminum Werk I.

Aluminum Werk II.

and one magnesium plant:

Griesheim Elektron II.

Besides that there are a number of plants producing aluminum and magnesium alloys and semimanufactured light metal products.

Power supply.—The Bitterfeld (140,000 kw.) and the Wolfen (98,000 kw.) power plants are located directly in the I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. complexes.

The Golpa Zschornewitz generation center, of which these power plants *Kilowatts* are a part, has an aggregate capacity of ----- 1, 070, 000

This generation center is a part of the central German 110- and 220-kv. grid and is located on two transmission rings:

Golpa Zschornewitz-Gross Kayne-Harbke-Golpa Zschornewitz
and

Golpa Zschornewitz-Diesdorf-Greater Berlin-Trattendorf-Golpa
Zschornewitz

The aggregate capacities of the brown and hard coal generation centers involved are listed above under Lautawerke and Heringen-a-Werra.

The energy supply of these large complexes comes partly from the Bitterfeld and Wolfen power plants and is supplemented and assured by the generation centers of the grid, mainly the ones connected by the above-mentioned transmission rings.

2. Aken (owned by Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., subsidiary of I. G. Farben and Metallgesellschaft).

Location.—Aken (population 12,000) (51°50' N. 12° E.) 5 miles west of Dessau, in the province of Saxony, in a forest on the south bank of the Elbe River.

The estimated 1943 annual output of 9,000 tons of aluminum and 8,000 tons of magnesium would require over 350,000 kw.-hr.

Power supply.—No information is available indicating that a power plant may be located in the immediate vicinity of the aluminum and magnesium plant.

The aluminum-magnesium plant is located within the transmission ring, Golpa Zschornewitz-Gross Kayna-Forderstedt-Golpa Zschornewitz.

The generation centers Golpa Zschornewitz and Bohlen-Gross Kayna are listed under Heringen-a-Werra.

The Aken plant is probably connected with this transmission ring at the Dessau substation by a high-tension line running from Aken. The closest power plant is Elbekraftwerk (175,000 kw.).

All energy is probably supplied from the grid, mainly from the two generation centers listed above.

APPENDIX C. LIGHT ALLOY MANUFACTURERS AND FABRICATORS

1. Manufacturers of aluminium casting alloys and light alloy castings

Company	Type of alloy	Trade designation	Remarks
1. Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Heddernheim, Frankfurt-a-Main, Heddernheim.	G. Al-Cu-----	Alusil-----	Prewar output of Al and Mg castings: 500 tons per annum.
2. Vereinigte Aluminiumgiessereien, Villingen G. m. b. H., Villingen, Schwarzwald.	G. Al-Mg-Si-----	Anticorodal-----	
3. Karl Schmidt G. m. b. H., Neckarsulm-----	G. Al-Mg----- Piston alloy----- Piston alloys----- G. Al-Mg----- Piston alloy-----	BS-Seewasser----- EC 124----- KS 280, 1275, 245----- KS-Seewasser----- KS Y----- Titan—Sonder—seewasser. TSS 3----- TSS 5----- TSS 8-----	Plants at Neckarsulm and Hamburg. Prewar output of castings: 2,400 tons per annum.
4. Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Berlin-Borsigwalde.	G. Al-Mg----- G. Al-Mg-Si-----	Duranalium----- Polital-----	Output of castings very small.
5. Silumin-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Frankfurt-a-Main.	Piston alloy----- Special casting alloy----- G. Al-Mg-Si----- G. Al-Si----- G. Al-Si-Mg----- G. Al-Mg----- G. Al-Si-Cu-----	EC 124----- Lo—Ex----- Pantal 5----- Silumin----- Silumin-beta----- Silumin-gamma----- Copper-Silumin-----	
6. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Bitterfeld-----	G. Al-Mg-----	Hydronalium----- Hy 21-----	

7. Rudolph Rautenbach Leichtmetallgiessereien, Solingen and Wernigerode.			Hy 31----- Hy 51----- Hy 71-----		Plants at Solingen and Wernigerode. Prewar output of castings: 7,500 tons per annum.
8. Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke G. m. b. H., Hanover-Linden.	G. Al-Cu-Ni-----		Sand and permanent-mould castings--- Hiduminium----- ER 50, 53-----		
9. Honsel-Werke A. G.-----	Piston alloys----- G. Al-Mg-----		KS 280, 1275, 245----- KS—Seewasser-----		
10. Aluminiumwerk Nürnberg G. m. b. H., Nuremberg.	Piston alloys----- G. Al-Mg-----		KS 280, 1275, 245----- KS—Seewasser-----		Output, prewar: 1,800 tons per annum.
	G. Al-Cu----- G. Al-Mg-Si----- G. Al-Mg-Si----- G. Al-Cu----- G. Al-Zn-Cu----- G. Al-Cu-Ni----- Special casting alloy-----		Neonadium----- Nüral 5----- Nüral 43----- Nüral 30, 122, 195, 200----- Nüral 77----- Nüral 94, 142----- Nüral 85, 132-----		Prewar output of castings: 2,400 tons per annum.
11. R. Stock & Co. A. G., Berlin-Marienfelde	G. Al-Mg-----		Stalanium-----		
12. Various Producers-----	G. Al-Zn----- G. Al-Cu-Ni-----		Deutsche Legierung----- Y-Alloy-----		
13. Siemens-schuckertwerke A. G., Berlin-Siemensstadt.	-----		-----		Prewar output: 1,200 tons per annum.
14. Edmund Becker, Leipzig-----	-----		-----		Prewar output: 2,400 tons per annum.
15. W. & W. Schenk, Maulbronn-----	-----		-----		Prewar output: 3,600 tons per annum.

1. *Manufacturers of aluminum casting alloys and light alloy castings.*—Continued

Company	Remarks
16. Mahle K. G., Cannstadt near Stuttgart, Felsbach, and Berlin.	Believed to be owned by I. G. Farben. Only major company producing magnesium die castings before the war. Output in 1939: 70 tons per month. Also produced 60 percent of Germany's aluminum cast pistons. Output in 1939: 5,000 pistons per day.
In addition to the above, the following firms are reported to be making the products listed:	
Aachener Metallgiesserei Vonderbank & Co., Aachen.	Sand, die, and extruded and centrifugal castings.
Aluminum-Giesserei Apag A. G., Nowawes bei Potsdam.	Aluminum, silumin and hydro-nalium (I. G. Farben) die and pressed castings.
Bayerische Motorenwerke A. G., München.	
Hugo Beien, Solingen-Wald-----	Aluminum, silumin and hydro-nalium (I. G. Farben) sand, die, extruded and pressed castings.
Bohle & Co., Grevelsberg Vogelsang, Westfalen.	Sand and die castings.
Robert Bosch A. G. Abt. Metallwerk, Stuttgart-Feuerbach.	Aluminum, silumin and hydro-nalium sand, die, extruded and pressed castings.
Cordt & Herzog, Barenstein Kr. Altena, Westfalen.	Die castings.
Eisenhüttenwerk Thale A. G., Thale, Harz.	Silumin, hydronalium, and elektron castings.
Elisabethhütte Oskar Wiederholz, Brandenburg, Havel.	
Fichtel & Sachs, Kitzingen-Schweinfurt-a-Main.	Silumin sand and extruded castings.
Fischer, Eckert & Co., Heilbronn-a-Neckar.	Aluminum castings.
Fordeg Metallgiesserei G. m. b. H., Leipzig, W. 33.	Aluminum, silumin, and elektron castings.
Fritz Fritzenkotter, Meinerzhagen, Westfalen.	Pressed castings.
G. Krautheim A. G., Chemnitz-Attendorf.	Aluminum and silumin sand, die, and extruded castings.
Hundt & Weber G. m. b. H., Geisweid Kr. Siegen, Westfalen.	
Bernhard Lauterbach, Berlin-Friedrichsfelde.	
Gustav Lauterjung, Solingen-Wald, Rheinprovinz.	
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G. m. b. H., Friedrichshafen-a-Bad.	Aluminum, silumin, and hydro-nalium sand, die, and extruded castings.
Metallgusswerk Th. Prippenow, Chemnitz 14.	Do.
Metallhütte Baer & Co. K. G., Rastass, Bad.	
Metallwerke Gust. Inhauser, Olpe, Westfalen.	Same, also elektron castings.
Metallwerk v. Galkowsky & Kielblock A. G., Finow Mark.	Aluminum, silumin, and hydro-nalium sand, die, and extruded castings.

1. *Manufacturers of aluminum casting alloys and light alloy castings.*—Continued

Company	Remarks
Metallwerk Rich. Ammer A. G., Reutlingen, Württemberg.	Same, also elektron castings.
Metallwerk Albert Sonnenberger, Köln-Ehrenfeld.	Aluminum, silumin, and hydro-nalium sand, die, and extruded castings.
Neusener Aluminium- u. Bronzegiesserei Oscar Fullbeck, Aachen.	
Norddeutsches Metallwerk Wilhelm Schumann, Finsterwalde.	
G. A. Roders, Soltau, Hannover	Extruded castings.
Sächsische Metallwerke August Heppenstein, Freiburg 5, Sachsen.	Aluminum, silumin, and hydro-nalium castings.
Wilhelm Zimmer Metallgiesserei G. m. b. H., Giessen, Hessen-Naussau.	Sand and die castings.
Wilhelm Schroder & Co., Ludenscheid, Westfalen.	Aluminum die castings.
Wwe. Joh. Schumacher & Co. G. m. b. H., Köln.	
Schumann & Co. Giesserei, Leipzig-Leutsch.	Aluminum, silumin, and hydro-nalium precision castings.
Silla & Co. G. m. b. H., Ludenscheid, Westfalen.	Aluminum die castings.
Süddeutsches Spritgusswerk Gebr. Papst G. m. b. H., Villingen, Schwarzwald.	
Emil Turk & Co. K. G., Augustenthal, Westfalen.	
Wagner Munding & Co., G. m. b. H., Esslingen-a-Neckar.	Die and extruded castings.
Wegmann & Co. Werk Bettenhausen, Kassel.	Aluminum, silumin, and hydro-nalium castings.
Weiland & Sure, Ludenscheid, Westfalen.	
Rudolf Weyland, Ludenscheid, Westfalen.	Die castings.
Zeppelin-Werke Abt. Giesserei, Berlin-Staaken.	

Sources: Nos. 1-15 from MEW Econ. Survey, section H, pp. 83-84; No. 16, Dept. of Justice Report (N. Y. 324 III, 18 Aug. 1944); the rest from American Embassy London Dispatch No. 2393.

2. Manufacturers of aluminium wrought alloys and wrought alloy products

Firm	Type	Alloy trade name	Products	Remarks
1. ¹ Aldrey-Ring, Berlin-Schöneberg, Innsbrucker Str. 42.	Al-Mg-Si-----	Aldrey-----	Transmission cables and wire----	
2. Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen. Singen-Hohentwiel-----	Al-Mn----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Cu-Mg-----	Aluman (AW 15)----- Anticorodal----- Avional-----	{ Sheet, rectangles, circles, sections, rods, and bars, wire, tubes, extrusions, foil. Sheet, rectangles, circles, sections, rods, bars, wire, tubes, extrusions. ----- ----- -----	Specialize in foil and compact extrusions. Prewar capacity: For thin sheet 1,500 tons per annum.
3. (a) Aluminiumwalzwerk Wutöschingen, G. m. b. H., Wutöschingen (Baden). (b) Deutsche Messingwerke Carl Eveking A. G., Berlin-Neiderschöneweide (supplies only Aludur alloys).	Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Mg-Mn----- Al-Mg----- Al-Mn----- Al-Cu-Mg-----	{ Aludur 570----- Aludur 580----- Aludur 630----- Aludur 533----- Korrofestal----- Aludur 275----- Aludur 300----- M 115----- Hartal (free-cutting alloy). -----	{ Sheet, strip, circles, sections, extruded and drawn sections, rods, tubes, wire, rivets, shaped sections, forgings, blooms. ----- ----- Sheet, bands, strip, circles----- -----	
4. Bergmann-Elektrizitäts-Werke A. G., Berlin-Wilmshelmshruh.	Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg-Si-----	Aldrey----- Bergal A----- Bergal C-----	{ Wire, cables----- Rods, sections, wire bands, extrusions. -----	

5. Deutsche Delta-Metall-Gesellschaft, Alexander Dick & Co., Düsseldorf-Grafenberg.	Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg----- Free-cutting alloy similar to Al- Cu-Mg.	Bergal BD (free-cut- ting alloy). Deltal----- Deltumin----- Deltoxal----- Deltavit J-----	Rods, sections, wire sheet, rectangles, strip, tubes, ex- trusions. Sheet, rectangles, sections, rods, tubes, wire, shaped sections, forgings. ----- ----- -----	
6. Dürener Metallwerke A. G.	Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Cu-Ni----- Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg----- Al-Mg-Mn----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Mn----- Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Cu-Si-----	Duralumin 681 B----- Duralumin 681ZB1/3----- Duralumin DM 31----- Duralumin K----- Duralumin W----- Duralplat----- Duranalium Mg 3, 5, 7, 9. Duranalium 2 S----- Polital----- MN 20----- Durmes (free-cutting alloy)----- Y alloy-----	{ Sheet, rectangles, pressed and drawn sections and rods seamless-drawn tubes, rolled and drawn wire, forg- ings, shaped articles. Forgings, stampings----- Sheet and rectangles, sections drawn from rectangles. As for duralumin----- ----- ----- -----	Plants at Düren, Berlin, Wittenau, and Waren. Prewar output: 8,000 tons per annum (mainly at Düren). Forgings: 250 tons per annum. Capacity 1942: Alloys in ingot form: Wittenau, 22,800 tons; Waren, 27,600 tons.
7. Julius & August Erbslöh Metallwalzwerke, Wupper- tal-Barmen.	Al-Cu-Mg----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Cu----- Special alloys----- Al-Mn----- Al-Mg-Si----- Al-Mg-3 and 4----- Al-Mg-Mn----- Free-cutting alloys-----	Quality Q----- Quality M----- Quality 5'----- 512/210----- Wicromal----- Erges 4----- Ermagal----- Ermagal----- Automal-----	{ Sheet, rectangles, sections, rods, wire. ----- As above and tubes----- ----- ----- ----- -----	

¹ This group consists of Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Bergmann-Elektricitäts-Werke A. G., Berlin; Felton & Guillaume, Carlswerk A. G., Cologne-Mülheim and Vienna; Siemens-Schuckertwerke A. G., Berlin-Siemensstadt (Gartenfeld); Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, Branch Hedderheimer Kupferwerke und Süddeutsche Kaiserwerke G. m. b. H., Frankfurt-a-Main-Hedderheim Wiener Kabel- und Metallwerke A. G., Vienna.

2. Manufacturers of aluminum wrought alloys and wrought alloy products—Continued

Firm	Type	Alloy trade name	Products	Remarks
8. Felten & Guillaume Carls- werk A. G., Cologne- Mül- heim.	Al-Mg-Si-----	Aldrey-----	Wire, cables-----	
	Al-Cu-Mg-----	F and G 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f.	{ Pressed sections (standard and special types).	
	Al-Cu-----	F & G 3-----	Sections drawn and rolled from strip.	
	Al-Mg-Si-----	F & G 4-----	Rods, wire, rectangles, press- ings and forgings.	
	Al-Mg-----	F & G 5-----	Seamless-drawn tubes of all thicknesses.	
	Al-Mn-----	F & G 8-----	-----	
9. Hackethal Draht- und Ka- bel-Werke, A. G., Hanover.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	F & G. Quality suit- able for boring and turning.	-----	
	Al-Cu-Mg-----	-----	{ Wire, rectangles, strip, sec- tions, rods and tubes	
	Al-Mg-Si-----	-----	Strip, sections, rods, tubes-----	
	Al-Mg-----	-----	-----	
10. Hirsch Kupfer- und Mess- ingwerke Akt.-Ges., Finow (Mark).	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Finodur-----	{ Sheet, rectangles, disks, sec- tions, rods, tubes, wire.	
	Al-Mg-Si-----	Finodal-----		
	Al-Mg-----	Finomalium-----		
	Al-Mn-----	Finoman-----		
	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Optical (free-cutting alloy).		
	Al-Mg-----	Argalium-----		
11. Honsel-Werke Atkien- Gesellschaft, Meschede i. W.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Hondur-----	{ Sheet, rectangles, strip, disks--	Prewar output of sheet: 2,000 tons per annum. Extensions completed 1943.
	Al-Mg-Si-----	Howal-----		
	Al-Mn-----	Ho. 3-----		
12. Eduard Hueck, Lüden- scheid.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Silal HL 35-----	{ Sections, rods, wire, sheet, rectangles.	
	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Silal HL 32-----		
	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Silal V 2-----		
	Al-Mg-Si-----	Silal V-----		
	Al-Mn-----	Silal K-----		

13. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Bitterfeld.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Silal BD (free-cutting alloy).	Silal 53-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mg-----	Hydronalium Hy3----- Hydronalium Hy5----- Hydronalium Hy7----- Hydronalium Hy9----- Igedur 26----- Igedur 32----- Hydronalium Hy25----- Hydronalium Hy5----- Hydronalium Hy7----- Hydronalium Hy9----- Igedur 26----- Igedur 32----- DBA (free-cutting alloy 8).	Extruded and drawn rods, wire, and tubes extruded sections, forgings and shaped articles. Sheet and rectangles, drawn tubes and tubular sections.	-----	-----
14. Kreidler's Metall- und Drahtwerke G. m. b. H., Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	Alkumag 300----- Simagal 200----- Spanal 320 (free-cutting alloy).	Extruded and drawn rods in all thicknesses. Sections of all shapes, wire.	-----	-----
	Al-Mg-----	Rackwitzdur D42, D39, Z42, Z39, SD46. Vanalium V2, V3, V5, V7, V9, V16, V18.	Sheet, extrusions-----	-----	Prewar output: Sheet, 2,000 tons per annum; extrusions, 800 tons per annum.
15. Leipziger Leichtmetallwerk Rackwitz, Bernhard Berghaus Co. Kom.-Ges., Rackwitz near Leipzig.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	ML 1/93, 1/11----- ML 4/12----- ML 5/30, 5/50, 5/70----- ML 8/01----- AM/24 (free-cutting alloy).	Sheet, rectangles, disks, tubes, sections, rods, wire, fine wire. Pressed articles-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mg-----	Argental----- M 6/15----- MN 20-----	-----	-----	-----
16. Mansfeld A. G., Leichtmetall-Werke, Hettstedt-Südharz.	Al-Cu-Mg-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mg-Si-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mg-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mn-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Cu-Mg-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mn-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mg-Mn-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Al-Mn-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

2. Manufacturers of aluminum wrought alloys and wrought alloy products—Continued

Firm	Type	Alloy trade name	Products	Remarks
17. Messingwerk Unna, Aktien-Gesellschaft, Unna i. W.	Al-Cu-Mg	MWU 1	Rods, sections, rectangles	Prewar output of light alloy sheet: 300 tons per annum. Light alloy production comparatively small being a side line to copper production.
	Al-Mg	MWU 5	Tubes, rods, sections, rectangles, wire.	
	Al-Mg-Si	MWU 4		
	Al-Mn-Mn	MWU 6		
	Al-Mn	MWU 8		
	Special alloy	MWU 090		
18. Osnabrücker Kupfer- und Drachtwerk, A. G., Osnabrück.	Al-Mn	Osmagal	Round, square and hexagonal rods, sections, tubes, sheet, rectangles, circles, wire.	Plants at Borsig, Derendorf, and Sömmerda. Prewar output: Large forgings (e. g., crank cases), 3,500 tons per annum; extrusions, 2,000 tons per annum.
	Al-Mn-Mn	Osmagal S		
	Al-Mg	Osnalium 3, 5, 7, 9		
	Al-Cu-Mg	Okadur 58 (free-cutting alloy).		
	Al-Mg-Si	Zieral		
19. Rudolf Rautenbach, G.m.b.H., Solingen.	Al-Cu-Ni	RR 56 (Hiduminium)	Blocks, for stamping and forging.	Plants at Borsig, Derendorf, and Sömmerda. Prewar output: Large forgings (e. g., crank cases), 3,500 tons per annum; extrusions, 2,000 tons per annum.
	Al-Cu-Ni	RR 59 (Hiduminium)		
20. Rheinmetall-Borsig A.G., Werk Sömmerda, Sömmerda/Sachsen.	Al-Cu-Mg	Rheindur	Rods, sections, tubes, shaped articles.	Plants at Gartenfeld and Brandenburg. Prewar output: Sheet and extrusions 3,000 tons per annum.
	Al-Mg-Si	RS		
	Al-Cu-Mg	Free-cutting alloy		
21. R. & G. Schmöle Metallwerke A. G., Menden, Kreis Iserlohn.	Al-Mg-Si	Erges 4	Sheet, rectangles, disks, strip, rods, tubes, wire, shaped articles.	
22. Siemens - Schuckertwerke A. G., Berlin-Siemenstadt (Gartenfeld).	Al-Mg-Si	Aldrey	Wire, cables	Plants at Gartenfeld and Brandenburg. Prewar output: Sheet and extrusions 3,000 tons per annum.
	Al-Mg-Si	Legal	Round and sectional rods, tubes, wire, extruded parts, sheet, rectangles.	

3. Manufacturers of magnesium alloys

Firm	Type of alloy	Trade name
(a) WROUGHT ALLOYS		
I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Bitterfeld.	Mg-Mn-----	A M 503.
	Mg-Mn-----	{ A M 537.
	Mg-Al 3-----	{ A Z 21.
	Mg-Al 6-----	A Z 31.
	Mg-Al 9-----	A Z M.
	Mg-Zn-----	A Z 855.
Leipziger Leichtmetall-Werk Rackwitz, Bernhard Berghaus Co., K.-G., Rackwitz, near Leipzig.	Mg-Mn-----	Z 1 b.
	Mg-Mn-----	Emgan M1.
	Mg-Mn-----	Emgan M2.
	Mg-Mn-----	Emgan M3.
	Mg-Al-----	Emgan A10.
	Mg-Al-----	Emgan A12.
Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Berlin-Borsigwalde.	Mg-Mn-----	Emgan A13.
	Mg-Mn-----	Emgan A15.
	Mg-Al 3-----	Magnedur W380.
	Mg-Al 6-----	Magnedur W383.
	Mg-Al 9-----	Magnedur W386.
	Mg-Zn-----	Magnedur W389.
Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Hedderheim.	Mg-Mn-----	Magnedur W384.
	Mg-Al 6-----	Magnedur W380.
	Mg-Al 6-----	Magnedur W383.
	Mg-Al 6-----	Magnedur W386.
	Mg-Al 9-----	Magnedur W389.
	Mg-Zn-----	Magnedur W384.
Wintershall A. G., Kassel----- Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke A. G., Hanover-Linden	Mg-Mn-----	Magnedur W380.
	Mg-Al 3-----	Magnedur W383.
	Mg-Al 6-----	Magnedur W386.
	Mg-Al 9-----	Magnedur W389.
	Mg-Zn-----	Magnedur W384.
	Mg-Mn-----	Magnedur W380.
(b) CASTING ALLOYS		
(i) Sand and Die Castings		
I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Bitterfeld.	G Mg-Al 6-Zn-----	A Z G.
	G Mg-Al 4-Zn-----	A Z F.
	G Mg-Al-----	A 8.
	G Mg-Al-----	A 8 K.
	G Mg-Al-----	A 9 V.
	G Mg-Al 3-Zn-----	A Z 31.
Mahle K. G., Cannstadt near Stuttgart, Felsbach and Berlin. Wintershall A. G., Kassel-----	G Mg-Mn-----	AM 503.
	G Mg-Al-----	A Z 91.
	G Mg-Si-----	C M 81.
	G Mg-Al-----	Magnedur W380.
	G Mg-Al-----	Magnedur W380.
	G Mg-Al-----	Magnedur W380.
(ii) Extruded Castings		
I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Bitterfeld. Wintershall A. G., Kassel-----	Sg Mg-Al-Zn-----	A Z 91.
	G Al-Mg-----	Hydronalium.
	Sg Mg-Al-Zn-----	Magnedur W380.

Source: MEW Econ. Survey, section H, p. 92.

Note.—In addition to the above there are a number of small concerns manufacturing under license.

4. Manufacturers of aluminum foil

Firm	Address
Singen Aluminum Walzwerke G. m. b. H.-----	Singen-Hohentwiel, Baden.
Rheinische Blattmetall A. G.-----	Grevenbroich, Niederrhein.
Aluminiumwerk Tscheulin G. m. b. H.-----	Teningen, Baden.
Gebr. Scheuch-----	Bremen.
D. Morgenstern-----	Furth, Bayern.
Kluge & Winter G. m. b. H.-----	20 Eppendorfer Landstr. Ham- burg.
Staniol- u. Metallkapsel-Fabrik (vorm. Con- rad Sachs) G. m. b. H.	Eppstein in Taunus.
Blei- u.-Zinn Werk Hugo Morgenstern-----	29 Hamburgerstr., Dresden.
Memmingen Aluminiumfabrik Hauck & Leeb-	Memmingen, Bayern.
Blattmetall-Werke A. G.-----	München.
Paul Pauli G. m. b. H.-----	Nürnberg.
Vereinigte Staniolfabriken Friedrich Supf. &	Roth near Nürnberg.
C. F. Bauerreis & Müller G. m. b. H.	
Aluminium Folien Walzwerke, Niehl-----	near Köln.

Source: Department of Justice, War Division, Economic Warfare Section. Report 2513-A. Nov. 4, 1943

APPENDIX D. LEADERS IN THE GERMAN LIGHT METALS INDUSTRY

This list is representative but not complete. It includes all of the presently known leaders of Vereinigte Aluminium Werke A. G. and Wintershall A. G., and many of the leaders of Metallgesellschaft A. G., I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., and light metals fabricating companies.

The information on affiliations was taken from *Wer Leitet?* (February 1940) which, because it has a foreword by an official of the Reich Ministry of Economics, presumably includes only Nazis and persons acceptable to the Nazis. Other sources of information were the *Handbuch der Deutschen Aktiengesellschaften* (1940); an OSS Report: *A Hundred Major German Industrial Corporations* (July 25, 1944, Restricted); the *International Who's Who*; and the *Geschichte der Aluminium Industrie A. G. Neuhausen 1888-1938*, Chippis, Switzerland, 1942.

In the following lists, the light metals affiliations are starred. The abbreviations employed are as follows:

BM	Business manager of Plant leader (<i>Geschäftsführer</i> or <i>Betriebsführer</i>).
CBD	Chairman of the board of directors (<i>Vorsand</i> or <i>Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates</i>).
CBM	Chairman of the board of management (<i>Vorstand</i> or <i>Vorsitzender des Geschäftsausschusses</i> or <i>des Verwaltungsrates</i>).
Con	Consultant or councillor (<i>Beirat</i> or <i>Vorstand Beirat</i>).
DBM	Deputy Business Manager (<i>Stillvertretender Geschäftsführer</i>).
DCBD	Deputy (or vice) chairman of the board of directors (<i>Stillvertretender Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrates</i>).
DCBM	Deputy (or vice) chairman of the board of management (<i>Stillvertretender Vorsitzender des Verwaltungsrates</i>).
DDir	Deputy director (<i>Stillvertretender Direktor</i>).
DMBM	Deputy member of the board of management (<i>Stillvertretender Mitglied des Geschäftsausschusses</i>).
GMDir	General managing director (<i>Kaufmännischer Direktor</i>).
M	Member (<i>Mitglied</i>).
MBD	Member of the board of directors (<i>Mitglied des Aufsichtsrates</i>).
MBM	Member of the board of management (<i>Mitglied des Geschäftsführung</i> or <i>des Verwaltungsrates</i>).
MDir	Managing director (<i>Vorsitzender des Direktoriums Grubenvorstand</i>).
O	Owner (<i>Geschäftsinhaber</i>).
S	Supervisor (<i>Leiter</i>).

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Abs, Josef----- Died 1944.	CBD-----	Hubertus Brauerei A. G., Köln; Hubertus Braunkohlen A. G. Brü- gen Erft bei Liblar; Kölner Union Brauerei A. G., . Köln;
	Pres-----	Rheinische Braunkohlensyndikat G. m. b. H. (cartel), Köln;
	DCBD----	Wessels Wandplatten-Fabrik A. G., Bonn;
	MBD-----	Accumulatoren Fabrik A. G., Ber- lin; Braunkohlen u. Brikettwerke Rod- dergrube A. G.; Brühl/Rhein Phönix A. G. für Braunkohlenverwertung, Mums- dorf; *Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Hubert Zettelmeier A. G., Konz bei Trier;
	GMDir---	Gewerkschaft Hürtherberg, Her- mühlheim; Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff A. G., Köln.
Avieny, Wilhelm----- Wehrwirtschaftsführer; Born 1897 in Wiesbaden. Frequent spokesman for Nazi policies. Political con- nections with Luer and Funk; and particularly with Schacht; Reich Economic Judge; Gau Economic ad- viser, Hessen-Nassau; Gau- amtsleiter, Wiesbaden; old Nazi, proposed in 1938 as member of Reichstag. Served in a minor clerical capacity in pre - Hitler period. When the presi- dency of Metallgesellschaft fell vacant, the Nazi Party through the Gauleiter in- sisted on the appointment of a Party stooge while the company held out for a rep- utable executive. Finally, Avieny was appointed and Rudolf Kissel was appointed to assist him.	V. Pres----	Chamber of Industry and Com- merce, Rhine-Main District at Frankfurt-a-Main until it was abolished;
	Con-----	Reichsbank and Reichsgruppe Ban- ken, Berlin; Economic Chamber of Hesse, Frank- furt-a-Main, until it was abol- ished;
	M-----	Academy for German Law, Berlin; Frankfurt district committee of Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin; Reichsarbeitskammer, Berlin; Nassau Landesbank, Wiesbaden;
	GMDir---	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main;
	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; Dresdnerbank; Deutschebank; Sachtleben A. G. für Bergbau u. Chemische Industrie; C. S. Schmidt, Drahtwerke A. G.;
	MDir-----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main;
	MBD-----	Andraac, Noris-dahn A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main; Buderus'sche Eisenwerke A. G., Wetzlar;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Avieny, Wilhelm-----	MBD-----	Elektrizität A. G., Frankfurt-Höchst; Neue Baugesellschaft Waiss & Freythe A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Sudwestdeutsche Flugbetriebs A. G., Rhine - Main - Fankfurt - a-Main; Unterweser Reederei A. G., Bremen.
Barbeck, Hugo-----	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Beil, Curt, Dr. Ing----- Kassel. Member of the SS.	MBM-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Kalibank A. G., Kassel; Thüringer Erdöl A. G., Sondershausen;
	M-----	Bergbau A. G. Lothringen, Bochum; Chemikalien A. G., Berlin; Deutsches Kalisyndikat, G. m. b. H. Berlin; Mineralöl Produktenhandel A. G., Berlin; "Nitag," Deutschetreibstoff A. G., Berlin;
	MDir-----	Gewerkschaft Victor, Castrop-Rauxel.
Berg, Rudolf----- Werdol, Westfalen.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Bollmann, Otto----- Hannover, Old Nazi Party Member.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.
	MDir-----	Dresdnerbank, Hannover;
	Con-----	Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Hannover.
Brocker, Heinrich----- Hannover.	BM-----	*Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke, G. m. b. H., Hannover-Linden.
Brügmann, Carl-----	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Westfalen Bank A. G., Bochum; Bergbau A. G. Ewald-König-Ludwig; Gewerkschaft Wintershall, Heringen.
Cremer, Arnold----- Dortmund.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin;
	M-----	Dresdnerbank, Westfalen.
Dornemann, Karl----- S. A. Brigadeführer. Old Nazi member, proposed by Hitler for Reichstag in 1938.	MBD-----	*Vereingte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.
Esser, Max----- Baden-Baden.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin-Kassel.
Eulenstein, Fritz. Dr. Ing----- Köln.	MBD-----	Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; "Sacht-leben" A. G., Köln;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Eulenstein, Fritz. Dr. Ing----	DMBM----	Bergbau A. G., Bayernland Mitterteich, Bavaria; A. G. Für Chemische Industrie, Gelsenkirchenschalke.
Forkel, Hermann----- Berlin-Schöneberg. A Party member. Ministerialrat, Economics Ministry.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; Gothär Feuerversicherungsbank, Gotha.
Forster, Hermann v----- Frankfurt-Heddersheim.	MBD----- MBM-----	Malzfabrik Schweinfurt A. G.; *Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt;
Fulda, Wilhelm----- Lautawerk, Lausitz.	MBM	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin;
	MBD-----	*Lautawerk, Lausitz.
Hagmeier, Ernst----- Frankfurt.	MBD----- MBM----- DCBM----- MBM----- M-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Adlerwerke vorm. Heinrich Kleyer A. G., Frankfurt; Benno Schilde Maschinenbau A. G., Hersfeld; Exportgemeinschaft Deutscher Au- tomobilfabriken A. G., Berlin- Charlottenburg; Berling-Konzern Allgemeine Ver- sicherungs A. G., Köln; Dresdner Bank, *Regional Com- mittee for Hesse and Frankfurt- a-Main.
Harney, Hans----- Banker, Düsseldorf.	MBD----- DCBD----- MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.; Busch-Jaegen Lüdensdiesder Me- tallwerke A. G.; Duitsch-Nederlandsche Vorseke- ring Mij., Amsterdam; Düsseldorfer Treuhand-Gesell- schaft Altenburg Tewes A. G., Düsseldorf; Gerling - Konzern Lebensversiche- rungs-A. G., Köln; Gerling-Konzern Ruckversiche- rungs-A. G., Berlin; Gerling-Konzern Rheinische Ver- sicherungsgruppe A. G., Köln; Hein, Lehmann & Co. A. G., Düsseldorf; Allgemeine Hoch- u. Ingenieurbau A. G., Düsseldorf; Bergabu A. G. Lothringen, Bochum, Westfalen; Comptoir des Fers et Métaux S. A., Luxemburg; Deutsche Mühlenvereinigung A. G., Berlin;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Harney, Hans-----	MBD-----	Gesellschaft für Getreidehandel A. G., Berlin; Linke Hoffmann Werke A. G., Breslau; Mequisa S. A., Hagondange; Quincaillerie d'Esch S. A., Luxemburg; Universale Rückversicherungs A. G., Zürich; Westdeutsche Bodenkreditanstalt A. G., Köln; Arbeitsausschuss der Commerz- u. Privat-Bank A. G., Berlin.
Harter, Carl----- Berlin.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.; Commerzbank A. G.;
	CBD-----	Leipziger Trikotagenfabrik A. G., Leipzig; Terrain Gesellschaft am Teltow Canal, Ruckow-Johannisthal A. G., Berlin;
	DCBD----	Deutsche Centralbodenkredit A. G., Berlin; Hotelbetriebs A. G., Berlin;
	MDir-----	Gewerkschaft Beienrode, Königs- lutter; Gewerkschaft Burbach, Beendorf;
	MBD-----	A. G. für Energiewirtschaft, Berlin; Burbach-Kaliwerke A. G., Magde- burg; Commerz- u. Privat Bank A. G., Berlin; Daimler Benz A. G., Stuttgart, Untertürkheim; Deutsche Hypothekenbank Meinin- gen, Weimar; Eisenbahn Verkehrsmittel A. G., Berlin; Mansfeld A. G., für Bergbau u. Hüttenbetrieb, Eisleben; Pittler Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik A. G., Leipzig; Rütgerswerke A. G., Berlin; Santa Catharina Eisenbahn A. G., Berlin; Franz Seiffert & Co., A. G., Berlin.
Heckmann, Werner----- Duisburg.	BM-----	Werk C. Heckmann, Duisburg;
	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.;
	DCBM----	Verein Deutscher Kupferrohrwerke, Berlin;
	Con-----	Niederrheinische Industrie- und Handelskammer.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Hedemann, Justis Wilhelm--- Berlin. Professor of law, Berlin, and Party member of long standing. Director Institut für Wirtschafts- recht.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Heide, Kurt----- Berlin-Dahlem.	DCBM---	*Metallgesellschaft A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main;
	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.;
		Unterweser Reederei, Bremen;
		*Schweizerische Ges. für Metall- werke, Basel;
		"Sachtleben" A. G. f. Bergbau u. Chemische Industrie;
		Norddeutsche Affinerie, Hamburg;
		Lonzona A. G. f. Acetat Produkte, Säckingen;
		Lonzawerke G. m. b. H., Weil;
		Lonza Elektrizitätswerke u. Chemi- sche Fabriken, Basel;
		Lehnkering u. Cie A. G., Duisburg;
		Erzgesellschaft zur Erschliessung von Nichteisen Metallen G. m. b. H., Berlin;
		Ertel, Bieber & Co., Hamburg;
		Eisenerz Gesellschaft m. b. H.;
		Compagnie des Mines et Métaux, Luxemburg;
		Rawack-Grünfeld Ertshandel-Mij., Rotterdam.
Heller, Erich----- Dipl. Ing. Wien. Leading Austrian industrialist and banker. Supporter of Doll- fuss and Starhemberg. Joined the Nazis before the Ausschluss.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke, A. G.;
	MBM----	Vereinigte Industrie Unternehmungen, A. G.;
	MBD-----	Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Wien;
	MBM-----	"Elin" A. G. für elektrische Indus- trie, Wien;
		Kassen-Aufzugs-Maschinenbau-A. G., f. Wertheim & Comp., Wien;
		Lapp-Finze Eisenwarenfabriken A. G., Kalsdorf bei Graz;
		Leykamp Josefthal A. G. für Papier- u. Druckindustrie, Wien;
		Maschinenfabriks-A. G. Herd, Wien;
		Mürztaler Holzstoff- u. Papier-Fa- briks-A. G., Bruck-a-Mürz;
		Oesterreichische Eisenbahn Ver- kehrs-anstalt, Wien;
		Alpen-Elektrowerke A. G., Wien;
		Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrts- gesellschaft, Wien;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Heller, Erich-----	MBM-----	C. Schember & Söhne Brücken- wagen- u. Maschinenfabriken A. G., Wien; Schiffswerft, Linz A. G., Linz-a- Donau; "Semperit" Österreichisch-Ameri- kanische Gummiwerke A. G., Wien; "Universale" Hoch- u. Tiefbau- A. G., Wien; Vereinigte Wiener Metallwerke A. G., Wien; Wiener Brückenbau- u. Eisenkon- struktions-A. G., Wien; Wienerberger Ziegelfabriks- u. Bau- gesellschaft, Wien;
	DCBM---	Ennsner Zuckerfabriks-A. G., Ens; Lampen- u. Metallwarenfabriken A. G., Wien; Schoeller-Bleckmann Stahlwerke A. G., Wien; Teudloff-Vamag Vereinigte Arma- turen- u. Maschinenfabriken A. G., Wien; Wiener Locomotiofabriks-A. G., Wien.
Hilgenberg, Gustav----- Essen.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.
Horster, Franz----- Altena, Westfalia.	CBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.;
	MBM-----	Selve-Kronbiegel-Dormheim A. G., Sömmerda, Thuringen.
Hübsch, Wilhelm----- Töging, Oberbayern.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke, A. G.;
		Süddeutsche Kalkstickstoffwerke A. G., Trostberg; Innwerke A. G., München.
Kissel, Rudolf----- Frankfurt-a-Main. Son- in-law of late Professor Bosch, former head of I. G. Farben, and a trained in- dustrialist brought in by Party agreement to "as- sist" Avieny.	CBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.;
	DCBM----	Metallgesellschaft A. G.;
	Con-----	Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt, Hessen;
	MBM-----	Duisburger Kupferhütte, Duisburg; Erzgesellschaft zur Erschliessung von Nichteisenmetallen m. b. H., Berlin; Hochofenwerk Lübeck A. G., Lübeck.
Koepchen, Arthur----- Essen-Bredeney.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; A. G. für Energiewirtschaft, Berlin; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Eschweiler Bergwerke-Verein, Kohl- scheid;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Koepehen, Arthur-----	MBD-----	Isarwerke A. G., München; Marisches Elektrizitätswerke A. G., Berlin; Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke A. G., Hamburg; Preussische Elektrizitäts-A. G., Berlin; Rheinische A. G. für Braunkohlen- bergbau u. Brikettfabrikation, Köln; Vorarlberger Illwerke A. G., Bre- genz;
	CBD-----	Oberstein-Idarer Elek.-A. G., Idar;
	MBM-----	Deutsche Bank; Lech Elektrizitätswerke A. G., Augsburg; Rheinische Braunkohlensyndikat G. m. b. H.; Rheinische Westfälisches Elektri- zitätswerke A. G.; Braunkohlen u. Brikettwerke Rod- dergrube.
Koswig, Max----- Finstenwalde, Niederlausitz.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin-Kassel; Gerling-Konzern Allg. Versiche- rungs-A. G., Köln; Ilse Bergbau A. G.;
	CBM-----	Schipkau-Finstenwalder Eisenbahn- Gesellschaft, Finsterwalde.
Kraushopf, Karl----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt;
Krieger, Willy----- Kassel.	MBM-----	*Wintershall A. G.;
	BM-----	Lindener Zündhütchen u. Patronen- fabrik, Troisdorf; Orion Metallwarenfabrik, G. m. b. H., Berlin.
Liese, Fritz----- Hannover.	BM-----	*Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke, G. m. b. H., Hannover.
Marckhoff, Maria----- Bochum.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.
Menge, August----- Berlin. Party member, Wehrwirtschaftsführer.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Lautawerk; Braunkohle-Benzin A. G., Berlin; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin;
	CBM-----	Braunschweigische Kohlen-Berg- werke, Helmstedt;
	CBD-----	A. G. Elektrizitätswerke Liegnitz; Mitteldeutsches Kraftwerk Magde- burg A. G., Magdeburg;
	DCBD-----	Berliner Kraft- u. Licht (Bewag) A. G., Berlin; Elektrizitätswerk Sachsen Anhalt A. G., Halle;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Menge, August-----	DCBD-----	Kommunale Elektrizitäts Lieferung Gesellschaft, Sagsen, Schlesien; Niederschlesische Elektrizitäts A. G., Hirsochberg; Überlandswerk Oberschlesien A. G., Neisse;
	MBD-----	Alpen-Elektrowerke A. G., Wien; Alzwerke G. m. b. H., München; Bayernwerk A. G., München; Elektrizitätswerk Schlesien A. G., Breslau; Innwerk A. G., München; Preussische Elektrizitäts-A. G., Berlin; Reichs-Kredit Gesellschaft A. G., Berlin. Rhein-Main Donan A. G., München; Stromversorgungs-A. G., Weissenfeld-Zeilz, Theissen Kr. Weissenfels; Tiroler Wasserkraftwerk A. G., Innsbruck; Überlandzentrale Südharz G. m. b. H., Bleicherade, Südharz.
Menzen, Theodor----- Berlin.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin;
	MBD-----	Ilse Bergbau A. G., Ilse Niederlausitz; Bayerische Kraftwerke A. G. München; Donau Werke A. G., für Kalkindustrie, Saal-a-Donau.
Merwitz, Emil----- Wiesbaden.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Mette, Friedrich----- Lünen, Westfalen.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin.
Moskopp, Carl-----	CBM-----	Westfalenbank, Bochum;
	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Kassel; Haberfussprudel A. G., Hönnigen-a-Rhein; Rheinische Pappenfabrik A. G., Monheim-a-Rhein.
Müller, Karl----- Weimar. Ministerial- dirigent.	CBD-----	Thüringenwerk A. G., Weimar;
	DCBD-----	Saaletalsperren A. G., Weimar;
	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Thüringer Erdöl A. G., Sondershausen; Schleizer Kleinbahn A. G., Weimar; Gasfernversorgung Thüringen A. G., Erfurt; Grosskraftwerk Erfurt A. G., Erfurt.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Naubaur, Otto----- Berlin-Lichterfelde.	CBD-----	Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen A. G.; Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft A. G., Berlin;
	DCBD-----	Deutsche Industrie Werke A. G., Berlin-Spandau; Industrie Werke Kiel A. G., Kiel; Innwerke A. G., München; Süddeutsche Kalkstickstoff-Werke A. G., Trostberg;
	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; Ilse Bergbau; Steinische Wasserkraftwerke A. G., Graz; Ostpreussenwerk A. G., Königsberg, Ostpr.; Ilseder Hütte; Oesterreichische Industriekredit- A. G., Wien; Mecklenburgische Hypotheken u. Wechselbank, Schwerin; Alpen Elektrowerke A. G., Wien; Berliner Kraft- u. Licht A. G., (Bewag), Berlin; Dyckerhoff Portland Zementwerke A. G., Amöneburg; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Handels- u. Gewerbebank Heil- bronn A. G., Heilbronn; Leipnik Lundenburger Zuckerfa- briken A. G., Heilbronn.
Olscher, Alfred----- Berlin-Zehlendorf. Min- isterialdirektor; former Chief, budget bureau, Finance Ministry.	DCBM ---	Vereinigte Industrie-Unternehmungen A. G.; Reichs-Kredit-Ges. A. G., Berlin;
	CBM-----	Industriegelände Gesellschaft G. m. b. H., Dresden;
	MBD-----	Alpen Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Creditanstalt Bankverein, Wien; Ilse Bergbau, Ilseder Hütte; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Film Finanz G. m. b. H., Berlin Mittelstahl (Flick); Ilse Bergbau A. G., Grube Ilse bei Tiroler Wasserkraftwerk A. G., Innsbruck; Steinische Wasserkraft- u. Elektri- zitäts A. G., Graz.
Peters, A----- Düsse dorf	CBD-----	Rheinische Verwaltung A. G., Düsseldorf, Obercassel;
	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Kassel.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Philippi, Heinrich----- Duisburg.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; *Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Allianz-u. Stuttgarter Lebensver- sicherungsbank A. G., Berlin; Braunschweigische Kohlenberg- werke, Helmstadt; Deutsche Industrie-Werke A. G., Berlin; Eisenwerk Maximilianhütte Ge- sellschaft Sulzbach Rosenberg- Hütte; Energie-Versorgung Württemberg A. G., Stuttgart; Ilseder Hütte, Hannover; Innwerk A. G., München; Mittledeutsche Stahlwerke A. G., Riesa Elbe; Ostelbische Braunkohlensyndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin; Ostpreussenwerk, Königsberg, Pr.; Süddeutsche Kalkstickstoff-Werke A. G., Trostberg; Universum-Film A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin.
Pistor, Adolf----- Grevenbroich, Wilderrhein	Con----- CBM----- MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke, A. G., Lautawerk, Lausitz; *Rheinische Blattmetall-A. G., Gre- venbroich.
Plass, Ludolf----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	CBM----- MBD-----	Hartmann & Braun A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main; *Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.; *Metallgesellschaft, A. G.; Lurgi Apparatebau Ges. m. b. H., Frankfurt-a-Main; Lurgi Ges. für Chemie u. Hütten- wesen; Lurgi Ges. für Wärmetechnik; Frankfurter Bank, Frankfurt-a- Main; Maschinenfabrik Wiesbaden, Wies- baden; "Sachtleben" A. G., Köln; Siemens-Lurgi-Cottrell-Elektrofilter G. m. b. H., Berlin.
Plassmann, Clemens----- Berlin-Wilmersdorf.	DCBM--- MBD-----	Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Rudolf Karstadt A. G.; *Wintershall A. G., Berlin; *Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke; Dyckerhoff Portland-Zementwerke A. G., Mainz;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Plassmann, Clemens-----	MBD-----	Grusschwitz Textilwerke A. G., Neusatz-Oder; Rheinische Hypotheken Bank, Mannheim; Rheinische Kunstseide A. G., Krefeld; Landes-Ausschuss, Ostdeutschland; Commerz- u. Privat Bank, A. G. Berlin;
	CBD-----	Argenta Schokoladenwerke A. G., Wernigerode; Kommandantenlist Kontrolhaus A. G., Berlin;
	DCBD----	Kasseler Druckerei u. Färberei, Kassel-Bettenhausen.
Plesse, Erich----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Posse, Hans Ernst-----	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin;
Berlin-Zehlendorf. Maintains liaison between high civil service and Unilever industry (Netherlands); is the former director of the Dresden Gallery and rounded up 1,200 "prized acquisitions" in occupied countries for Hitler's art collection. Secretary of State for Special Problems in the Reich Ministry of Economic Affairs. Reich Commissioner for Unilever Concern (Holland); Deputy to Commissioner General for Economy (Funk); President of Association of German Engineers 1943; State Secretary in Prussian Ministry of Economy and Labor, 1934.	MBM-----	Reichskreditkasse; Deutsche Revisions u. Treuhand A. G., Berlin.
Quandt, Günther-----	CBD-----	Deutsche Waffen- u. Munitionsfabriken A. G., Berlin-Wittenau; Accumulatoren-Fabrik A. G., Berlin;
Berlin. Wehrwirtschaftsführer. Quandt was the first husband of Frau Goebbels by whom she had a son. Goebbels was engaged by the family as a tutor, a divorce followed, and in 1931 Magda Quandt and Goebbels were married. Goebbels and Quandt at present have a number of successful financial interests in common.		Gerling-Konzern, Allgemeine Versicherungs-A. G., Köln; Gerling-Konzern, Rheinische Versicherungsgruppe A. G., Köln; Hermann Herzog & Co. A. G., Neugersdorf, Sachsen; Pertrix-Werke G. m. b. H., Berlin; *Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Bergbau-A. G., Lothringen, Bochum-Gerthe;
	DCBD----	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Quandt, Günther-----	DCBD-----	Busche-Jaeger, Lüdenscheider Metallwerke, A. G., Lüdenscheid, Westfalen; Gerling-Konzern, Lebensversicherungs-A. G., Köln; Gerling-Konzern, Rückversicherungs A. G., Köln; Mauser-Werke A. G. Obersdorf, Neckar;
	MBD-----	A. G. für Verkehrswesen, Berlin; Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Deutsches Kalisyndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin; Kammgarnspinnerei Stöhr & Co. A. G., Leipzig; Maschinenfabrik Sangerhausen A. G., Sangerhausen; Vereinigte Kugellagerfabriken A. G., Schweinfurt; Westfalenbank A. G., Bochum, Westfalen;
	CBM-----	Gewerkschaft Wintershall, Heringen;
	MBM-----	Gewerkschaft Victor Stickstoffwerke, Castrop-Rauxel.
Quandt, Herbert----- Potsdam-Babelsberg.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Accumulatoren-Fabrik A. G., Berlin; A. G. für Industrie-Beteiligungen, Berlin; Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Wollenwaren Manufaktur A. G., Grünberg; Dominitwerke A. G., Berlin; Hermann Herzog A. G., Neugersdorf, Sachsen; Mitteldeutsche Frachtschiffahrt A. G., Berlin;
	BM-----	Pertrix-Werke G. m. b. H., Berlin;
	MDir-----	Gewerkschaft Wintershall, Heringen.
Rasche, Karl----- Berlin - Charlottenburg. Reactionary nationalist, supposed to be Nazi before 1933. Speaks for managing board (Sprecher) of Dresdner Bank. Belongs to inner circle of Nazi party in which he holds an in-	MBM----- MBD-----	Dresdner Bank, Berlin; *Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Accumulatoren-Fabrik A. G., Berlin; Eisen- u. Hüttenwerke, Bochum; Essener Steinkohlenbergwerke A. G., Köln; Mülheimer Bergwerke Verein, Essen;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Rasche, Karl----- influential Berlin - Charlottenburg position; a good friend of Himmler, member of new free masons group built up around Hitler.	MBD-----	Neunkircher Eisenwerk, A. G., vorm. Gebr. Stumm; Poldihütte, Prague; Sudetenlandische Bergbau A. G., Brunn; *Rheinmetall Borsig, A. G., Berlin; Brunner Waffen-Werke A. G., Brunn; Skodawerk, Pilsen and Prague; Felten u. Guillaume Carlswerke A. G., Köln; *Metallgesellschaft, Frankfurt-a-Main; Braunkohle Benzin A. G., Berlin; Dyckerhoff-Portland Zement Werke A. G., Amöneberg; Rheinische Kunstseide A. G., Krefeld; Woll - Wäscherei u. Kämmerei in Döhren (near Hannover); Gerling - Konzern Lebensversicherung A. G., Köln; Erste Allgemeine Unfall u. Schadens Versicherungs-Gesellschaft; Länderbank Wien A. G., Vienna; Westdeutsche Bodenkreditanstalt, Köln.
Ratzmann, Hugo----- Banker, Berlin-Dahlem. Member: Russland-Anschluss der Deutschen Wirtschaft; member of the Praesidium of the Deutsch-rumanische Handelskammer, Berlin.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.; Bank des Berliner Kassen-Vereins, Berlin; Berlin-Erfurter Maschinenfabrik A. G., Berlin; Burbach-Kaliwerke A. G., Madgeburg; Deutsche Erdöl A. G., Berlin; Elektrizitäts-Lieferung Gesellschaft, Berlin; Grube Leopold A. G. Bitterfeld; J. A. John A. G., Erfurt; W. Krefft A. G., Gevelsberg, Westfalen; Martini Hüneke- u. Salz Kotten Maschinen- und Apparatebau A. G., Salz Kotten; Mechanische Weberei A. G. Zittau; Süddeutsche Holzverzuckerungswerke A. G., Regensburg; Vereinigte Lausitzer Glaswerke A. G., Weisswasser, O/L;
	BM-----	Hardy & Co., G. m. b. H., Berlin;
	CBD-----	Lederfabrik Blankenburg-Mark A. G., Berlin;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Ratzmann, Hugo-----	DCBD----	Deutsche Kredit- und Handelsges. A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Fiat Automobil-Verkaufs- A. G., Berlin; "Nitag" Deutsche Treibstoffe A. G. Berlin; Radio A. G. D. S. Loewe, Berlin; Terro A. G. für Samenzucht, Aschersleben
Raumer, Hans von----- Berlin-Grunewald. Reichs- minister, retired.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; Gesellschaft für elektrische Unter- nehmungen, Berlin; Koblenzer Elektrizitätswerke und Verkehrs A. G., Koblenz; Verkaufskredit A. G., Berlin; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Berlin-Gubener Hutfabrik A. G., Guben.
Raymond, Walter----- Mannheim.	DCBM---	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.
Reuleaux, Otto----- Hannover-Linden.	BM----- M-----	*Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke, G. m. b. H., Hannover; Hannoverscher Beirat der Deut- schen Bank, Berlin.
Romer, Gustav-----	MBM-----	*Wintershall A. G.
Rosler, Oswald----- Devout Catholic; speaks English fluently; 1 son mar- ried to a South American. Never active in politics but is considered most reliable by the Nazis. Was in charge of Foreign Depart- ment Dresdner bank and in constant touch with all branches of German indus- try because in charge of re- imbursement credits to and from North and South America. Represents Dresdnerbank on board of Bohemian Union Bank.	MBD----- MBM----- MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Continental Gummi-Werke A. G.; Deutsche Bank; Mannesmannröhren-Werke, Düs- seldorf; Prague Essen-Industrie Gesellschaft Prague; Maschinenfabrik Duckau R. Wolf A. G., Berlin; Schubert u. Solzer Maschinenfabrik, A. G., Chemnitz; Elektrizitätslieferung Gesellschaft, Berlin; Allgemeine Lokalbahn und Kraft- werk, Berlin; Christian Dereig A. G., Langen- billau; Kammgarnspinnerei Stöhr und Co. A. G., Leipzig; Rabbethge und Geies A. G., Klein- wanzladen; Zuckerfabrik Glanzig, Glanzig-An- halt; Westdeutscher Kaufhof, A. G., Köln; Leipziger Feuerversicherungs-An- stalt, Leipzig.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Rosterg, August----- Kassel. Wehrwirtschaft- führer. Owns considerable capital in Wintershall; lead- er of petroleum industry in Germany.	MBM----- MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Rheinische Westfälische Börse, Düsseldorf; Kalibank A. G.; Gewerkschaft Wintershall Dynamit A. G.; Chemikalien A. G., Berlin; Kontinentale Oel Chemikalien A. G., Berlin; I n t e r e s s e n g e m e i n s c h a f t der Deutschen Kali-Industrie, Berlin; Thüringer Erdöl A. G.; Bergbau A. G., Lothringen; Deutsche Kali Syndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin; Westfalen Bank A. G., Bochum; Thüringer Rohstoff A. G., Weimar.
Rosterg, Heinz----- Kassel.	MBM----- MBD----- Con-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin; Gew. Wintershall, Heringen-a-Wer- ra; A. G. für Brennstoff-Verwertung, Leipzig; Braunkohlenabbau-Verein "z u m Fortschritt," Meuselwitz; "Nitag" Deutsche Treibstoffe, Ber- lin; Industrie- u. Handelskammer, Kas- sel; W i r t s c h a f t s k a m m e r , Hessen, Frankfurt-a-Main
Rotig, Fritz-----	MBM-----	*Wintershall A. G., Kassel.
Rüter, Gerhard----- Berlin-Wilmersdorf.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; *Rheinische Blattmetall A. G., Grevenbroich, Niederrhein.
Schaeffer, Adolf----- Berlin-Charlottenburg.	MBD----- MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Centralbodenkredit A. G., Berlin; Eichbaum-Werzow-Brauereien A.G., Worms; "Frankona" Rück- u. Mitversich- erungs A. G., Berlin; Hüttenwerke Kayser A. G., Berlin; Niederschöneweide; Norddeutsche Kreditbank A. G., Bremen; Fritz Werner A. G., Berlin; Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft A. G., Berlin;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Schmidt I, Heinrich----- Hannover. Lawyer for Wintershall group.	CBD----- DCBD----- MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin-Kassel; Voigt u. Häffner A. G., Frankfurt- a-Main; Braunkohle Benzin A. G.; Bergbau A. G., Lothringen; Bergbau Gesellschaft Teutonia A. G.; Deutsche Asphalt A. G., Braun- schweig; Busch-Jaeger L ü d e n s c h e i d e r Metallwerke A. G.; Kali-Chemie, Berlin; Thüringer Erdöl A. G., Sonders- hausen.
Schmidt, Wilhelm----- Hannover.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G., Berlin.
Schulte, Emil----- Berlin.	MBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G.
Schulte, Josef----- Hannover.	BM-----	*Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke G. m. b. H., Hannover.
Seifer, Theo----- Hannover.	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.
Selve, Walther von----- Bonn.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G.; Rheinisch-Westfälische Sprengstoff A. G. Nürnberg; Selve & Co. A. G.; (Shareholder) Schweizerische Metallwerke Selve & Co. Thun, Kauson, Bern.
Sterner, Konrad----- München. Ministerialrat, retired. Member of the "Akademie für Deutsches Recht."	CBM----- MBD-----	Innwerke, A. G. Munich; Alpen Elektrowerke A. G., Wien; Bayerische Mineral A. G., München; *Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke, A. G.; Vereinigte Unternehmungen A. G., Berlin.
Strack, Otto----- Köln.	MBD----- CO-Owner- CBD----- DCBD----- MBD----- Con-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Bankhaus Delbrück von der Heydt & Co., Köln; Isola Werke A. G., Düren-Birkes- dorf; Rheinisch-Westfalische Boden- Credit-Bank, Köln; A. G. für Chemische Industrie, Gelsenkirchen-Schalke; Rheinische Energie A. G. (Rhenag), Köln-Deutz; Niederrheinische Industrie- u. Han- delskammer, Duisburg.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Strube, August----- Bremen.	MBD----- CBD----- DCBD----- MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.; "Securitas", Bremer Allgemeine Versicherungs A. G., Berlin; Niederrheinische Bergwerks A. G., Neukirchen; Bremer Silberwarenfabrik A. G., Sebaldsbrück; Eiswerk u. Kühlhaus Huxmann A. G., Bremen; Frankfurter Hof A. G., Frankfurt- a-Main; Mineralöl-Raffinerie, Bremen; Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst in Handwerk A. G., München.
Traudes, Franz----- Frankfurt-a-Main. Cath- olic; perhaps Nazi Party member. Was general counsel of Metallgesell- schaft for over 20 years; MBD of its subsidiaries.	DCBM----- MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.; Norddeutsche Affinerie, Hamburg; N. v. Montaan Metall Handel, Amsterdam; A. G. der Chemische Produkten- Fabrikaten, Pommernsdorf-Milch; Deutsche Gold u. Silber Scheidean- stalt vormal. Roessler, Frank- furt-a-Main; Sachtleben A. G. für Berbgau u. Chemische Industrie, Köln.
Trendelenburg, Ernst----- Berlin. Staatsekretar, re- tired; maintains liaison be- tween high civil service and Vereinigte Industrie Un- ternehmungen A. G.	CBD----- MBD-----	Vereinigte Industrie Unterneh- mungen A. G., Berlin; *Vereinigte Aluminum-Werke A. G., Berlin; A. G. für deutsche Elektrizitäts Wirtschaft, Berlin; Alpen-Elektrowerke A. G., Wien; Deutsche Industrie Werke A. G., Berlin; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Innwerke A. G., München; Süddeutsche Kalkstickstoff Werke A. G., Trostberg; *Rheinmetall-Borsig (Goering); Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizi- tätswerk A. G. Bayerische Stickstoffwerke A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Revisions u. Treuhand A. G., Berlin; Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro G. m. b. H., Berlin; Eildienst für Amtliche u. d private Handelsnachrichten G. m. b. H., Berlin; Ostpreussenwerk A. G., Königs- berg;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Trendelenburg, Ernst-----	MBD-----	Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft A. G., Berlin;
	Con-----	Reichswirtschaftskammer, Berlin.
Unholtz, Bernhard----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	CBM-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A. G.;
	MBM-----	Erzgesellschaft zur Erschliessung von Nichteisenmetallen m. b. H., Berlin; *Metallgesellschaft A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main; Selve-Kronbiegel Dornheim A. G., Sömmerda;
	M-----	Frankfurt-Hessischer Beirat der Deutschen Bank;
	Chief-----	Fachuntergruppe Leichtmetallhal- berzeugnisse der Wigon Metall- industrie.
Urbig, Franz----- Potsdam-Babelsberg. Banker.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; Vereinigte Industrie-Unterneh- mungen, A. G.;
	CBD-----	Berlinische Feuerversicherungs- Anstalt, Berlin; Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Otavi Minen u. Eisenbahn-Gesell- schaft, Berlin;
	DCBD----	Magdeburger Allgemeine Lebens- u. Rentenversicherungs A. G., Mag- deburg; Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs- Gesellschaft, Magdeburg;
	MBD-----	Bergmann Elektrizitäts-Werke A. G., Berlin; Magdeburger Rückversicherungs- A. G., Magdeburg; Porzellanfabrik Lorenz-Hütschen- reuther A. G., Selb, Bayern; Porzellanfabrik Kahla, Kahla, Sach- sen; Sächsische Bodenkredit-Anstalt, Dresden; Union- u. Rhein Versicherungs A. G., Berlin.
Waldthausen, Wilhelm von--- Essen.	CBD-----	Continentale Elektrizitäts-Union, Basel, Schweiz; Westdeutsche Terrain A. G., Essen;
	MBD-----	*Wintershall A. G.;
		Bergbau A. G. Ewald-König Lud- wig, Herten, Westfalen; Dresdner Allgemeine Versiche- rungsgesellschaft, Dresden; Preussische Bergwerks- u. Hütten, A. G., Berlin;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Waldthansen, Wilhelm von--	MBD-----	Preussische Elektrizitätswerke A. G., Berlin; Rheinische Stahlwerke A. G. Essen; Sächsische Versicherungs A. G., Dresden; Transatlantische Güterversicherungs Gesellschaft, Berlin;
	Con-----	Rheinisch Westfälische Elektrizitäts A. G., Essen;
	MDir-----	Gewerkschaft Marie u. Marie Luise, Kassel.
Werner, Fritz----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.; Frankfurter Maschinenbau A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Neue Baugesellschaft Ways & Freytag A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Deutsche Bank; Chemische Werke Albert, Anhöneck bei Wiesbaden.
Werthmann, Otto----- Kassel.	MBM-----	*Wintershall A. G.; Bergbau A. G. Lothringen, Bochum-Gerthe; Braunkohlenabbau-Verein zum Fortschritt, Meuselwitz, Thüringen;
	MBD-----	Eisen-A. G., Lothringen, Hannover; Kalibank A. G., Kassel; Thüringer Erdöl A. G., Sonderhausen;
	DCBD----	Mineralölprodukten-Handel A. G., Kassel; Nitag Deutsche Treibstoff A. G., Berlin.
Wessig, Max----- Berlin. Trained as professional Army officer; was active Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. After World War I joined Economics Ministry, became Geheimer Regierungsrat. Joined I. G. Farben in 1920's, liaison officer between SS and Mannesmann Industry. Has interests in Swiss armament and chemical works. Before Hitler, was member of Catholic Center Party. Then went over to Hitler completely.	MBD-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G., Berlin; Mannesmannröhren-Werke, Düsseldorf; Daimler Benz A. G., Stuttgart; Badische Wolfranz Gesellschaft m. b. H.; Sellier & Bellot, Schönebeck-Elbe; Reichswerke A. G. für Waffen- u. Maschinenbau Hermann Goering; Dynamit A. G., vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Köln; Reichskredit-Gesellschaft A. G.; Insurance companies of Victoria Konzern:
	CBD-----	*Rheinmetall Borsig A. G., Berlin; Knoll A. G., Chemische Fabriken, Ludwigshafen;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Wessig, Max-----	CBD-----	Alkett G. m. b. H., Berlin-Bersigwalde;
	DCBD----	Patronen-Zündhütchen- u. Metallwaren Fabrik A. G., Schönebeck, Elbe;
	MBM-----	Pharma A. G., Basel, Schweiz; Waffenfabrik Solothurn A. G., Solothurn, Schweiz.
Westrick, Ludger----- Berlin. Wehrwirtsschaft- führer.	DCBD----	*Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, A. G.; *Donautaler Alaunerde Industrie A. G.;
	CBM-----	*Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G.; Innwerk A. G., München; *Rheinische Blattmetall A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main;
	MBD-----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Elektrowerke A. G., Berlin; Bayerische Lloyd Schifffahrts A. G., Regensburg.

APPENDIX D. SECOND LIST

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Abs, Hermann J.----- Berlin, Banker.	MBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.; *Metallgesellschaft A. G.;
	CBD-----	Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Adler & Oppenheimer A. G., Berlin; Bergwerksgesellschaft Dahlbusch, Gelsenkirchen; Deutsch-Ueberseeische Bank, Ber- lin; Philipp Holzmann A. G., Berlin; Kreditbank, Sofia; Schlesische Bergwerks- u. Hütten A. G., Beuthen; Vereinigte Glanzstaff-Fabriken A. G., Eberfeld;
	DCBD----	Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Wien; Accumulatorenfabrik A. G., Berlin- Hagen; Deutsche Asiatische Bank, Shang- hai-Berlin; Portland-Cementwerke Heidelberg A. G., Heidelberg; Zeiss Ikon A. G., Dresden;
	MBD-----	Allgemeiner Jugoslawischer Bank- verein, Belgrad; Aschaffener Zellstoffwerke A. G., Berlin; British and German Trust Ltd., London; Compañía Hispano-Americano de Electricidad, Madrid; Deutsche Libbey-Owens Gesellschaft für Maschinelle; Glaserstellung A. G., (Delog), Gelsenkirchen; Deutsche Waffen- u. Munitionsfa- briken A. G., Berlin; Dyckerhoff Portland-Zementwerke A. G., Amöneburg; Handel-Maatschapij H. Albert de Bary & Co., N. V., Amsterdam;
	MBD-----	Industriefinanzierungs A. G. Ost, Berlin; Rudolph Karstadt A. G., Berlin; "Kapa" A. G., Berlin; Neunkircher Eisenwerk A. G. vorm. Gebr. Stumm, Neunkirchen, Saar;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Abs, Hermann J-----	MBD-----	Rheinisch-Westfälische Boden-Credit-Bank, Köln; Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerke A. G., Essen; Gebr. Stumm G. m. b. H., Neunkirchen, Saar;
	Con-----	Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin; Walther & Cie A. G., Köln;
	M-----	Russland-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft; Siebener Ausschuss der Deutsche Golddiskontbank; Währungsausschuss bei der Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin.
Aubert Axel----- Oslo, Norway.	MBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.,;
	CBD-----	Norsk-Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelfstof A/s, Oslo; Norsk Sprængstofindustri A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Bindscheder, Rudolf G-----	CBM-----	Bank für elektrische Unternehmungen, Zürich, Schweiz; Schweizerisch-Argentinische Hypothekenbank, Zürich;
	DCBM---	Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, Zürich;
	MBD-----	Elektrische Licht -u. Kraftanlagen A. G., Berlin; Elektricitäts-Lieferung- Gesellschaft, Berlin; Ges. f. elektrische Unternehmungen A. G., Berlin; Kraftübertragungswerke Rheinfelden, Baden.
Bloch, Arnold----- Neuhausen, Schweiz. Has been active in AIAG for many years; was BM of the AIAG extraction plant in Marseille (Ste. Française pour l'Industrie de l'Aluminium or "SFIA") until 1911 when he became head of the reduction works at Neuhausen. Has given special attention throughout his career to assuring adequate alumina capacity and bauxite supplies. As a result of his efforts, AIAG founded the Martinswerk Plant at Bergheim, bought mines in France (Ste. des Bauxites de France, Marseille), and	BM-----	*Aluminium G. m. b. H., Rheinfelden, Baden; Salzburger-Aluminium G. m. b. H., Lend-Salzburg.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Bloch Arnold----- helped to found Ungarische Bauxit A. G. in Hungary. Represented AIAG on Board of Directors and Board of Governors of the Alliance Aluminium Cie., Basel, until 1942 when he resigned because of illness.	BM-----	
Bröhmer, Wilhelm----- Frankfurt-a-Main. Bank director.	MBM----- BM-----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G.; *Norddeutsche Leichtmetall- u. Kolbenwerke G. m. b. H., Ham- burg-Altona; *Karl Schmidt G. m. b. H., Nec- karsulm.
Euler, Rudolf----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	MBM----- CBD----- DCBD----- MBD----- M-----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G.; Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft; Schlesische Bergwerks u. -Hütten A. G., Beuthen, Oberschlesien; Deutsche Gold- u. Silber Schei- deanstalt, vorm. Roessler, Frank- furt-a-Main; Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Metallwerte, Basel; Zulassungsstelle der Weltpapier- börse zu Frankfurt-a-Main.
Fuchs, Julius----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	BM----- DMBM--- S-----	*Aluminium-Verkaufs-G. m. b. H., Berlin; *Metallgesellschaft A. G.; Fachabteilung Neumetalle in der Fachgruppe Metalle.
Gajewski, Fritz----- Leipzig C. 1.	DCBM--- MBM----- DCBD----- MBD----- Con----- S-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.; A. G. Dynamit Nobel, Pressburg, Slowakei; Deutsche Celluloid-Fabrik A. G., Eilenburg; Kalle & Co. A. G., Wiesbaden- Biebrich; Deutsche Grube A. G., Halle, Saale; Dynamit A. G. vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf; Wolff & Co. K. G. Walsrade; Industrie- u. Handels Kammer zu Halle, Saale; Wirtschaftsgruppe Textilindustrie, Berlin; Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische In- dustrie, Berlin; Fachgruppe Chemische Herstellung von Fasern der Wirtschafts- gruppe Chemische Industrie;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Gajewski, Fritz-----	Con-----	Dr. Alexander Wacker, Ges. f. elektrochemische Industrie m. b. H., München.
Gauss, Wilhelm----- Gut-Schmalzhof, Starnbergam See.	MBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.
Graser, Wilhelm----- Berlin-Karlshorst.	CBM-----	*Rheinische Blattmetall A. G., Grevenbroich.
Hofmann-Schmid, Alfred---- W a d e n s w i l - Z ü r i c h . Banker.	CBD----- O-----	Aluminium-Industrie A. G., Chippis; A. Hofmann et Cie. A. G., Zürich.
Ilgner, Max----- Berlin-Steglitz. Nephew of Hermann Schmitz, president of I. G. Farben. Is leading "contact" man between the company and the Nazi regime. In recognition of numerous services to the Nazis at home and abroad, has position among higher Nazi ranks.	MBM----- BM----- DBM----- MBD----- MBM----- Con-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.; Buna-Werke G. m. b. H., Merseburg; Amoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Leunawerke, Kr. Merseburg; Creditanstalt Bankverein, Wein; Deutsche Gasolin A. G., Berlin; Stickstoffsyndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin; Internationale Handelskammer, Deutsche Gruppe, Berlin.
Jöckel, Otto----- Grevenbroich, Niederrhein.	DCBM---	*Rheinische Blattmetall A. G., Grevenbroich.
Joerger, Carl----- Berlin-Wannsee. Banker.	Partner---- CBD----- DCBD----- MBD----- Con----- M-----	Bankhaus Delbrück Schickler & Co., Berlin; Ammendorfer Papier Fabrik, Ammendorf; Bank des Berliner Kassenvereins, Berlin; Wollwarenfabrik "Mercur," Liegnitz; Vereinigte Altenburger und Stralsunder Spielkarten-Fabriken A. G., Altenburg, Thüringen; Allgemeine Revisions- u. Verwaltungs-A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main; Dürener Bank, Düren; Düsseldorfer Eisenhütten-Gesellschaft, Ratingen; Elektrizitäts-Lieferungs-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Kraftübertragungswerke Rheinfelden, Rheinfelden; Pittler Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik A. G., Leipzig; Schlesische Elektrizitäts- u. Gas-A. G., Gleiwitz; Vereinsbank in Hamburg, Hamburg; Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin; Zulassungsstelle der Wertpapierbörse, Berlin

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Kalle, Wilhelm Ferdinand--- Tutzing, Oberbayern.	CBD-----	Kalle u. Co., A. G., Wiesbaden- Biebirch;
	DCBD----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.
Keller, Gottfried----- Aarau, Schweiz. Attorney; has concerned himself with questions of water rights, electric developments, and taxation.	DCBD-----	Aluminium-Industrie A. G., Chip- pis;
	CBD-----	Kraffwerk Rechingen A. G., Wiel, Rheinprovinz.
Koppenberg, Heinrich----- Berlin-Grunewald. Wehr- wirtschaftsführer, Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luft- fahrt e. V., Berlin.	CBM-----	Junkers Flugzeug- u Motorenwerke A. G., Dessau;
	CBD-----	*Nordisk Lettmetall A/s, Oslo; *Hansa Leichtmetall A. G., Berlin; Mineralöl-Baugesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin;
	MBD-----	Auto Union A. G., Chemnitz; *Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Berlin-Borsigwalde; Eisenwerk Gesellschaft Maxi- milianshütte, Rosenberg; Hannoversche Maschinenbau A. G. vorm. G. Egestorff (Hanomag), Hannover-Linden; Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke A. G., Riesa-a-Elbe; Waggon- u. Maschinenfabrik A. G., vorm. Busch, Bautzen;
	Con-----	Fahrzeug- u. Motorenwerke G. m. b. H. vorm. Maschinenbau Linke- Hofmann, Breslau; Magdeburger Werkzeugmaschinen- fabrik G. m. b. H.; Reichsgruppe Industrie, Magde- burg;
	BM-----	Gesellschaft zur Verwaltung von Industriellen Werten m. b. H., Berlin.
Krauch, Carl----- Berlin.	CBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.;
	DCBD----	A. G. für Stickstoffdünger, Knap- sack, Kr. Köln;
	MBD-----	Braunkohle-Benzin A. G., Berlin; Braunkohlenprodukte A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Gasolin A. G., Berlin;
	BM-----	Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Leunawerke, Kr. Merseburg;
	Con-----	Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische In- dustrie.
Lautenschlager, Carl----- Ludwig. Frankfurt-a-Main. Honorary professor, Uni- versity of Frankfurt.	MBM-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.;
	DCBD----	A. G. zur Gemeinsamen Beschaf- fung von Wohnungen, Frank- furt-a-Main;
	MBD-----	Behringwerke A. G., Marburg, Lahn.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	
Liese, Fritz----- Hannover.	BM-----	*Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke G. m. b. H., Hannover-Linden.
Lüer, Carl----- Kronberg, Taunus. Wehr- wirtschaftsführer. Out- standing pioneer Nazi, who has rendered extraordinary services to the Nazi regime while at the same time ac- quiring great wealth and economic power for him- self. His influence with the regime caused his election to a number of important corporations. Ironically enough, he was an exponent of the socialistic theories of the Nazis before their ad- vent to power, and vehe- mently denounced such cor- poration practices as the holding by one individual of directorships in several companies.	CBD----- DCBD---- MBD----- Con----- M----- Pres----- Hon. Pres_	*Metallgesellschaft A. G.; Dresdner Bank, Berlin; Deutsche Weltwirtschaftliche Gesell- schaft, Berlin; Deutsche Gold- u. Silberscheidean- stalt vorm. Roessler, Frank- furt-a-Main; Boden- u. Werkstoffforschungs-G. m. b. H., Frankfurt-a-Main; Buderus'sche Eisenwerk, Wetzlar; Continental-Caoutchouc-Co. G. m. b. H., Hannover; Elektrizitäts-A. G. vorm. W. Lah- meyer & Co., Frankfurt-a-Main; Nassauische Heimstätte G. m. b. H., Frankfurt-a-Main; Adam Opel A. G., Rüsselsheim-a- Main; Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin; Reichswirtschaftskammer, Berlin; Akademie für Deutsches Recht; Reichsarbeits- u. Wirtschaftsrat, Berlin; Wirtschaftsrat der Deutschen Aka- demie, München; Deutsche Gruppe der Internationa- len Handelskammer, Berlin; Industrie- u. Handelskammer, für das Rhein-Mainische Wirtschafts- gebiet, Frankfurt-a-Main; Deutsch-Italienische Handelskam- mer, Frankfurt-a-Main.
Meyer-Küster, Albert----- Berlin-Zehlendorf.	DDir----- BM----- CBD----- MBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.; *Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H. (for Metallgesellschaft A. G.), Bitter- feld; Erzgesellschaft zur Erschliessung von Nichteisenmetallen m. b. H., Berlin; Pyrophor Metallgesellschaft A. G., Essen-Werden; Deutsche Edlsteingesellschaft vorm. Hermann Wild A. G., Idar- Oberstein.
Mossdrof, Heinz----- Berlin-Charlottenburg.	DCBM---	Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Berlin.
Mollen, Matthias Wilhelm Berlin-Fronhnau.	DCBM----	Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Berlin
Reuleaux, Heinrich----- Frankfurt-a-Main.	BM-----	*Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., Bitterfeld. Hans-Heinrich-Hütte, Langelsheim, Harz.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Reuleaux, Otto----- Hannover-Linden.	BM----- M-----	*Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke G. m. b. H., Hannover; Hannoversch Beirat der Deutschen Bank, Berlin.
Schaefer, Carl----- Kelkheim, Taunus.	MBD-----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G., West- bank A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main.
Schmitz, Hermann----- Berlin-Dahlem. Wehrwirt- schaftsführer. Formerly head of I. G. interests in the United States. Member of Nazi Reichstag, to which he was elevated by the Nazi oligarchy in recognition of his fidelity and zeal, as head of I. G. Farbenindustrie, to the Nazi cause.	Pres. and CBM. DCBD----- MBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt-a-Main. Deutsche Industrie bank, Berlin; Vereinigte Stahlwerke A. G., Düs- seldorf; Deutsche Celluloid-Fabrik A. G., Eilenberg; Deutsche Länderbank A. G., Ber- lin; Dynamit A. G., vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf; Rheinische Stahlwerke A. G., Essen; A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A. G. Halle. Saale; Allianz u. Stuttgarter Verein Ver- sicherungs-A. G., Berlin; American I. G. Chemical Corpora- tion, New York; Bank f. internationalen Zahlungs- ausgleich, Basel; Deutsch Bank, Berlin; Kalle & Co., A. G., Wiesbaden- Biebrich; *Metallgesellschaft A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main; *Norsk-Hydro-Elektrisk Kuaelstof- A/s., Oslo; Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft A. G., Berlin; Rheinische Gummi-u. Celluloid- Fabrik, Mannheim, Neckarau; Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin;
	Con-----	Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin; Akademie f. deutsches Recht, Ber- lin; Siebener Ausschuss der deutschen Golddiskontbank, Berlin; Währungsausschuss bei der Deut- schen Reichsbank, Berlin;
	BM-----	Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Leunawerke, Kr. Merse- burg.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Von Schrenck-Notzing, Leopold. Berlin.	MBD-----	*I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G.; A. G. für Anlagewerte, Berlin; Injecta-A. G., Berlin; Württembergische Metallwarenfabrik A. G., Geislingen Steige.
	Partner---	Kast & Ehringer G. m. b. H., Druckfarbenfabrik, Stuttgart.
Stachelin, Max-----	CBD-----	Ste. de Banque Suisse;
Represents British Aluminium Co., Ltd., on Board of Directors of the Alliance Aluminium Cie., Board.	MBD-----	Swiss Federal Railways;
	M-----	Swiss Chamber of Commerce; Basle Court of Appeal.
von Stauss, Emil Georg, Dr.-Ing. e. h. Berlin-Dahlem, Cacilien-Allee 14-16. Member, Preussischer Staatsrat; vice president, Reichstag of Greater Germany.	MBD-----	*Dürener Metallwerke A. G., Düren; Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Deutsche Centralbodenkredit A. G., Berlin; Deutsche Continental-Gas-Ges., Dessau; Erste Oesterreichische Glanzstoff-Fabrik A. G., St. Pölten, Niederdonau; Mitropa Mitteleuropäische Schlafwagen- u. Speisewagon-A. G., Berlin; Schultheiss-Brauerei A. G., Berlin; Siemens & Halske A. G., Berlin;
	CBD-----	Bayerische Motoren-Werke A. G., München; Bayerische Stickstoff-Werke A. G., Berlin; Charlottenburger Wasser u. Industriewerke A. G.; Daimler Benz A. G., Stuttgart; Deutsche Lufthansa A. G., Berlin; Mechanische Baumwollspinnerei u. Weberei Augsburg; Spinnfaser A. G., Kassel-Bettenhausen; Universum Film A. G., Berlin;
	DCBD----	Bayerischer Lloyd Schiffahrts-A. G., Regensburg; Siemens-Planawerke A. G. f. Kohlefabrikate, Berlin;
	M-----	Zentralausschuss der Deutschen Reichsbank;
	MDir-----	Gewerkschaft Westfalen, Ahlen, Westfalen.
Tgahrt, Erick-----	CBM-----	Hoesch A. G., Dortmund;
Dortmund.	CBD-----	Schmiedag A. G., Hagen, Westfalen; Eisen u. Metall A. G., Essen; Trierer Walzwerk A. G., Trier;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Tgahrt, Erick-----	DCBD----	Rheinisch-Westfälische Kalkwerke, Dornap;
	MBD-----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G.; Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Gerling-Konzern Lebensversiche- rungs A. G., Köln;
	MBD-----	F. Kupperbusch & Söhne A. G., Gelsenkirchen; Montan-Union A. G., Binningen, Basel; Rheinisch-Westfälisches Kohlen- Syndikat A. G., Essen; Seereederei "Frigga" A. G., Ham- burg; Stahlwerks Verband A. G., Düssel- dorf; Westdeutsche Kalle- u. Portland zementwerke A. G., Köln; Westfälische Transport A. G., Dort- mund.
Tscheulin, Emil-----	O-----	Aluminiumwerk Tscheulin G. m. b. H., Teningen, Baden;
Teningen. One of the first industrialists to back Hit- ler in the early days of the NSDP and, since he is said to have started from noth- ing, apparently owes his present position to this as- sociation. Had an export business in aluminum foil of \$300,000 annually, prin- cipally with the Reynolds Tobacco Co. and Wrigley & Co. The latter ceased to buy from Tscheulin in 1936 or 1937. It is also believed that he may have been rewarded with a number of contracts for aluminum aircraft com- ponents since he is known to have recently erected a plant in the Schwarzwald.	MBD-----	Badisches Landes Elektrizitätsver- sorgungs A. G., Karlsruhe; Schluchseewerk A. G., Freiburg; Städtische Werke A. G., Baden- Baden; Kienzle Taximeter Apparate A. G., Villingen.
Warlimont, Felix, Dr. Ing--	DCBD----	*Metallgesellschaft A. G., Frank- furt-a-Main;
Hamburg 36, Alster-Ter- rasse 2. Wehrwirtschafts- führer.	CBM-----	Norddeutsche Affinerie, Hamburg;
	CBD-----	Chemische Fabrik von J. E. Devrient A. G., Hamburg;
	MBD-----	"Albingia" Verischerungs-A. G., Hamburg; Deutsche Gold u. Silber Scheidean- stalt vorm. Roessler, Frankfurt-a- Main;

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Enterprise</i>
Warlimont, Felix, Dr. Ing---	M-----	Hamburg-Holsteiner Beirat der Deutschen Bank, Berlin.
Weltzien, Hans----- Berlin. Banker.	O----- CBD-----	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft; A. G. für Glasindustrie vorm. Friedrich Siemens, Dresden; Allgemeine Transportmittel Finanzierungs-A. G., Berlin; Berliner Börse, Abt. Wertpapierbörse, Berlin; Berliner Maschinenbau-A. G., vorm. L. Schwartzkopff, Berlin; Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.
	DCBD----	Feldmühle, Papier- u. Zellstoffwerke A. G., Berlin; Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Kamerun-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft; Berlin;
	MBD-----	Allianz u. Stuttgarter Lebensversicherungsbank A. G., Berlin; Berliner Kraft- u. Licht A. G.; Braunkohlen- u. Brikett-Industrie A. G., Berlin; Christian Dierig A. G., Langenbieblau; Diskont - Kompagnie A. G., Berlin; Eisenbahn - Verkehrsmittel A. G., Berlin; Felten & Guillaume Carlswerk A. G., Köln-Mülheim; Gesellschaft für elektrische Unternehmungen, Berlin; Harpener Bergbau-A. G. Dortmund; *Metallgesellschaft A. G.; Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke A. G., Riesa; Rheinische A. G., für Braunkohlenbergbau u. Brikettfabrikation, Köln. Rheinische Stahlwerke, Essen; Schering A. G., Berlin; Westfälische Drahtindustrie, Hamm, Westfalen;
	Con-----	Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin; Industrie- u. Handelskammer, Berlin; Reichsgruppe Banken;
	M-----	Kapitalmarktausschuss der Deutschen Reichsbank; Kreditausschuss der Deutschen Reichsbank.

APPENDIX E. ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ALUMINUM CARTEL ¹

Not all the world's aluminum production is organized by the cartel. Although the largest single producer, the Aluminum Co. of America, is not a member, its influence, exerted through Aluminum, Ltd., upon the cartel is a matter of record. The remaining major producers are members of the Alliance Aluminium Co. Some small producers remain outside, several having no engagements with the cartel and the rest being wholly or partially owned by members and thus coming indirectly under cartel control. Gebr. Giulini, the important alumina producer, had a binding engagement with the cartel until 1938.

MEMBERS

The members are organized in national groups, to each of which a quota is assigned. (See table 22.)

Table 22.—International Aluminum Cartel: production quotas of members (in metric tons per annum)

Country and Company	Capacity	Quota
France:		
Aluminium Francais, Paris ¹ -----	40, 000–45, 000	² 30, 000
Germany:		
Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke A. G. Lautawerk, } Lausitz Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., Bitterfeld }	48, 000	27, 000
Switzerland:		
Aluminium-Industrie A. G., Neuhausen-----	³ 33, 000	³ 22, 000
United Kingdom:		
British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London ⁴ -----	³ 40, 000–45, 000	² 21, 000
Aluminium Corporation Ltd., London ⁵ -----		
Canada:		
Aluminium Ltd., Toronto-----	⁶ 80, 000	⁷ 40, 000
Norway:		
Det Norske Nitrid A/s, Oslo-----		(⁸)

¹ This company, formed in 1911, is the common selling organization of both French aluminum producers Compagnie de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques Alais, Froges et Camargue, Paris, and Societe d' Electro-Chimie, d' Electro-Metallurgie et des Acieries Electriques d'Ugine, Paris.

² Quota includes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the production of Det Norske Nitrid A/s, Oslo.

³ Capacity and quota includes production of the Neuhausen plant at Lend-Rauris, Lend-Gastein, Austria.

⁴ The company has aluminum factories as follows: Great Britain: Kinlochleven, Fegers, and Fort William (North British Aluminium Co.), and Norway: Vigeland (A. S. Vigelands Bruk) and Stangfjord (Stangfjord Elektrokemiske Fabbriker A/s).

⁵ Aluminium Corp., Ltd., and its affiliate, International Aluminium Co., London, have factories at Dolgarrog, Wales, and Glomfjord, Norway (A. S. Haugvik Smelteverk, Oslo). Since the majority of the share capital of Aluminium Corp., Ltd., is owned by members of the Alliance Aluminium Co. (AAC) of Basle through the Alliance Aluminium Holding Co., both companies are controlled by AAC. Their production and quotas are not given. (See, however, table 14.)

⁶ Estimate.

⁷ Quota includes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the production of Det Norske Nitrid A/s; $\frac{1}{2}$ the production of the Svenska Aluminiumkompaniet, Mansho, Sweden, amounting to about 900 tons annually; and $\frac{1}{2}$ the production of the Norsk Aluminium Kompagni, Hoyanger, Norway, amounting to approximately 2,250 tons.

⁸ Quota included in the quotas of France, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Source: Compiled from SEC report.

¹ The source of the following material is a report prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission from a document in the possession of an American businessman. It is inserted here, even though its accuracy cannot be vouched for, because it sheds some light on the participations of cartel members and the cartel organization.

"OUTSIDERS"

Three companies, owned by one or several members of the cartel and in this way controlled by the cartel although forming no part of it, were known as "outsiders." They are—

1. *Societa dell' Alluminio Italiano*, Torino, Italy, owned by *Aluminium Ltd.* (Canadian associate of the *Aluminum Co. of America*). Its aluminum factory at Borgofranco had a production of 1,200 tons annually.

2. *Societa Anonima Veneta dell' Aluminio*, Marghera Venezia, owned by the *Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen*. Its aluminum factory at Marghera had an annual capacity of 9,000 tons and production of 6,000. It also had an alumina factory at Bussi (Pescara).

3. *Sociedad Aluminio Espanol*, Barcelona, Spain, owned in partnership by *Aluminium-Industrie A. G. Neuhausen* and *Aluminium Francais*. It had an aluminum factory at Sabinanigo, Spain, with an annual capacity of 1,800 tons and production of 1,000. The partners supplied the alumina.

Also outside the cartel but in a special class was the *Societa Italiana dell' Alluminio*, Milan, Italy, 60 percent of whose share capital was owned by the *Montecatini Co. of Milan*, an outsider, while the remainder was owned by a cartel member, *VAWAG*. They had an aluminum factory at Trentino with a capacity and production of 6,000 tons per year, and an alumina plant at Marghera Venezia called *Societa Italiana Allumina*. In the latter concern, however, *VAWAG* owned 90 percent of the share capital and *Montecatini* 10 percent.²

Gebr. Giulini G. m. b. H., Ludwigshafen, did not belong to the cartel but had a binding engagement with it until the end of 1938. Against a long period contract, this firm was bound not to sell alumina from its large works at Mundenheim to any factory outside those given quotas by the cartel or controlled by the cartel. Thus factories outside the cartel to which *Gebr. Giulini* supplied alumina—*Usine d' Aluminium*, Martigny S. A., Martigny (Valais), Switzerland (*Giulini's* own plant) and the *Electritätswerke Stern & Hafferl* of Steeg, Austria—were brought within the control of the cartel.

Outsiders having no engagements with the cartel were the following:

1. *Svenska Aluminiumkompaniet*, Mansho, Sweden, 50 percent of whose share capital was independent of the cartel, while 50 percent was owned by *Aluminium Ltd.*, of Canada.

2. *Norsk Aluminium Kompagni*, Hoyanger, Norway—50 percent independent, 50 percent owned by *Aluminium Ltd.*

3. *Manfred Weiss Stahl- u. Metallwerke A. G.*, Budapest.

4. The aluminum industry of the USSR.

² In 1932 *Montecatini* bought out the *VAWAG* participations in both the aluminum and alumina concerns. Thus *Montecatini* would have then become an outsider having no engagement with the cartel. The omission of this fact does not necessarily discredit the document which is the basic source of this appendix, because the document is believed to date from 1931.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT GUIDE

ELIMINATION OF
NAZI PUBLIC AGENCIES
IN GERMANY

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WAR DEPARTMENT • MARCH 1945



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APPENDIX

This Guide should be read in conjunction with the following CAD Guides:

1. CAD Guide: German Principles of Administration and Civil Service in Germany;
2. CAD Guide: The Adaptation of Administration on the Regional Level;
3. CAD Guide: The Adaptation of Administration on the Local Level;
4. CAD Guide: Territorial Units to be Used by M. G.;
5. CAD Guide: Police and Public Safety in Germany;
6. CAD Guide: Elimination of Fundamental Nazi Political Laws;
7. CAD Guide: Property of the Nazi Party, Its Affiliates, Members, and Supporters;
8. CAD Guide: Foreign Property in Germany;
9. CAD Guide: Preservation and Use of Key Records;
10. CAD Guide: Organization of Labor Supply in Germany;
11. CAD Guide: German Labor Relations and Military Government;
12. CAD Guide: Unemployment Compensation in Germany;
13. CAD Guide: Repatriation and Care of Foreign Civilian Workers;
14. CAD Guide: Price and Rent Controls in Germany;
15. CAD Guide: Food Administration During the Period of Occupation;
16. CAD Guide: Agricultural Holdings and the Law of Hereditary Estates;
17. CAD Guide: Housing and Building Materials in Germany;
18. CAD Guide: The Administration of German Roads and Motor Transport;

19. CAD Guide: The Administration of German Inland Waterways and Electric Power Systems in Germany;
20. CAD Guide: The German Merchant Marine;
21. CAD Guide: Electric Power Systems in Germany;
22. CAD Guide: Courts and Judicial Administration in Germany;
23. CAD Guide: Administration of Criminal Justice under Military Government;
24. CAD Guide: Adaptation of German Propaganda Controls;
25. CAD Guide: Legal and Administrative Aspects of the Protection of Monuments in Germany;
26. CAD Guide: German Higher Education and Adult Education, Appendix: Cultural Institutions;
27. CAD Guide: The Problem of German Youth under Military Government;
28. CAD Guide: The Protestant and Catholic Churches in Germany.

I. BASIS OF SELECTION

The following Guide contains a selected list of public agencies now operating in Germany, which should be eliminated by the United Nations as soon as possible after military government has been established. The basis of selection is as follows:

1. *General criteria*

- a. Incompatibility with the objectives of the United Nations;
- b. Menace, actual or potential, to the security or efficiency of military government.

2. *Specific criteria*

- a. The propaganda, teaching, and practical application of the Nazi ideology;
- b. Direct support of the war effort. Although in total warfare every public agency aids the prosecution of the war, certain agencies, such as those in charge of armaments, the draft, and the military domination of conquered nations, owe their existence to the war;
- c. The use of terror as an instrument for enforcing the will of the Nazi Party and government upon the German people or upon the people of other countries;
- d. The concentration of public power in the hands of individuals who hold positions of such a nature as to embody and symbolize the Nazi viewpoint, and to make democracy impossible.

It may be noted that these categories are not mutually exclusive; any one agency (such as the Reich Youth Leader) may fall within several or even all of them. The list is restricted to agencies in Germany proper and omits the large organization set up for the administration of occupied territories. Exceptions from this rule are made occasionally for the sake of completeness, as far as agencies located in Germany are concerned.

It should be made clear that the list is concerned only with public, i. e., governmental authorities, including those units and institutions which have the status of public corporations and are officially under the jurisdiction or supervision of a public agency, such as the *Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft m. b. H.* (Reich Radio Corporation) and the *Deutsche Lufthansa A. G.* (German Air Line)—below Nos. 81 and 46. The corporate status of such organizations is purely formal, and they should be treated by military government like any other governmental agency.

The Guide does not cover military agencies and formations, Party organizations, or the so-called "estates" (*Stände*) unless the latter have been made a part of public administration—as was the case with the Reich Food Estate.

The agencies listed in the Guide are divided into: (a) those which should be abolished; (b) those which should be eliminated, while certain of their functions are considered as useful and should either be taken over by MG directly or transferred to the remaining German agencies;¹ and (c) those which should be suspended.

The first category comprises agencies which have fulfilled the exclusive purpose of furthering Nazi political aims. An example is the *Erbgesundheitsgerichte* ("Sound Heredity" Courts),—No. 58 below,—the function of which was the determination of compulsory sterilizations. This category is introduced by the title: *Complete Abolition*.

The second category would include, for example, certain agencies which directed or controlled the German war economy. Such agencies, while they should be eliminated as entities and their personnel effectively purged, fulfilled some functions which will have to be continued under MG. An example is the *Beauftragte für den Vierjahresplan* (Delegate for the Four Years' Plan)—No. 26 below. His functions of economic direction of the war would no longer exist, but some of the activities integrated into his vast organization will prove valuable for economic control by MG. This is especially true of the Reich Commissioner for Price Control. This category of agencies is introduced by the title *Elimination with Transfer of Useful Functions*.

The third category includes agencies to be suspended, but not eliminated, since they have roots in pre-Nazi traditions, and may be subject to revival when some form of sovereignty is restored to Germany. An example is the *Präsidialkanzlei* (Presidential Chancellery)—below No. 117. Such suspensions may be of considerable duration and in some cases may last as long as the occupation. They should not be confused with short-term suspensions during the early days or weeks of occupation, as suggested, for example, with regard to cultural institutions (see CAD Guide: *German Higher Education and Adult Education, Appendix: Cultural Institutions in Germany*).

As far as the *Auswärtige Amt* (Foreign Office) is concerned, however, no classification or recommendation is given, since the policy in regard to this institution has not yet been established. But this omission should not be construed as an indication that the German Foreign Office is to be continued under Military Government.

In order to facilitate the practical use of the Guide, the list has been organized according to subject-matters or fields of activities. The classification will undoubtedly overlap, since many agencies are concerned with various activities. The preponderance of function was

¹ Groups (a) and (b) are treated together in Part II.

the determinant for the classification, while cross-reference has been made to agencies grouped under another subject-matter, but also having some part in the activity in question.

The information which this Guide provides on the objectives of the listed agencies, and the suggestions concerning the transfer of their functions, should be supplemented by the study of the specific CAD Guides dealing with the respective fields. In each case where such Guides have made recommendations on eliminations of Nazi public agencies, reference has been made to them in the list.

Since this Guide is purely institutional, the question of personnel is not covered. Regardless of the treatment accorded to the particular agency, a thorough purge of Nazi personnel is necessary; and the fact that an agency does not appear in the list at all, while indicating that it may be retained as an entity, should not be construed to mean that such a purge could be omitted. This subject is discussed, and specific recommendations are made, in the CAD Guides on the elimination of Nazis.

In the case of all agencies, the Allied authorities should take custody of files and records.¹

Under the direction of Military Government and the various functional divisions, there will probably be central German administrative organizations corresponding to the Reich Ministries. For the purpose of this Guide, these organizations are referred to not as Ministries but as Central Offices, a term which bears no connotation of sovereignty.

II. AGENCIES AND UNITS TO BE ELIMINATED

A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Complete Abolition

1. Der Führer (The Leader)

The elimination of Hitler's position of chief executive (formerly Reich President) and Chief of the Reich Government (formerly Reich Chancellor) will be the natural consequence of the defeat of Germany and the transfer of control to Military Government.

2. Generalbevollmächtigter für die Reichsverwaltung (Deputy General for the Administration of the Reich)

This office is connected with the creation of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich (see No. 19) and serves the purpose of concentrating all powers of general administration in the hands of the Reich Minister of the Interior, formerly Frick—now Himmler.

3. Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governors)

These agencies are Nazi instruments for coordinating the political life of the States with policies and methods of the Reich Government.

¹ See Civil Affairs Guide: *Preservation and Use of Key Records in Germany*.

As a rule, the Gauleiter were appointed to the office of the Reich Governor, thus combining the two offices. The office of Reich Governor is, therefore, closely identified with the Nazi Party. See the CAD Guide: *Adaptation of Administration on the Regional Level*.

List of the Reich Governors with the exclusion of Austria:

(1) Prussia-----	Berlin
(2) Bavaria-----	Munich
(3) Saxony-----	Dresden
(4) Württemberg-----	Stuttgart
(5) Baden-----	Karlsruhe
(6) Thuringia-----	Weimar
(7) Hamburg-----	Hamburg
(8) Hesse-----	Darmstadt
(9) Mecklenburg-----	Schwerin
(10) Brunswick and Anhalt-----	Dessau
(11) Oldenburg and Bremen-----	Oldenburg
(12) Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe-----	Detmold
(13) Wartheland-----	Posen
(14) Danzig-West Prussia-----	Danzig
(15) Westmark-----	Saarbrücken

4. Preussischer staatsrat (Prussian Council of State)

This Council, formally in charge of advising the Prussian Government, consists of the Prime Minister (Goering), as Chairman, the State Secretaries, and other members appointed by the Prime Minister. Established in 1933, it has had no real functions except to provide trusted Nazis and important personalities of public life with well-paid offices. Its disappearance will be a logical consequence of the breakdown of the system.

5. Der Gemeinderat in der Gemeindeverwaltung (The Municipal Council in the Municipal Administration)

The Municipal Council was introduced by the German Municipal Code of 1935. It is a stronghold of the Party in municipal government and, following the principle of "leadership," has merely advisory powers. For a discussion of the organization of local government, see Civil Affairs Guide: *Adaptation of the Administration on Local Level*.

6. Beauftragter der Partei in der Gemeindeverwaltung (Party Delegate in the Municipal Administration)

According to the German Municipal Code, the office of the Party Delegate has been introduced into the administration of all German municipalities, whether cities or rural communities. He exercises important functions, particularly in connection with the appointment of the Mayor and the Associates (*Beigeordnete*). With the dissolu-

tion of the Party this office will disappear automatically. See the CAD Guide mentioned in No. 5 above.

7. Deutscher Gemeindetag (German Municipal Diet)

Established in 1933, the Municipal Diet became a public corporation under the Municipal Code of 1935. It is supposed to be the representation of the interests of municipalities, but is actually a strictly "coordinated" and Party-supervised organization with purely advisory functions. It is thoroughly Nazified. Its abolition does not prejudice the functioning of future representative organizations when municipal self-government is reestablished.

B. POLICE

Complete Abolition

8. Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei (Reich Leader SS and Chief of the German Police)

Police administration, formerly left to the several States, has been centralized in the powerful office of the Reich Leader SS of the German Police. This office is still formally under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of the Interior. Its incumbent, Himmler, was, however, actually independent even when Frick was Minister. Since Himmler succeeded Frick, he has combined in his hands both powers.

The most dangerous aspect of the amalgamation of the Police with the SS has been the combination of the Security Police with the Security Service of the SS. The two organizations have been the most effective instruments of Nazi terror, exercised against the populations of Germany and of the occupied countries. Their offices have been in charge of political policing, political arrests, concentration camps, and the extermination of whole groups of people. The regular police, in the higher positions, is also closely linked with the SS.

These considerations lead to the suggestion to abolish all higher police authorities (Nos. 9-11) above the level of the higher police authorities—in Prussia, the District Presidents (see the CAD Guide: *Police and Public Safety in Germany*).

9. Chef der Ordnungspolizei (Chief of the Regular Police)

10. Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdiensts (Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service)

11. Höhere SS und Polizeiführer sowie Inspektoren und Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei und der Sicherheitspolizei und des Sicherheitsdiensts (Higher SS and Police Leaders, Inspectors, and Commanders of the Regular Police, of the Security Police, and of the Security Service)

- a. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* (Higher SS and Police Leader) with the Provincial Governor in East Prussia, in the Army Corps Area I—
- (1) *Der Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei* (The Commander of the Regular Police)
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*¹ (The Inspector of the Security Police and of the Security Service)
- b. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Provincial Governor in Pomerania, the Reich Governor in Mecklenburg, and the Provincial Governor in Brandenburg, in the Army Corps Area II—
- (1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei* (The Inspector of the Regular Police)
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*
- c. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* of the Reich Capital Berlin, and the Provincial Governor in Brandenburg with Army Corps Area III—
- (1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*, Brandenburg (ausser Berlin)
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*
- d. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Reich Governors and Provincial Governors at Saxony, the Province of Saxony, Silesia, and Thuringia, in Army Corps Area IV—
- (1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*
- e. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Reich Governors at Württemberg and Baden and the Chief of the Civil Administration in Alsace in Army Corps Area V—
- (1) *Der Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei*
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, zugleich Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD im Elsass* (The Inspector of the Security Police and the Security Service, conjointly with the Commanders of the Security Police and the Security Service of Alsace).
- f. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Provincial Governor in Westphalia, Hanover, the Rhine Province and with the Reich Governor at Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe in Army Corps Area VI—
- (1) *Der Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei*
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*
- g. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Bavarian State Minister of the Interior in Army Corps Area VI—
- (1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*
 - (2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

¹ SD=Sicherheitsdienst.

h. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Provincial Governor at Lower and Upper Silesia in Army Corps Area VIII—

(1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

i. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Reich Governor and Provincial Governor of the Province Hesse-Nassau, at Hanover, at Hesse, the Province Saxony, at Thuringia and at Westphalia and with the Bavarian State Minister of the Interior in Army Corps Area IX—

(1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

j. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Reich Governor and Provincial Governor at Hamburg, at Oldenburg and at Bremen, at Hanover and at Schleswig-Holstein in Army Corps Area X—

(1) *Der Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

k. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* in Hanover, at Brunswick and Anhalt, at Lippe and Schamburg-Lipp and in the Province Saxony in Army Corps Area XI—

(1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

l. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Reich Governor and Provincial Governor of the Rhine Province, at Hesse the Province Hesse-Nassau and at Baden in Army Corps Area XII—

(1) *Der Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

m. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Bavarian State Minister of the Interior and with the Reich Governor of Baden, at Thuringia and at Württemberg in Army Corps Area XIII—

(1) *Der Inspekteur der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

n. *Der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer* with the Reich Governor at Westmark—

(1) *Der Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei*

(2) *Der Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD*

12. Dienststellen der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD ((Offices of the Security Police and of the Security Service) with the exception of the **Kriminalpolizeistellen** [Criminal Police Offices])

All subordinate offices of the Security Police and of the Security Service are to be dissolved with the exception of the Criminal Police (see the CAD Guide mentioned in No. 8):

<i>Inspektorenbereiche der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD</i>	<i>Staatspolizei Stellen (State Police Office)</i>	<i>SD Leit Abschnitte (Leader Sections)</i>
(1) Königsberg -----	3	2
(2) Stettin -----	4	2
(3) Berlin -----	3	1
(4) Dresden -----	4	3
(5) Stuttgart -----	2	1
(6) Düsseldorf -----	4	3
(7) Munich -----	1	1
(8) Breslau -----	4	2
(9) Kassel -----	3	3
(10) Hamburg -----	3	3
(11) Braunschweig -----	2	1
(12) Wiensbaden -----	3	1
(13) Nürnberg -----	3	2

13. Kommandeure der Schutzpolizei (Commanders of the Protective Police) attached to the higher police authorities (District Governments in Prussia)

14. Kommandeure der Gendarmerie (Commanders of the Rural Police) attached to the higher police authorities (District Governments in Prussia and the corresponding authorities in other states). See CAD Guide: *Police and Public Safety in Germany*.

15. Gendarmeriehauptmannschaften (Captaincies of the Rural Police)—Nos. 13–15:

These higher offices are Nazified and unnecessary (CAD Guide: *Police and Public Safety in Germany*).

Elimination with Transfer of Useful Functions

16. Führerschule der Sicherheitspolizei (Leader School of the Security Police)—subordinated to the administration of the Security Police and of the Security Service

17. Grenzpolizeischule (Frontier Police School)

The two schools serve the training of ruthless policemen and SS men. Their organization and spirit are so thoroughly Nazified that elimination is preferable to reorganization. Their equipment may, however, be used for new police schools which will have to be created.

18. Reichsamt Technische Nothilfe¹ (Reich Agency for Technical Emergencies)

Originating from a voluntary private organization, this agency was established in 1939 as a Reich authority for keeping essential services

¹ On details about other groups of auxiliary police, see the above-mentioned CAD Guide: *Police and Public Safety in Germany*, which recommends that all railway police be immediately suspended as a potential body of saboteurs.

of public utilities operating in case of a strike or other emergency. As it is placed under the Inspector of the Order Police and permeated with SS spirit, elimination appears desirable (CAD Guides: *German Principles of Administration and Civil Service in Germany, Property of the Nazi Party, and Electric Power Systems of Germany*) while its equipment could be taken over by Military Government for similar purposes.

C. WAR EFFORT IN GENERAL

Complete Abolition

19. Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung (Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich)

This office, which was created by an edict of Hitler (August 30, 1939) for the duration of the present war, constitutes the actual War Cabinet, with far-reaching legislative powers.

20. Reichsverteidigungskommissars (Reich Defense Commissars)

These are the regional agents of the Council, with the function of coordinating the defense of the Reich. The office of the Commissars is held by the several Gauleiter. The elimination of these war agencies is the logical consequence of the disappearance of the Council.

List of the Reich Defense Commissars:

<i>Wirtschaftsbezirk Reichsverteidigungsbezirk (Economic District, Reich Defense District)</i>	<i>Land, Reichsgau, Provinz (State Reichsgau, Province)</i>	<i>Behörde des Reichsverteidigungskommissars (Authority of the Reich Defense Commissar)</i>
(1) East Prussia	East Prussia	Provincial President at Königsberg
(2) Upper Silesia	Upper Silesia	Provincial President at Katowitz
(3) Lower Silesia	Lower Silesia	Provincial President at Breslau
<i>Wirtschaftsbezirk Reichsverteidigungsbezirk</i>	<i>Land, Reichsgau, Provinz</i>	<i>Behörde des Reichsverteidigungskommissars</i>
(4) Mark Brandenburg	Mark Brandenburg	Provincial President at Berlin
(5) Berlin	Berlin	City President at Berlin
(6) Pomerania	Pomerania	Provincial President at Stettin
(7) Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg	Reich Governor at Mecklenburg, Schwerin (Mecklenburg)
(8) Schleswig-Holstein	Schleswig-Holstein	Provincial President at Kiel
(9) Hamburg	Hamburg	Reich Governor (State Administration) at Hamburg
(10) Weser-Ems	Bremen, Oldenburg	Reich Governor at Oldenburg and Bremen
	Government Districts Aurich and Osnabrück	Official Office, Bremen

<i>Wirtschaftsbezirk Reichsverteidigungsbezirk</i>	<i>Land, Reichsgau, Provinz</i>	<i>Behörde des Reichsverteidigungskommissars</i>
(11) Hanover	Hanover (without Rural County Grafschaft Schaumburg and without the Government Districts Aurich and Osnabrück)	Provincial Governor at Hanover
(a) Reich Defense District East Hanover	Brunswick Government Districts Stade and Lüneburg	District President at Lüneburg
(b) Reich District South Hanover-Brunswick	Government District Hanover (without the Rural County Grafschaft Schaumburg) Government Districts Hildesheim and Brunswick	Provincial President at Hanover
(12) Mittelelbe	Province Saxony (without the Reich District Erfurt) Anhalt	
(a) Reich Defense District Magdeburg-Anhalt	Government District Magdeburg-Anhalt	Provincial President at Magdeburg
(b) Reich Defense District Halle-Merseburg	Government District Merseburg	District President at Merseburg
(13) Saxony	State Saxony	Reich Governor (Government of the State) at Dresden
(14) Thuringia	Thuringia Government District Erfurt Rural County Herrschaft Schmalkalden	Reich Governor, State Secretary, and Leader of the Thuringian Ministry of the Interior and Reich Governor at Weimar
(15) Kurhessen	Government District Kassel (without City and Rural County Hanau, as well as without the Rural Counties Gelnhausen, Schlüchtern, and Herrschaft Schmalkalden)	Provincial President at Kassel
(16) Westphalia	Westphalia Lippe Schaumburg-Lippe Rural County Grafschaft Schaumburg	
(a) Reich Defense District Westphalia-North	Government District Münster Government District Minden Lippe Schaumburg-Lippe Rural District Grafschaft Schaumburg	Provincial President at Münster
(b) Reich Defense District Westphalia-South	Government District Arnsberg	District President at Arnsberg

<i>Wirtschaftsbezirk Reichsverteidi- gungsbezirk</i>	<i>Land, Reichsgau, Provinz</i>	<i>Behörde des Reichsverteidigungskom- missars</i>
(17) Lower Rhine	Government District Düsseldorf	
(a) Reich Defense District Essen	Government District Düsseldorf, as far as situated in the Party Gau Essen	District President at Düs- seldorf
(b) Reich Defense District Düsseldorf	Government District Düsseldorf, as far as situated in the Party Gau Düsseldorf	District President at Düs- seldorf
(18) Cologne-Aachen	Government Districts Cologne and Aachen	District President at Co- logne
(19) Mosselland	Government Districts Koblenz and Trier	District President at Kob- lenz
(20) Westmark	Westmark	Reich Governor at Saar- brücken
(21) Rhein-Main	State Hesse Govern- ment District Weis- baden City County Hanau Rural Counties Hanau, Gelnhausen, and Sch- llichtern	District President at Wies- baden
(22) Baden	Baden	Baden, Minister of the In- terior at Karlsruhe
(23) Württemberg	Württemberg Hohenzol- lern Lands	Württemberg, Minister of the Interior Stuttgart
(24) North Bavaria	Government Districts Mainfranken, Ober- franken, Mittelfrank- en, Lower Bavaria, and the Upper Pala- tinate	
(a) Reich Defense District Main- franken	Government District Mainfranken	District President at Würz- burg
(b) Reich Defense District Franken	Government Districts Oberfranken, Mittel- franken, as far as situ- ated in the Party Gau Franken	District President at Ans- bach
(c) Reich Defense District Bayreuth	Government Districts Oberfranken and Mit- telfranken, as far as situated in the Party Gau Bayreuth	District President at Regens- burg
	Government Districts Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate	
(25) South Bavaria	Government Districts Upper Bavaria and Swabia	
(a) Reich Defense District Munich- Upper Bavaria	Government District Upper Bavaria with- out the Rural County Friedberg	Bavarian Minister of the Interior at Munich
(b) Reich Defense District Swabia	Government District Swabia Rural County Fried- berg	District President at Augs- burg

21. Generalbevollmächtigter für der Kriegseinsatz (Deputy General for Total War)

This war agency is the most recent Nazi creation. It is held by Goebbels, who was appointed after the reported attempted assassination of Hitler on July 20, 1944. The Deputy has supreme command over manpower and armament, which places Goebbels over Sauckel (see No. 26, b, 6) and Speer (No. 28).

22. Division IR of the Reich Ministry of the Interior: Zivile Reichsverteidigung und Besetzte Gebiete (Civil Defense and Occupied Areas) including IRW: **Wehrrecht und Wehrpolitik** [Military Law and Policy]

23. Department IX of the Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture, so far as it is concerned with **Aufrüstung des Dorfes** (Rearmament of the Village)

D. OVER-ALL ECONOMIC WARFARE AND PLANNING

Complete Abolition

24. Generalbevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft (Deputy General for Economy)

As with the Deputy General for the Reich Administration (No. 2), this office is connected with the creation of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich and becomes meaningless with the disappearance of the Council.

25. Reichsstelle für Raumordnung (Reich Office for Land Planning)

This office was established in 1935 for the regulation of land needed for public purposes. It has been charged with making plans and arrangements for the best use of all German territory. The top Reich administrative agencies must inform it as to their needs for land and plans for the establishment of buildings. The Director of this office is assisted by a planning association, the *Gesellschaft zur Vorbereitung der Reichsplanung und Raumordnung* (popularly called *Gezuwor*), which operates through 32 *Landesplanungs gemeinschaften* (Regional planning communities) and 33 *Planungsbehörden* (Planning offices). The establishment of this office reflects the expansion of German administrative agencies for the purposes of totalitarian government. In view of the association of this office with territorial planning for occupied territories, it is recommended that it be abolished without transfer of functions.

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

26. Beauftragter für der Vierjahresplan (Delegate for the Four Years' Plan)

The Office of the Delegate for the Four Years' Plan was charged originally with the task of making Germany independent of imports

of foreign raw materials by "ersatz" production. After the outbreak of the war the offices established under the Four Years' Plan were adapted to the existing war needs. At times they were in control of the whole economic machinery. In certain fields they were, however, superseded by the Reich Ministry of Armament and War Production. While the Office of the Four Years' Plan as one of the outstanding Nazi war agencies should be eliminated, some of its functions will necessarily have to be continued—at least for the first period of occupation. (See CAD Guide: *German Principles of Administration, etc.*)

List of the offices of the Delegate for the Four Years' Plan—

a. *Geschäftsgruppen* (Sections)—

- (1) *Reichskommissar für die Preisbildung* (Reich Commissioner for Price Control)
- (2) *Geschäftsgruppe Ernährung* (Section for Food)
- (3) *Geschäftsgruppe Devisen* (Section for Foreign Exchange)
- (4) *Geschäftsgruppe Forsten* (Section for Forestry)

b. *Generalbevollmächtigte* (Commissioners General)—

- (1) *Generalbevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft* (Commissioner General for the Regulation of the Building Economy)
- (2) *Generalbevollmächtigter für Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzeugung* (Commissioner General for Special Questions on Chemical Production)
- (3) *Generalbevollmächtigter für technische Nachrichtenmittel* (Commissioner General for the Technique of Communication)
- (4) *Generalbevollmächtigter für Rüstungsaufgaben* (Commissioner General for Armaments Tasks)
- (5) *Generalbevollmächtigter für Rüstungsaufgaben, Zentralstelle für Generatoren* (Commissioner General for Armaments Tasks, Central Office for Generators)
- (6) *Generalbevollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz* (Commissioner General for the Allocation of Labor)

c. *Bevollmächtigte, Sonderbeauftragte u. s. w.* (Commissioners, Special Deputies, Etc.)—

- (1) *Bevollmächtigter für das Kraftwesen* (Commissioner for Motor Transportation)
- (2) *Beauftragter für die Förderung der Erdölgewinnung* (Commissioner for the Promotion of Petroleum Production)
- (3) *Korpsführer des NSKK* (Leader of the National Socialist Motor Corps)
- (4) *Beauftragter für den motorisierten Transport der Kriegswirtschaft* (Commissioner for Motor Transport in the War Economy)

- (5) *Beauftragter für Schrott- und Altmetallerfassung gesamten besetzten Gebieten* (Commissioner for the Collection of Used Metals in All the Occupied Areas)
- (6) *Sonderbeauftragter für den Transport der Kohle* (Special Commissioner for the Transportation of Coal)

d. *Other agencies—*

- (1) *Haupttreuhandstelle Ost* (Main Trustee for the East)
- (2) *Statistischer Zentralausschuss* (Central Committee for Statistics)

The following suggestions concerning the transfer of functions are made:

The activities of the Reich Commissioner of Price Control may be transferred to the Central Office for Economics (see CAD Guide: *German Principles of Administration and Civil Service in Germany*) unless MG decides to have the Office of Price Commissioner continued and be made directly responsible to the occupation authorities, as suggested in the CAD Guide: *Price and Rental Control in Germany*. The useful functions of the sections "Food" and "Forestry" could be taken over by the Central Office of Food and Agriculture and those of section "Foreign Exchange" by the Central Office of Finance (see CAD Guide: *German Principles of Administration and Civil Service in Germany*).

As far as the other Commissioners in the Four Years' Plan are concerned, the Commissioner General for the Allocation of Labor and his administrative head, the Inspector General for Labor Supply (see CAD Guide: *Organization of Labor Supply*), could be replaced so far as necessary by the Central Office of Labor (see CAD Guide: *German Labor Relations and Military Government*); while useful functions concerning transportation (b, 1, 4, and 6) should be transferred to the Central Office of Transportation. (For the Commissioner General for the Regulation of the Building Economy, see No. 35.)

27. Zentrale Planung (Central Planning Office)

This office, under the direction of Goering as Delegate for the Four Years' Plan, has served to adapt war production to changing circumstances. Useful functions of this office should be transferred to the Central Office of Economics, or to a Central Economic Control Board of the Military Government.

28. Reichsministerium für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion (Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production)

This Ministry, originally concerned with armament production, was reorganized in 1943 in order to concentrate and unify the control and organization of the whole war economy for the purpose of exploiting the full economic strength of the German people.

Organization of the Ministry and of Its Subordinate Units ¹

A. NATIONAL LEVEL

1. *Bureaucratic organization*
 - a. *Zentralamt* (Central Office)
 - b. *Rüstungsamt* (Armament Office)
 - c. *Amt Wirtschaft und Finanzen* (Office for Economic and Financial Matters)
 - d. *Produktionsabteilungen* (Production Departments)—
 - (1) *Rohstoffamt* (Raw Materials)
 - (2) *Rüstungslieferungsamt* (Armament Supply)
 - (3) *Technik für Rüstungsentfertigung* (Engineering in Relation to Finished Combat Material)
 - (4) *Produktionsamt für Verbrauchsgüter* (Production of Consumption Goods)
 - (5) *Amt Bau* (Construction)
 - (6) *Amt Energie* (Power Supply)
2. *Autonomous Sector*

Hauptausschüsse (Main Committees) subdivided into *Sonderausschüsse* (Special Committees)
3. *Corporations*
 - a. *Rüstungskontor g. m. b. H.*
 - b. *Generatorkraft A. G.*
 - c. *Festkraftstoff A. G.*
 - d. *Heeres-Rüstungs Kredit A. G.*

B. REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. *Bureaucratic Sector*
 - a. *Rüstungsinspektoren* (Armament Inspectors)
 - b. *Wehrkreisbeauftragte* (Corps Area Deputies)
 - c. *Bezirks- und Gaubeauftragte für Rüstungsinspektion* (Regional and Gau Deputies for Armament Inspection)
 - d. *Beauftragte für Energiebezirke* (Power Deputies)
 - e. *Reichsarbeitsingenieur und Bezirksarbeitseinsatzingenieure* (Reich Labor Supply Engineer and Regional Labor Supply Engineers)
 - f. *Aussenstellen des Rüstungsamtes* (Field Offices of the Armament Office)
 - g. *Transporthauptkommissionen und Transportbevollmächtigte bei den Gruppen* (Transport Main Commissions and Transport Deputies with the Groups)
2. *Autonomous sector*

¹ Concerning the organization of the Ministry, the list follows the Survey of the Civil Affairs Handbook on *Economic Controls in Nazi Germany* of February 1, 1944, pp. 8-12.

a. *Aussenstellen* (Field Offices) of the *Reichsvereinigung Eisen* (Iron)

b. *Rüstungsobmänner* (Armament Chairmen) of the *Hauptausschüsse* (Main Committees for Each Area of an Armament Inspection)

c. *Rüstungskommissionen* (Armament Commissions)

The corporations listed under A 3 were all organized by the Ministry for Armaments and War Production. A brief description of each is given below:

a. *Rüstungskontor* g. m. b. H. was established to serve as a central clearing office for the allocation of steel to armament producers. Its chairman is a high official in the Ministry.

b. *Generatorkraft* A. G. was organized for the purpose of financing the transformation of vehicles using liquid-fuels into vehicles using producer-gas. It has a capital of nine million marks. Half of its shares are owned by the *Rüstungskontor*, the other half are owned by the private timber industry.

c. *Festkraftstoff* has been organized by "a" and "b." It controls the production of solid fuels for generators, and has also organized a chain of filling stations set up all over Germany.

d. *The Heeres-Rüstungs Kredit* A. G. was organized for the purpose of administering long-term credits to the manufacturers of army equipment.

It is suggested that the Ministry for Armaments and War Production be eliminated as one of the key agencies of the total German war effort, and that the above-mentioned corporations be eventually dissolved and liquidated, either under pertinent provisions of the German law or under special decree issued by MG. (CAD Guide: *German Principles of Administration*.)

The following recommendations are made regarding the transfer of useful functions:

Alc. Office for Economic and Financial Matters: To the Central Offices of Economics respectively of Finance.

Ald. Production Departments—

(1) Raw Materials: To the Central Office of Economics.

(5) Construction: Either to a new Central Office of Health and Social Welfare, the establishment of which is suggested in the CAD Guide: *German Principles*, etc., or to the Central Office of Labor, as suggested in the CAD Guide: *Housing and Building Materials in Germany*.

(6) Power Supply: To the Central Office of Transportation unless MG deems it necessary to take over this field of activity directly. (See CAD Guide: *Electric Power Systems of Germany*.)

A2. Main Committees and Special Committees: Certain functions may have to be transferred—e. g., *Bau* (Building Construction and *Holzkonstruktion und Barracken* (Wood Construction and Barracks)—to the Central Office of Labor or to a new Central Office of Health and Social Welfare. (CAD Guide: *Housing and Building Materials*.)

A3b&c. Corporations and Equipments: The functions of *Generatorkraft A. G.* and of *Festkraftsoff* will be found useful, and should be placed under the administration of the Central Office for Transportation or taken over directly by MG.

Ble. Labor Supply Engineers: To the Labor authorities (CAD Guides: *Organization of Labor Supply in Germany*, and *German Labor Relations and MG*).

29. Reichsstelle für den Aussenhandel (Reich Office for Foreign Trade) under the Joint Jurisdiction of the Foreign Office and of the Reich Ministry of Economics

This agency, which replaced the *Zentralstelle für den Aussenhandel* as it existed under the Republic, was created in October 1933 "to promote foreign trade and to disseminate information pertaining to it." Since it has served, at least in part, as an instrument of the foreign-trade policy of the Nazi regime, it should be eliminated, while German export and import should be placed immediately under the supervision of Military Government. Consequently, for the time being, there will be no room for the function hitherto exercised by the agency of coordination between the Foreign Office and the Reich Ministry of Economics.

The useful informational functions of the Reich Office for Foreign Trade, however, particularly in connection with the publication of the *Nachrichten für den Aussenhandel* (Foreign Trade Journal), may be transferred to the Central Office of Economics.

E. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

30. Reichsnährstand (Reich Food Estate), within the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Established in 1933, when the Party endeavored to organize the whole population along professional lines in "Estates," the Reich Food Estate comprises all individuals and organizations concerned with the production and distribution of agricultural commodities. With the outbreak of the war, it was deprived of its independent legal personality and transformed into an executive agency of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Headed by Peasant Leaders of different

rank and by Party functionaries, it has become the embodiment of Nazism in the administration of agriculture and food. While it should be eliminated as a distinct institution and while its name must be abolished, its important function of providing food for the people will have to be continued by the Central Office of Food and Agriculture, as suggested in the CAD Guides: *Food Administration During the Period of Occupation*, *Organization of Labor Supply in Germany*, and *German Principles of Administration*, etc.

31. Reichsforstamt—Reichsjagdamt (Reich Forestry Office—Reich Office for Game and Wild Life)

This office was established in July, 1934, as a "Supreme Reich Authority" in charge of forestry, protection of wild life, and similar matters. Its creation followed the Nazi line of special administrative setups, and was also due to the desire to satisfy the vanity of Goering. There is no need for a special Reich agency beside the Central Office of Food and Agriculture, which could take over the supervision of this field, while much of the actual administration might be left to the States, according to German custom.

32. 19 Forst-und Holzwirtschaftsämtter (19 Forestry and Timber Offices) attached to the Provincial Governors in Prussia and to corresponding authorities in other States—under the jurisdiction of the Reich Forestry Office

These offices were created by the War Economy Decree. They have developed from a cartel, whose members were the Reich and the States as owners of the largest forests. Their purpose is to regulate the timber market. The regular forestry offices in the several States could take care of this activity. Insofar as the regulation of wood-cutting is concerned, the housing emergency after the war will make a completely new policy necessary in any case.

33. 4 Landes- 47 Gau-und 973 Kreisjägermeister (4 Land Master-Huntsmen, 47 Gau Master-Huntsmen, and 973 County Master Huntsmen)

These subordinate agencies should be dissolved as a consequence of the elimination of the Reichsjagdamt (No. 31). Their functions can be exercised by the staff of the forestry administration, organized as it was before the creation of the Reich office.

For Agriculture see also Farm Inheritance Courts, No. 57, Four Years' Plan (No. 26, a, 2 and 4) and No. 103.

F. BUILDING AND HOUSING

Complete Abolition

34. Generalbauinspektoren für die Reichshauptstadt, für München und Linz (Inspectors General for the Construction of the Reich Capital, of Munich, and Linz)

These offices were set up by Hitler, with the aim of increasing his glory by the construction of impressive streets and buildings in Berlin, Munich, and Linz, cities which have "historical" associations with his career. Their tasks have nothing to do with the necessary function of rebuilding the cities destroyed by acts of war. (See No. 36.)

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

35. Generalbevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft (Commissioner General for the Regulation of the Building Economy)

This office was established in 1938. It fulfills two functions: (1) "rationalization" of building construction, and (2) allocation of building materials (iron, timber, cement) to various construction firms and administrative agencies. The office is also integrated into the Four Years' Plan (see No. 26, b, 1). It should be eliminated as a typical war agency, while control over building materials may be transferred either to the central authorities of labor and economics (CAD Guide: *Housing and Building Materials in Germany*) or to the projected Central Office of Health and Social Welfare (CAD Guide: *German Principles*, etc.).

36. Reichswohnungskommissar (Reich Housing Commissioner)

This agency was established in October 1942, with Robert Ley as Commissioner. Its task has been the organization of housing under the impact of the increasingly disastrous aerial bombing. The *Gauleiter*, who serve as its regional agents, are called in this capacity *Gauwohnungskommissare* (Gau Housing Commissars). Doubtless the housing situation will be one of the most crucial problems with which Military Government will be faced, and the functions of the Reich Housing Commissioners must not only be continued, but expanded. It is suggested that they be transferred, as in No. 35 above. In this field, however, much should be left to the initiative of local authorities under the supervision of Military Government.

G. TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

37. Generalinspektor für das Strassenwesen (Inspector General of Roads)

This office was created to control the construction of roads (Section A, into which the "Organization Todt" has apparently been incorporated), the maintenance of all highways owned by the national government (Section L), and military constructions abroad.

Section L (Reich Highways) should be transferred to the Central Office of Transportation (CAD Guides: *German Principles of Administration*, and *The Administration of German Roads and Motor Trans-*

ports). The field plant and equipment of the Todt Organization (Section A), together with such parts of its staff as may be found acceptable after Nazi elements have been thoroughly purged, might be utilized for emergency tasks by Military Government, acting through such a central agency or agencies as it finds appropriate.

38. Reichskommissar für Seeschifffahrt (Reich Commissioner for Ocean Shipping)

This newly established agency is now the highest authority in matters of ocean shipping and has, therefore, superseded the Reich Ministry of transportation in this respect. Its functions should be transferred to the Central Office of Transportation, which will have to be controlled by the appropriate Allied authorities (CAD Guides: *German Principles*, etc., and *The German Merchant Marine*).

39. Kriegsarbeitsgemeinschaft Strassenverkehr (War Working Community for Street Traffic) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Transportation

This agency unites for administrative purposes the central organization and the district units of the *Güternahverkehr* (Urban and Suburban Transportation Association) with the *Reichs-Kraftwagenbetriebsverband* (Reich Association for Motor Vehicle Traffic). Its duty is to discover and allocate vehicular resources, and to coordinate them with the war effort. The office as such should be eliminated; but Military Government may desire to continue some of the functions and to adapt them to the uses of its transportation policy. In this case they could be transferred to the regular transportation authorities, subject to Allied direction.

40. 25 Bevollmächtigte für den Nahverkehr (Delegates for Urban and Suburban Transportation) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Transportation

One delegate for urban and suburban transportation serves each State, except in the case of Prussia, where there is a delegate for each province. The delegates provide for the coordination of transportation facilities within their districts, especially street car, bus, and truck lines, in such ways as to further the war effort. It is suggested that their functions be transferred, as in No. 39 above.

41. Generalinspektor für Kraftfahrwesen (Inspector General for Motor Transport)

This office was established in 1942, in addition to that of the Commissioner General for Motor Transport (*Generalbevollmächtigter für das Kraftfahrwesen*)—see 26, c, 1. A trusted “old fighter” was appointed as its head. According to the CAD Guide: *The Administration of German Roads and Motor Transport*, the useful functions of this agency should be put under the central authority for trans-

portation. For transportation see also Four Years' Plan (No. 26, c, 1, 3 and 4), Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production (No. 28, Blg) and Civil Aviation "H."

H. CIVIL AVIATION AND AIR-RAID PROTECTION

Complete Elimination

42. Reichsanstalt für Luftschutz (Reich Institute for Air-Raid Protection)

43. Reichsluftschutzbund (Reich League for Air-Raid Protection)

Both the above agencies are under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Aviation. Neither agency will have any reason for existence when the war is ended. The League has become a public organization of a semicompulsory character, aiming at the education and organization of the whole population for the purpose of air-raid protection. It is thoroughly Nazified. (CAD Guide: *Property of the Nazi Party, Its Affiliates, Members, and Supporters.*)

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

44. Reichsluftfahrtministerium (Reich Ministry of Aviation)

This Ministry, headed by Goering, was established in 1933 and is in charge of civil as well as military aviation. All means of air transportation should be at the disposal and, at least during the first period of occupation, under direct control of the Military Government. In a later stage, civil aviation may come under the jurisdiction of the transportation authorities, while questions of international aviation, as far as Germany is concerned, should be handled by the appropriate Allied authorities. (CAD Guide: *German Principles of Administration.*)

45. Luftämter (Air Offices)

These are the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Aviation:

Königsberg	Hanover	Nürnberg	Weimar
Berlin	Dresden	Stuttgart	Magdeburg
Hamburg	Breslau	Cologne	Munich
Stettin	Münster	Frankfurt/M.	

The suggestions given in No. 44 above would apply also to these offices.

46. Deutsche Lufthansa A. G. (German Air Line)

A public corporation under the supervision of the Ministry of Aviation, the *Lufthansa A. G.*, has an exclusive monopoly of civil air transportation. It should be eliminated, but its useful functions transferred directly to the Military Government. For remaining agencies hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Aviation, see Appendix, No. 2.

I. WATER AND POWER

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

47. Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie (Inspector General for Water and Power)

This office was created in 1941 to coordinate all efforts and all agencies in the fields of water control, inland waterways, planning and development of the waterway system and of power. For this purpose the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economics in regard to the power industry, and that of the Ministry for Food and Agriculture in regard to water economy, were transferred to the Inspector General for Water and Power. The functions of the Division Waterways should be transferred to the Central Office of Transportation, those of the Division Water and Power Economy to the Central Office of Economics (CAD Guides: *German Principles*, etc., *The Administration of German Inland Waterways*, and *Electric Power Systems of Germany*). (See also Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production (No. 28, Ald6 and Bld.)

J. LABOR AND MANPOWER SUPPLY

Complete Abolition

48. Reichstreuhänder der Arbeit (Reich Trustees of Labor) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Labor

Collective bargaining between employer and labor has been replaced in the Third Reich by authoritative decision. The Labor Trustees entrusted with this function represent the interest of the war economy against both employer and labor. (CAD Guides: *Organization of Labor Supply in Germany*, and *Adaptation of Administration on the Regional Level*.)

List of the trustees:

East Prussia	Königsberg
Danzig-West Prussia	Danzig ¹
Wartheland	Posen ¹
Lower Silesia	Breslau
Upper Silesia	Kattowitz
Brandenburg	Berlin
Pomerania	Stettin
Nordmark	Hamburg
Lower Saxony	Hanover
Westphalia-Lower Rhine	Essen
Rhineland	Cologne
Westmark	Saarbrücken
Hesse	Frankfurt/M.
Mittelelbe	Magdeburg
Thuringia	Weimar
Saxony	Dresden
Bavaria	Munich
Southwest Germany	Karlsruhe

¹ Listed for the sake of completeness.

49. Ehrengerichte und Reichsehrengerichtshof nach dem Gesetz zur Ordnung der nationalen Arbeit (Honor Courts and Reich Honor Court, according to the Act for the Organization of National Labor) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Labor

These "Honor Courts" are a part of the Nazi conception of the "plant community," which has led to a kind of industrial serfdom of the workers. (See CAD Guide: *Courts and Judicial Administration in Germany.*)

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

50. Zentralinspektion für die Betreuung ausländischer Arbeitskräfte (Central Inspection for the Supervision of Foreign Labor)

The name of the office clearly indicates its function. (See Civil Affairs Guide: *Organization of Labor Supply.*) However, the records of this agency will be useful to Military Government in carrying through the important task of taking care of the foreign workers and to assist in their repatriation. (See CAD Guide: *Repatriation and Care of Foreign Civilian Workers.*)

51. Gauarbeitsämter (Gau Labor Exchange Offices) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Labor

In 1942, the 13 *Landesarbeitsämter* (Regional Labor Exchange or Employment Offices) were replaced by about 30 Gau Labor Exchange Offices for the purpose of closer cooperation with the Party in questions of manpower. Since the Gau is to disappear as an administrative unit (CAD Guide: *Territorial Units to be Used by Military Government*), these offices should be eliminated, but at once replaced by the former organizations and renamed *Landesarbeitsämter* (CAD Guides: *Organization of Labor Supply*, *Adaptation of Administration on the Regional Level*, and *Unemployment Compensation in Germany*).

52. Zentralstelle für das Erfassungswesen (Central Office for Draft Records) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior

This office was established by the Military Law (*Wehrgesetz*) of 1935. Its task has been to establish complete lists of the male population in certain age groups for draft purposes. As a war agency, it should be eliminated; while its files and records, which contain valuable information, should be used by Military Government. For Labor see also Commissioner General and Inspector General for the Allocation of Labor (Four Years' Plan, No. 26 b 6) and Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production (No. 28, Ble—Labor Supply Engineers).

K. PUBLIC HEALTH

Complete Abolition

53. **Generalinspektor für Sanitätswesen** (Inspector General for Sanitation and Health Service)

This is a special war agency, established for the purpose of reconciling the interests of the military health administration with those of the Reich Ministry of the Interior which has charge of civilian public health. The functions of this agency will become superfluous at the end of the war. (CAD Guide: *German Principles*, etc.)

54. **Reichsausschuss für Volksgesundheitsdienst** (Reich Committee for Public Health) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior

This Committee was established to serve the "enlightenment and education of the German people in all questions of health, particularly the promotion of sound heredity and of racial purity according to National Socialist principles." For Health see also Nos. 78, 58 (Sound Heredity Courts).

L. JUSTICE AND LAW

Complete Abolition

55. **Volksgerichtshof** (People's Court) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Justice

This special court, established by the Nazi regime for the trial of treason and high treason cases, which were removed from the jurisdiction of the Reich Supreme Court, has become one of the most formidable instruments of legalized terror. (CAD Guides: *Courts and Judicial Administration in Germany* and *Administration of Criminal Justice under MG.*)

56. **Sondergerichte** (Special Courts) under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Justice

These courts were established to try charges of political crimes other than those which go before the *Volksgerichtshof*. They have been instruments for the persecution of opponents of the regime. (See CAD Guide: *Administration of Criminal Justice.*)

57. **Reichserbhofgericht, Landeserbhofgericht, Erbhofgerichte, und Anerbengerichte** (Reich Farm Inheritance Court, Prussian Supreme Farm Inheritance Court-in-Celle-Farm Inheritance Courts, and Local Farm Inheritance Courts)

The Reich Farm Inheritance Court is under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture; the other courts, under that of the Reich Ministry of Justice. Established for the enforcement of the Hereditary Farm Act, these courts carry out the Nazi philoso-

phy of "blood and soil," which gives the peasant a special status. (CAD Guides: *Courts*, etc., and *Agricultural Holdings and the Law of Hereditary Estates*).

58. Erbgesundheitsobergerichte (Appeal Courts for "Sound Heredity" Matters) and **Erbgesundheitsgerichte** ("Sound Heredity" Courts) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice

The former are attached to the *Oberlandesgerichte* (courts of appeals), and the latter to the *Amtsgerichte* (local courts). These courts enforce the compulsory sterilization measures provided for by the Sterilization Law of 1933. The abrogation of this law is recommended in the CAD Guides: *Elimination of Fundamental Nazi Political Laws*, and *Administration of German Criminal Justice under MG*.

59. Gemeinschaftslager (Community Camp) *Hans Kerrl*, near *Jüterbog* (Brandenburg) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice

This institution is a camp for the ideological training of young lawyers, which is now a prerequisite for a legal career.

60. Reichskommissar für die Behandlung feindlichen Vermögens (Reich Commissar for Enemy Property) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice

For recommendations concerning property held as "enemy property" by this office, see CAD Guide: *Foreign Property in Germany*.

61. Akademie für deutsches Recht (Academy for German Law) under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice

This institution was established in 1933, as a corporation of public law, with the object of building up a new German law according to Nazi ideology. (CAD Guides: *Preservation and Use of Key Records*, and *German Higher Education and Adult Education, Appendix: Cultural Institutions in Germany*).

M. PROPAGANDA

Complete Abolition

62. Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda (Reich Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda)

This Nazi-created Ministry has been the most vicious center of Nazi ideology. It prepares and spreads propaganda, influences public opinion, and controls all fields of literature, art, and journalism. The elimination of the Ministry should be followed by that of almost all institutions under its jurisdiction or supervision. Certain exceptions are listed in Appendix, No. 1 on Collections, Archives, and Theaters.

All units listed below Nos. 63-79 are under the jurisdiction of the Propaganda Ministry.

63. Reichspropagandaämter (Reich Propaganda Offices)

These are the regional offices which carry through the policy and the commands of the Ministry within the *Gaue*. (CAD Guides: *Adaptation of German Propaganda Controls*, and *Adaptation of Administration on the Regional Level*):

(1) Foreign Countries	Berlin
(2) Baden	Strassburg
(3) Bayreuth	Bayreuth
(4) Berlin	Berlin
(5) Danzig-West Prussia	Danzig
(6) Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf
(7) Essen	Essen
(8) Franken	Nürnberg
(9) Halle-Merseburge	Halle/Saale
(10) Hamburg	Hamburg
(11) Hesse-Nassau	Frankfurt/Main
(12) Cologne-Aachen	Cologne
(13) Kurhessen	Kassel
(14) Madgeburg-Anhalt	Dessau
(15) Mainfranken	Würzburg
(16) Mark Brandenburg	Berlin
(17) Mecklenburg	Schwerin
(18) Moselland	Coblenz
(19) Munich-Upper Bavaria	Munich
(20) Lower Silesia	Breslau
(21) Upper Silesia	Kattowitz
(22) East Hanover	Lüneburg
(23) East Prussia	Königsberg
(24) Pomerania	Stettin
(25) Saxony	Dresden
(26) Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel
(27) Swabia	Ausburg
(28) South Hanover—Brunswick	Hanover
(29) Thuringia	Weimar
(30) Weser-Ems	Oldenburg
(31) Westphalia—North	Münster
(32) Westphalia—South	Bochum
(33) Westmark	Neustadt
(34) Württemberg	Stuttgart

64. Auslandabteilung des Lichtspieldienstes (Foreign Division of the Film Service)

This agency, in charge of German films abroad, has been the instrument of Nazi propaganda in foreign countries.

65. Auslandsstelle für Musik (Board of Music in Foreign Countries)

66. Auslandsstelle für Theater (Board for Theaters in Foreign Countries)

Both agencies have been concerned with the extension of Nazi ideology to foreign countries.

67. Reichsfremdenverkehrsverband (Reich Association for Tourist Traffic) with 34 *Landesfremdenverkehrsverbänden* (Regional Associations for Tourist Traffic)

The Reich Association serves those municipalities which profit from tourist traffic. The municipalities are organized into Regional Associations, which are under the supervision of the State governments. The Regional Associations together form the Reich Association. The Minister of Propaganda appoints the President of the Reich Association, and the latter appoints the directors of the several Regional Associations. Although ostensibly concerned only with the promotion of tourist traffic, these agencies have exercised important and effective functions of Nazi propaganda, particularly by endeavoring to influence foreigners traveling in Germany in favor of the Third Reich.

68. Reichsausschuss für Fremdenverkehr (Reich Committee for Tourist Traffic)

This agency directs measures for the promotion of tourist traffic for the whole Reich territory. It is composed of representatives of the interested Reich Ministries, State governments, the Reich Railway Company, and other organizations interested in tourist traffic.

69. Deutsche Kulturfilmzentrale (German Culture Film Center)

This agency is in charge of the production and organization of so-called "culture films," the aim of which is to spread Nazi ideology.

70. Deutsche Filmakademie (German Film Academy)

This agency, established in 1938, serves, to quote the edict establishing it, "to ensure the development of the film in the spirit of National Socialism."

71. Studiengesellschaft Schallband (Study Association for Recorded Music)

This organization applies Nazi ideology to the field of recorded music and records in general.

72. Werbe-und Beratungsamt des Deutschen Schrifttums (Advertisement and Advisory Office for German Literature)

Propaganda purposes with respect to literature are served by this office.

73. Reichsschriftumsstelle (Reich Literature Board)

This board undertakes practical propaganda in the promotion of German literature. It advises publishers and writers, as well as rental libraries and shop libraries.

Under its supervision are—

a. *Beratungsstelle der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Volksliteratur* (Advisory Board of the Working Community for Popular Literature)

b. *Beratungsstelle für Astrologisches Schrifttum* (Advisory Board for Astrological Literature)

74. Wirtschaftsstelle des Deutschen Buchhandels (Economic Board for the German Book Trade)

While ostensibly concentrating on the economics of the book trade, the Board exercises considerable influence with regard to the contents of books.

75. Reichsbeauftragter für künstlerische Formgebung (Reich Delegate for Artistic Design)

This Commissioner exercises an “advisory and inspirational” function “whenever the National Socialist State expresses its ideology in artistic form, particularly with respect to public buildings, monuments, uniforms, posters, and stamps.” (See also CAD Guide: *Legal and Administrative Aspects of the Protection of Monuments.*)

76. Deutsches Propaganda Atelier (German Propaganda Studio)

The name reveals the character of this agency.

77. Werberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Advertisement Council of German Economy)

This council supervises public and private advertisements in the economic field, establishes general principles, and ostensibly aims at providing the German economy with a “free opportunity and organization of advertising, corresponding to the ethical standards of the German people and to its political feelings and will.”

78. Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Schadensverhütung (Reich Working Community for the Prevention of Accidents)

Under the slogan “*Kampf der Gefahr*” (fight danger), this agency, the ostensible objective of which has been to prevent industrial and other accidents, has relied heavily on racist appeals to the health and strength of the German people, and has served to spread Nazi terminology and ideology.

79. Deutsche Akademie (Germany Academy)

Founded in 1925 as an independent institution in Munich for the promotion of German language and culture, the German Academy was transformed into a public corporation and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Propaganda in 1941. The institution spreads Nazi propaganda in foreign countries (CAD Guides: *Preservation and Use of Key Records, German Higher Education and Adult Education under MG, Appendix: Cultural Institutions in Germany*).

80. Pressechef der Reichsregierung (Press Chief of the Reich Government)

This completely Nazified office works in close contact with the Ministry of Propaganda. Since there will probably be no Reich government in the first period of occupation, the Press Chief becomes meaningless.

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

81. Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft m. b. H. (Reich Radio Corporation with Restricted Liability)

This institution was established in 1926 as a public corporation. It is now supervised by the Ministry of Propaganda, which owns all its shares (CAD Guide: *Adaptation of German Propaganda Controls*). It has become one of the most powerful Nazi instruments for influencing public opinion.

In view of the importance of broadcasting, Military Government should—at least during the early period of occupation—directly operate and control the German radio. Whether after the revival of German sovereignty the system of state operation of broadcasting will be reintroduced, may be left to future development. The Reich Radio Corporation, however, appears beyond reorganization and should be dissolved and its equipment taken over by Military Government.

For Propaganda, see also No. 54 and items “N” to “Q.”

N. NAZI COORDINATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL AND ACTIVITIES

Complete Abolition

(Nos. 82–87 under the jurisdiction of the Propaganda Minister)

82. Reichskulturkammer (Reich Chamber of Culture)

This organization consists of—

- a. *Reichsfilmkammer* (Reich Film Chamber)
- b. *Reichskammer der Bildenden Künste* (Reich Chamber of Fine Arts)
- c. *Reichsmusikkammer* (Reich Chamber of Music)
- d. *Reichspressekammer* (Reich Chamber of the Press)
- e. *Reichsschrifttumskammer* (Reich Chamber of Literature)
- f. *Reichstheaterkammer* (Reich Chamber of the Theater)

The Reich Chamber of Culture, with the group of chambers listed above, controls and directs all cultural activities of the German nation. Coordination is enforced by the device of compulsory membership. Artists, writers, and journalists who are not members of the Chamber in their field are not allowed to produce, perform, or write. This thorough method of destroying freedom of thought and of artistic expression has succeeded in bringing about the complete intellectual

isolation of the German people. The abolition of the whole "Chamber" system will be the first condition for the reestablishment of those freedoms.

83. Reichsverband der Deutschen Presse (Reich Association of the German Press)

In 1933, this agency was recognized as a corporation of public law. It includes all newspaper editors, and, therefore, represents editors within the *Reichskulturkammer*.

84. Filmkontingentstellen (Boards for the Control of Film Staffs)

This board, the German name of which does not fully reveal its function, has the task of determining whether the actors and actresses in films to be performed belong to the Reich Film Chamber or other branches of the *Reichskulturkammer*.

85. Reichsmusikprüfstelle (Reich Board of Censorship for Music)

This board is directly subordinated to the Music Division of the Propaganda Ministry. It enforces Nazi artistic ideas upon musical composition.

86. Reichsstelle für Musikbearbeitung (Reich Office for the Adaptation of Music)

In accordance with its title, this office serves a similar purpose with respect to music written before the Nazi regime.

87. Deutsche Kongresszentrale (Center of German Congresses)

This agency is in charge of the centralized organization and promotion of congresses and conventions in Germany and abroad. It also has a policing function, in insuring that congresses not in line with Nazi Policy shall be dropped or sabotaged.

88. Reichsärztekammer (Reich Chamber for the Medical Profession)

89. Deutscher Aerztegerichtshof (Disciplinary Court for the Medical Profession)

90. Reichstierärztekammer (Reich Chamber for the Veterinary Profession)

91. Deutscher Tierärztegerichtshof (German Disciplinary Court for the Veterinary Profession)

92. Reichsapothekerkammer (Reich Chamber of Apothecaries)

93. Apothekergerichtshof (Disciplinary Court for Apothecaries)

These government-ruled professional organizations (Nos. 88-93) were established after 1933, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, and are part of the Nazi system of control over all professional groups of the German people. By making membership a prerequisite to the exercise of a profession, they attempt, like the Reich Culture Chamber, to exclude from the professions all persons

who are undesirable to the Nazi regime for political or racial reasons. The abolition of these Chambers, and of the Disciplinary Courts which apply principles of so-called "German honor" does not exclude the establishment of new professional associations and courts under a system of free association and self-government. (See also CAD Guide: *German Principles*.)

94. Reichsnotarkammer (Reich Chamber of Notaries)

95. Reichsrechtsanwaltskammer (Reich Chamber of Attorneys-at-Law)

96. Patentanwaltskammer (Chamber of Patent Attorneys)

These institutions (94–96) are under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Justice and serve the same purposes for the legal professions as do the preceding items for other professions (CAD Guide: *German Principles*).

Elimination With Transfer of Useful Functions

97. Filmprüfstellen (Boards of Film Censorship)—under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Propaganda

a. *Oberfilmprüfstelle* (Superior Board of Film Censorship)

b. *Filmprüfstelle* (Board of Film Censorship)

Both Boards are located in Berlin, and deal with the admission of films within German territory. The *Oberfilmprüfstelle* serves as a kind of appellate court. The censorship covers political control, "moral" issues, and the like. It is suggested that the important control of moving pictures be taken over directly by MG, while in a later stage of occupation new boards of censorship may be established under the jurisdiction of the Reich Central Office of the Interior.

O. RACIAL IDEOLOGY AND IMPERIALISM

Complete Abolition

98. Division VI of the Reich Ministry of the Interior

The division was concerned with "*Deutschtum*," *Grenzlandfürsorge*, *nichtdeutsche Volksgruppen* ("Germandom," Care for the Frontier Areas, non-German National Groups), and served as an instrument of German racial imperialism. (CAD Guide: *German Principles*.)

99. Auslandspolitische und Kolonialabteilung (Department of Foreign Policy and Colonies)

This division of the Reich Post Ministry has been an instrument of imperialist policy.

100. Department VIII of the Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture: Ländliche Besiedlung der neuerworbenen Gebiete, Neubildung deutschen Bauerntums im Altreich (Rural Resettlement of the Newly Acquired Territories, General Development of the Farming Class in the Reich Proper)

These functions have been partly connected with the occupation of foreign territories, and partly with the Nazi ideology of the elevated status of the German peasant.

101. Reichssippenamt (Reich Genealogical Office), under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of the Interior

This agency, as the successor of the Reich Expert for Genealogical Research, has been in charge of setting up principles of "racial purity." It also investigates individual cases from the point of view of the "racial character" of a family. (CAD Guide: *German Principles*.)

102. Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums (Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German "Folkdom")

This agency, established in October 1939, has had the task of resettling, in the conquered areas of Poland, Germans transferred from the Soviet Baltic Republics and other territories. Himmler is the Commissioner and he has, of course, had the police and the SS available to carry through the job of evacuating the native inhabitants. (CAD Guide: *German Principles*.)

103. Reichsstelle für Umsiedlung (Reich Board of Resettlement)—under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Food and Agriculture

This office, established in 1935, has had the announced purpose of resettling those farmers who were uprooted when their land was taken over for army purposes. However, the close connection with the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of German Folkdom, who acts as the highest chief of the board, indicates that it is simply another device of pan-German expansion. In recent years it has administered the resettlement of Germans, repatriated from such areas as Northern Italy, the Soviet Baltic Republic, etc. (CAD Guide: *German Principles*.)

On racial ideology and imperialism see also Nos. 57, 58, and 79.

P. ART AND SCIENCE

Complete Abolition

104. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Association)

This influential research institute was established in 1920 as the Emergency Association of German Science. The Nazis reorganized it in 1937-38 and changed its name. Its announced purpose is to promote research by granting scholarships and to stimulate the coming academic generation, particularly in the field of natural science. The

Association is so thoroughly Nazified (CAD Guide: *German Higher Education, etc., Appendix: Cultural Institutions*) that its dissolution seems preferable to reorganization.

105. Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des neuen Deutschland (Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany)

This institution was established in July 1935 as a successor to the National Historical Committee. Its duties have been to work out the "new" German history and to apply Nazi ideology to historical research, particularly on the "Jewish question." (CAD Guides: *German Principles, Preservation and Use of Key Records, Property of the Nazi Party, etc., and Cultural Institutions.*)

106. Reichsstelle für das Volksbüchereiwesen (Reich Office for Popular Libraries)

This agency was established in 1934, with the function of exercising pressure and influence upon popular libraries, in the direction of Nazi ideology.

Nos. 104–106 are under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Science and Education.

As a matter of course, Military Government should take into custody libraries, collections, and other valuable equipment, which in a later state of occupation may be transferred to the appropriate German libraries and archives.

Q. EDUCATION AND SPORT; TRAINING OF YOUTH

Complete Abolition

107. Division VIII of the Reich Ministry of the Interior—Sport

Sport and physical exercise have been made a matter of public administration largely to serve the purpose of training German youth militarily and educating them according to Nazi ideological standards. (CAD Guide: *German Principles.*)

108. Amt für Körperliche Erziehung (Division for Physical Education)–K, and **Abteilung Landjahr** (Division for Enforced Farm Service)–L

Both divisions are part of the Reich Ministry of Science and Education. Division K is headed by a high ranking SA officer. The remarks in 107 apply to both divisions.

109. Reichssportamt (Reich Sports Office)

110. Reichsakademie für Leibesübungen (Reich Academy for Physical Exercises)

Both agencies, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, have contributed to the development of the Nazi spirit of emphasizing physical strength as opposed to intellect, and to the training of "war-

riors.” (CAD Guide: *German Principles and Preservation and Use of Key Records*.) There is no objection to the establishment of new authorities to encourage and supervise sports, as soon as they no longer represent a danger to the education of German Youth.

111. Jugendführer des Deutschen Reichs (Reich Youth Leader)

This important officer is directly appointed by and subordinated to Hitler. His duties are to promote the organization and Nazification of the entire youth of Germany. (CAD Guides: *German Principles* and *The Problem of German Youth under Military Government*.)

112. Reichsarbeitsführer des Arbeitsdienstes (Reich Leader of the Labor Service)

Formerly under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, this office was made a “supreme Reich authority” in August 1943. Its incumbent is in charge of the compulsory labor service, which serves the purpose of the semi-military training and indoctrination of youth. Under its jurisdiction there are 29 *Arbeitsgauleitungen des Arbeitsdienstes für die männliche Jugend* (Regional Offices of the Labor Service for Boys) and 13 *Bezirksleitungen des Arbeitsdienstes für die Weibliche Jugend* (District Offices of the Labor Service for Girls). (CAD Guides: *German Principles*, and *Organization of Labor Supply*.)

113. Deutsche Hochschule für Politik (German College for Politics)

This school, which was established in 1920 as an independent university, has been reorganized and taken over as a Reich institution under the supervision of the Minister of Propaganda. It is now one of the most active and dangerous instruments of Nazi teaching. According to official announcements, it serves “the expansion and the strengthening of political knowledge and will among all classes of the population, in the spirit of the National Socialist State.” It contains a geopolitical seminar, an anti-Marxist seminar, and seminars for SA, SS, and Hitler Youth Leaders, as well as for the Nazi Women’s Organization.

114. Reichsanstalt für Film und Bild in Wissenschaft und Unterricht (Reich Institute for Films and Pictures in Science and Education)—under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Science and Education.

This institute was established in 1934. It produces educational films and supervises the supplying of such films to schools. It should be dissolved as an instrument of Nazi ideological education.

R. CHURCH

Complete Abolition

115. Reichsministerium für die kirchlichen Angelegenheiten (Reich Ministry for Church Affairs)

This Ministry, established in 1935, has aimed to “coordinate” the German Protestant Church with the Nazi political system and ide-

ology. With the dissolution of the Ministry, the Protestant Church should be allowed to organize itself independently. (CAD Guides: *German Principles*, and *The Protestant and Catholic Churches in Germany*.)

116. Beschlusstelle in Rechtsangelegenheiten der Evangelischen Kirche
(Board for the Decision of Legal Affairs Affecting the Protestant Church)

This Board, established in 1935, has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Church Affairs, who serves as its chairman. It makes a "preliminary" decision, whenever the validity of administrative acts concerning the Protestant Church is challenged in a civil suit. The decision of the Board is final and binding upon the courts. Since the Board will always confirm the validity of acts of the administrative authorities, particularly of the Minister himself, any possibility of judicial review has been done away with, and the Church has been left at the mercy of the Nazi Government.

III. AGENCIES TO BE SUSPENDED

117. Präsidialkanzlei (Presidential Chancellery)

With the elimination of that part of Hitler's position which corresponds to the functions of the former Reich President, the Presidential Chancellery will become superfluous for the time being. Since, however, a future democratic German constitution may establish a similar office of chief executive, it is suggested not to abolish the Presidential Chancellery, but to suspend it.

118. Reichskanzlei (Reich Chancellery)

This agency, formerly of a predominantly technical nature, has become a political instrument of tremendous importance. Its head, Reich Minister Lammers, simultaneously member of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich, is Hitler's chief adviser in all governmental affairs, is in charge of the coordination of the various Reich Ministries, and actually decides on the initiation of legislative acts. Since there will be in all probability no Reich Chancellor, this office will become meaningless. However, in order not to prejudice any future development, the suspension, and not the elimination, of this office is suggested.

APPENDIX

AGENCIES AND UNITS TO BE RETAINED WHILE HITHERTO UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF AUTHORITIES THE ELIMINATION OF WHICH IS SUGGESTED

1. *Under the Jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda*

Leipziger Messeamt

(Office in Charge of the Leipzig Fair)

This agency was established in 1916, became a public corporation in 1922, and was taken over by the Reich in 1934. After a purge of its personnel, it may be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Central Office of Economics.

Collections and Archives

Deutsche Bücherei (German Library).—This library contains a comprehensive selection of literature in the German language, written in Germany and abroad; and of literature in foreign languages, written in Germany. These are all works produced since 1913, when the library was established.

The German Library as a traditional institute may be retained, after the purge of its staff, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Reich Central Office for Science and Education.

Reichsschrifttumsarchiv (Reich Archive for Literature); *Reichsfilmarchiv* (Reich Film Archive); *Auslandspressearchiv* (Archive of the Foreign Press).—These collections, even in so far as they contain Nazi books or film, and are now used for propaganda purposes, are of high historical value. They should be transferred to the State Archives.

Theaters and Orchestras

Theater am Nollendorf Platz (Theater at the Nollendorf Square) in Berlin; *Theater des Volkes* (People's Theater) in Berlin; *Volksbühne* (Popular Theater) in Berlin; *Volksoper im Theater des Westens* (People's Opera in the Theater of the West) in Berlin; *Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester* (Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra).—These theaters and orchestra have been made institutions of the Reich. After the brief suspension suggested in the CAD Guide: *Cultural Institutions*, they could be reopened and, after a thorough purge of administrative personnel, placed under the jurisdiction of the Reich Central Office for Science and Education.

2. *Under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Aviation*

Reichsamt für Wetterdienst

(Reich Weather Bureau) ;

Deutsche Seewarte

(German Marine Observatory) in Hamburg

Both are pre-Hitler agencies and of a scientific character. They can be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Central Office of Transportation.

3. *Under the Jurisdiction of the Reich Forestry Office—Reich Office for Game and Wild Life*

Landesforstämter

(Regional Forestry Offices) ;

Reichsstelle für Naturschutz

(Reich Agency for the Protection of Nature) ;

71 Höhere Naturschutzbehörden

(71 Higher Authorities for the Protection of Nature)

Attached to the District Presidents and Equivalent State Agencies ;

Staatsjagdreviere, Oberforstämter, und Forstämter

(State Hunting Districts, Superior

Forestry Offices, and Local Forestry Offices)

The above agencies should be placed under the direction of the Reich Central Office of Food and Agriculture, while the regional and local administration should rest with the States.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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